"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, rising northeast winds today; Wednesday probably fair.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,654. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

TRAIN DERAILED, FRENCH MISSION SLIGHTLY SHAKEN

Viviani and Joffre at Dinner When Forward Part of Special Leaves Track.

PRONOUNCED AN ACCIDENT

Tender Jumps Rails, Dragging Off Two Coaches and Forward Truck of Diner.

HONOR LINCOLN'S MEMORY

After Laying Wreath on Tomb, Marshal and Minister Address Illinois Legislature.

ARCOLA, Ill., May 7.—Members of the French mission to the United States were shaken up, but otherwise uninjured, when the special train aboard which they were returning East from their Middle Western tour was derailed one and one-half miles from here at 7:35 o'clock tonight.

William Nye, in charge of the United States Secret Service detail attached to the party, made a thorough investigation of conditions surrounding the wreck, and announced as his opinion that it was entirely accidental.

Rene Viviani, French Minister of Justice and head of the mission; Marshal Joffre, and other attachés of the party were dining at the time of the accident. Only the forward truck of the diner, however, left the rails, and the jar was comparatively slight.

The train, composed of five steel cars, drawn by two engines, was running at a fair speed, when the tender of the second engine jumped the track and tore up the rails for a distance of about 200 feet. The day coach, following, which was used as a buffer car, was thrown from the tracks and turned on its side in a ditch. Three trainmen riding in the coach were uninjured.

The second car, in which the newspapermen attached to the party and the staff of the mission were traveling, also jumped the track, but remained upright, and none of its occupants was injured. The dining car was next and the two other cars of the train were undisturbed.

M. Viviani and Vice Admiral P. L. A. Chocheprat went forward and made an examination of the wreck. Marshal Joffre and others of the mission remained aboard the train and completed their interrupted dinner.

Many members of the party were asleep when, after about four hours' delay, the wreckage was cleared sufficiently to permit the train to get under way.

Train Held to Make Daylight Trip.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Tuesday, May 8.—At an early hour this morning it was decided that the special train bearing the members of the French mission would not proceed further on the trip tonight, but would start from Illinois in the morning.

This was decided upon after a consultation with officials in Washington, and is for the purpose of allowing stops at the cities scheduled originally.

VISIT TOMB OF LINCOLN.

Joffre and Viviani Later Speak in the Capitol of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—Marshal Joffre paid tribute to the memory of Lincoln at the emancipator's tomb here today, and, with the other members of the French Commission, received an enthusiastic welcome to the capital of Illinois.

Marshal Joffre silently placed a wreath upon the Lincoln sarcophagus. With bowed heads and doffed caps, the French hero, René Viviani, Vice President of the French Council of Ministers, and the military and civil officials who accompanied them filed into the tomb, paid honor to the civil war President, and left without a word. At the State Capitol, however, where an official reception had been arranged for them by Governor Frank O. Lowden and the Legislature, both Joffre and Viviani spoke.

Springfield is the only small city in which the mission has made a long stop. From the moment the visitors stepped from their official train until they departed, an hour and a half later, they were met with cheers and waving tricolors. Soldiers who lined the streets stood at attention and were saluted by Marshal Joffre. Lines of school children waved flags and cheered enthusiastically as the automobiles carrying the party passed from the downtown districts to Oak Ridge Cemetery.

As his train drew out of the station, the hero of the Marne stooped from the platform and kissed two little girls, who were dressed to represent the United States and France.

Marshal Joffre Speaks Briefly.

The hall of the House of Representatives was thronged to the top galleries. Governor Lowden and a reception committee escorted the visitors into the hall amidst warm cheering. They were welcomed by Speaker Shanahan, who called attention to the debt that the United States owed France. General Joffre spoke briefly.

"I come here to represent France and the French Army," he said. "I thank you. I leave the French Army to come to Springfield to salute the citizens of the State of Illinois and the city."

M. Viviani paid a tribute to Lincoln and to President Wilson, and told of the rejoicing that spread through France when the speech of President Wilson announcing the intention of the United States to enter the war was received. He predicted that with the aid of the United States it would be brought to a final and glorious conclusion.

"Before coming here to this hall of the Legislature," M. Viviani said, "we entered the chamber of silence and deposited a wreath upon the tomb of the immortal Lincon. The homage of all France comes with us. We wish you to understand, no matter how far it is from Sprignfield to France, the vision of this splendid modern democracy is understood in France. You know that born among the people, not able to read, Lincoln arose by study and intelligence to be the emancipator of modern civilization. He attained his end by plunging the country into civil

Continued on Page 2.

Lansing Closes Sources of News of America's Foreign Relationships

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The usual channels of information through which news of America's relationships to foreign powers have up to now reached the public were closed today by Secretary Lansing. An order bearing his name was distributed broadcast to State Department officials instructing them not to talk with newspapermen "even on insignificant matters of fact or detail." Henceforth, under the order, the press will not be able to discuss the background of complicated international questions with the experts at the head of each bureau.

The order says that hereafter all news of the department must be given out either by the Secretary himself or by the newly created so-called Bureau of Foreign Intelligence. Secretary Lansing sees the newspapermen twice daily, but does not pretend to be able to answer the maze of questions which every hour of the day is raised by newspaper cables. The meetings are becoming more and more perfunctory.

The Bureau of Foreign Intelligence is about a month old and is charged not only with the press, but with supplying news to all American missions abroad. Usually very much behind the press cables because of the need of coding and decoding, the bureau, at the same time, because of its relative lack of authority, confines itself mostly to formal statements on news facts and does not attempt to provide the background or explanation which gives international news its real value.

Consequently, from now on, if today's order remains in effect, the public will receive from the State Department only such perfunctory news as the bureau gives out, and such fragmentary explanations as Secretary Lansing himself finds time for in the crush of other work. The bureau chiefs, handling questions of the Far East, South America, the Near East, or Western Europe, will not be able to give to the public the benefit of their expert knowledge and intimate familiarity of their specialized situations.

Secretary Lansing, in discussing the order tonight, said that the present situation was entirely too delicate for the various bureau chiefs to be giving out information. He said he recently had learned that some matters which he had not wished published had come out through newspaper men seeing various officials of the department, and he did not feel that they should expect to continue such visits under the present situation.

An official today declined to give information to a correspondent as to the personality of a foreigner who had lately come into prominence. The refusal was based on the Secretary's order. The text of the order follows:

"In connection with the organization of the Division of Foreign Intelligence the Secretary desires to restrict the giving of information to the press to those statements made by himself and to the statements of the division. It is desired that all officials of the department hereafter refrain from discussing matters of public business with press representatives. Any requests for information should be referred to the division in Room 205. In order to avoid questions or conference it is desired that this procedure be applied even to insignificant matters of fact or detail."

MILUKOFF CLAIMS GREAT VICTORY

"Our Policy Is Unchanged, We Have Conceded Nothing," He Tells New York Times.

PRECIPITATED THE CRISIS

Was Determined to Fight Out Issue with Workmen's Council —Can Now Tackle Agitators.

BY HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 7.—The Government has won a great victory. Our policy remains unchanged. We have conceded nothing." M. Milukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, summarized the situation to me in these words late last night. The Socialist Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies agrees with his statement. They assert, indeed, that the result of the crisis has been a compromise, but it is beyond doubt that the Government has emerged from the events of the last few days strengthened in power and prestige and that M. Milukoff has won a great personal victory.

It was M. Milukoff who precipitated the crisis. For some time past rumors of his resignation and that of War Minister Guchkoff had been circulated in political circles in Petrograd. It was known that on the question of obtaining Constantinople he and M. Guchkoff were in a minority in the Cabinet, and when he reasserted in an interview his conviction that Constantinople must become Russian his resignation was expected. Happily, some semblance of agreement within the Government was obtained, and the vague but important note to the Allies was the Cabinet's unanimous production.

"I knew a political crisis of great intensity would be the outcome," M. Milukoff assured a friend, "but I was determined to fight the issue out." He has fought and won. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, faced with the choice between the Provisional Government and anarchy, were forced to come down to the region of reason. The Government's decision to "explain," although not to rewrite, the note to the Allies gave them the chance to save their face, and they promptly seized it, with the result that the Government can now take measures to fight German intrigue and disaffections and disloyalty in the capital, conscious that they will not be hampered by the punctilious control of puerile objections of the Council.

I am in the position to state that the military authorities intend to institute vigorous measures against Lenine and his fellow-traitors. It is now evident that the time for temporizing has passed, and the boldest measures are the safest, but the Government can only proceed with caution. The fact that the girls in the telephone exchange have refused on their own initiative to connect subscribers with the anti-British and anti-war newspaper Prava or with Lenine's headquarters is significant of the hostility of reasonable people against the extremists and anarchists. No one can assert, however, that we have seen the last political crisis of this character or that the real causes which produced it have been eradicated.

Today's newspapers are filled with discussions of the situation. The Socialist paper Russky Volmon finds itself in strange company in advocating a coalition Government. It does not perceive that the present Government is a coalition one, since M. Kerensky, the Socialist-Minister of Justice, has a place in it. It is considered here that M. Kerensky, who is seriously ill, is afraid to commit himself to any policy and wishes to secure his retreat, whatever happens.

While a return to reason has not been the least beneficial result of the crisis, another great question centres around the policy of annexation. It is thought among the proletariat that the policy of no annexation would facilitate peace, and their feelings are being successfully played upon by agitators, traitors, and enemy agents.

General Gourko has issued a statement at Minsk calling attention to the fraternizing between Russian and enemy troops. He shows that the enemy is taking advantage of this not only for espionage purposes or with the object of

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SAYS GERMANY BEGINS TO CRACK

Swiss Writer Sees Big Fissures in the Structure Already Developing.

LONDON SEES CRISIS NEAR

Bethmann Trying to Hold Off Critics, but Campaign Against Him Grows in Violence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 7.—The Gazette de Lausanne, which keeps an ear close to the ground for internal rumblings in Germany, and is always well informed, publishes an editorial article, entitled "The Awakening of Germany," which is a striking indication of how little is known in the belligerent capitals concerning the great silent currents which are steadily gaining force.

The writer begins by stating that to "whoever is able to hear through walls or see through curtains there can be no doubt that the German Empire is beginning to crack and that big fissures, which are perhaps still invisible to the naked eye, are already developing."

The writer suggests that revolutions are always prepared in silence, an example of which was the Russian revolution, which was little suspected even by the Czar. He goes on:

"So far we only hear the voices shouting on the housetops, such as Liebknecht's, which is now effectually stopped. Very significant are the speeches of Hoffman, the Socialist leader in the Prussian Chamber, and even more so the extraordinarily violent articles by Hermann Wendel, who combats German methods in Alsace-Lorraine. Wendel spent his youth in Alsace, and came to understand the sufferings of the downtrodden people, and has since become their most fervent champion. True, he enlisted for service in Belgium at the beginning of the war, but has since repented, having learned the truth. This is the same Wendel who, as the youngest member of the Reichstag, caused a scandal a year before war by shouting 'Vive la France!' during the session.

"Significant also is a daring campaign waged by a small paper, Die Action, published by Franz Premfert, which, despite its pitiless disclosures, has escaped censure by dexterous means."

The writer says it is surprising to see the patience of the German Government regarding the press and puts it down to the consciousness of its strength, for which reason it allows much to be said, only suppressing what might actually materialize into deeds. He cites the fact that a young revolutionary poet, Johannes R. Becher, created a sensation in Berlin by reciting at a soirée a violent poetic diatribe against "the greatest General in existence," meaning Hindenburg. A book by him, entitled "To Europe," has been bought by the intellectual set in Berlin, who evidently sympathize with his ideas. According to the writer all this proves that the epople who gauge the German revolutionary currents merely by well known publications, such as the Vorwärts and Simplicissimus, are very far from having sounded the depths of the current. The article ends thus:

"It is by this apparent passivity and silence to the voices, louder than the cannon from Flanders to Alsace, that the awakening of Germany is being prepared. Today this is the only way in which discontent of the thinking element in Germany is able to react."

This article, published by one of the most authoritative papers in Europe, is thought here to be deeply significant, especially when taken in connection with Maximilian Harden's latest article in Die Zukunft.

BETHMANN'S POSITION GRAVE.

Postpones Reichstag Reply to Await Events—Attacks Increasing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 7.—Emil Zimmermann, editor of The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, which, the Frankfurter Zeitung says, is now owned by the Rhenish industrial magnates, is writing some extremely pessimistic articles. In one he says:

"The Chancellor has postponed his answer to interpellations about the war. It is believed that he awaits some event

Continued on Page 4.

BRITISH BREAKING DOWN CORNER OF HINDENBURG LINE

Surround Important Village of Bullecourt on Three Sides, in Sharp Fighting.

ATTACKERS GET INTO TOWN

Bitter Struggle with Hand Grenades for Possession of the Ruins.

FRENCH HOLD NEW GAINS

Beat Off Desperate Attacks on Aisne Ridge—Prisoners Total 29,000.

LONDON, May 7.—The British by successive blows are tightening their grip on the village of Bullecourt, which lies in the original Hindenburg line south of the Arras-Cambrai road and due east of Croisilles. This is the front held by the Australians, and after their setback on the Bullecourt-Queant line some days ago they have been working their way gradually around Bullecourt village. They now surround it on three sides, and in some sharp fighting this morning improved their position east of the village and pressed closer to it on that side.

The enemy launched a strong counterattack this afternoon, his third, on the new British positions south of the Souchez River, southwest of Lens. The first assaulting wave was destroyed close to the British trenches and the others broken up by the barrage fire.

The early announcement from the War Office follows:

There was sharp fighting early today in the Hindenburg line. East of Bullecourt our position has been improved. We progressed westward in the direction of the village and took a number of prisoners.

A hostile bombing attack during the night on our front line south of Oppy, delivered after heavy artillery preparation, was successfully driven off.

Tonight's official report reads:

This afternoon the enemy launched his third counterattack with considerable forces upon our new positions south of the Souchez River. The first wave of assault to reach the slope in front of our trenches was there destroyed by our rifle and machine-gun fire. The supporting waves, caught by our artillery barrage, were broken up. No Germans reached our trenches.

This morning a strong body of the enemy was caught in the open in the neighborhood of Bullecourt by our artillery and machine-gun fire, suffering heavy casualties.

Successful work was done by our airplanes yesterday in spite of a strong wind. Six German airplanes were brought down, one of which fell within our lines. One other enemy machine was driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at the front, reporting early today on the heavy fighting in progress in and around Bullecourt, says that already seventy Germans have been sent back to the cages.

"Elsewhere along the line there is little news of importance," the correspondent adds, "but our guns through daylight and darkness continue to pound the German positions. These positions, being only improvised and very different in defensive qualities from the old, permanent front, out of which we have driven the Germans, their losses are steadily mounting to an appalling total.

"It is satisfactory to know, furthermore, that these losses are being inflicted upon the best troops now left to the enemy, for he is throwing in his most war-worthy divisons in his desperate effort to arrest our offensive. Among the prisoners taken from two divisions in the earlier stages of the present fighting 50 per cent. were boys of 19. Their morale was very poor, which is attributed to the fact that they have a clearer conception of conditions in Germany than their older comrades and realize the hopelessness of the struggle."

Another correspondent at the front says:

"There has been patrol fighting in Bullecourt before this, but today's attack was of an enveloping nature. It met with stubborn resistance, but steady progress was being made as this dispatch was written, and khaki-clad troops have passed well within the town, which lies absolutely astride the Hindenburg line, the front trench and two systems of support trenches all being within the village limits.

"English battalions made an attack today from the south and west of Bullecourt. The attack was preceded by the usual violent bombardment. The moon had shone with wonderful brilliance all through the night and was just setting as the infantry climbed out of their shallow trenches and trudged forward, laden down with hand grenades. In its earlier stages the battle was a bombing contest between the attacking forces and the defenders, although it was later reported that hand-to-hand fighting has developed."

FRENCH TAKE 29,000 IN 3 WEEKS' BATTLES

Germans Continue to Throw Masses of Troops Against New Aisne Positions.

PARIS, May 7.—Notwithstanding their enormous losses in futile counterattacks, the Germans continued last night to throw huge masses of troops against the new French positions along the Chemin des Dames, (north of the Aisne,) and on the heights of Crabnne. The

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SENATE RECONSIDERS EMBARGO PLAN; WILSON IS CRITICISED IN DEBATE; HOUSE TOLD OF OUR GUN SHORTAGE

NEED RIFLES, SAYS TILSON

"We Waited Too Long" to Supply Deficiency, He Declares.

LACKS SPRINGFIELD GAUGES

Government Obliged to Adopt Enfield Type to Meet the Present Emergncy.

WARNING GIVEN 2 YEARS AGO

Only 66,000 Rifles Made Since the War Began—New Bomb for Airplanes Revealed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Machine guns, rifles, pistols, projectiles, and shrapnel shells were brought upon the floor of the House today by Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee, who gave a technical demonstration of the use of the implements of modern warfare.

In a speech of more than an hour Mr. Tilson disclosed that the United States was unable to make Springfield rifles, the regular service rifle, for the war with Germany, and that a decision has been reached to use the Enfield rifle, now being used by England.

Indirectly criticizing the War Department, Mr. Tilson said that only 66,000 service rifles have been made by the United States since the outbreak of the European war. When Mr. Britten said this was "a disgraceful state of affairs," Mr. Tilson said he would not use the word disgraceful, but admitted that it was "unfortunate."

Representative Tilson also informed the House that the army is far short in its supply of rifles, as well as machine guns. When it was suggested that information of this sort possibly should not be made public, Mr. Tilson replied:

"Everybody knows it except ourselves; our enemies know it."

One of the machine guns brought into the House chamber was the Lewis gun. When criticism was voiced of the fact that the Lewis gun received first recognition abroad, Mr. Tilson said that "unfortunately, we were not interested in machine guns at that time," referring to the Lewis offer to this Government.

New Aerial Bomb.

Mr. Tilson also disclosed that one of the new implements of warfare was an aerial bomb, which is dropped from aeroplanes and explodes about six feet before striking the earth. These bombs were now being made, he said, for the United States Government.

Several pages were required to bring in from the lobby the small "arsenal" shown by Mr. Tilson. It included full-size Lewis, Mauser, Benet-Mercier, and Vickers machine guns; Springfield, Enfield, Krag, and other rifles; 6 and 3 inch shells, time fuses, automatic pistols, cartridge belts, and several score cartridges of different sizes. Mr. Tilson explained that he had brought in the dangerous-looking exhibit to show members of Congress the mechanism of guns for which they were appropriating money.

Much of Mr. Tilson's speech related to the difficulty of manufacturing the Springfield rifles, owing to the lack of gauges. He reminded the House that two years ago he urged a standardization of gauges and an appropriation for just such an emergency as had now arisen.

Representative Curry asked if it were true that the Westinghouse Company manufactured 1,000,000 rifles for the Russian Government within three months after the contract was made.

"It is impossible that that could be true," said Mr. Tilson. "From the manufacturer's standpoint I know it cannot be done. Representatives of foreign Governments came to this country immediately after the outbreak of the war and placed contracts for rifles. Despite the fact that they came to large concerns in this country who had money and machinery, it took a year to produce a single rifle, and it was eighteen months before any considerable amount of rifles on the hurry-up contracts could be delivered.

"I am informed the Westinghouse people are now manufacturing a rifle for Russia and can turn out 2,500 a day. They believed they could make 10,000 a day, but the Russian Inspector, who is very strict, did not believe they could make over 2,500 a day, and he was right."

Tells Present Problem.

"The big problem that is confronting this country now," Mr. Tilson continued, "is the proposition of whether we shall rechamber the Enfield rifle for our use or whether we will use it just as it is for Great Britain. The British is a .303 calibre, slightly larger than ours. It has a flange at the head instead of a cannelure. It has an entirely different cartridge, and the ammunition is not interchangeable."

Asked if the Government was not concerned over the problem of making Springfield rifles or abandoning that type and turning to the Lee-Enfield:

"We can produce at the maximum," said Tilson, "only half a million of these service rifles or ours in a year. We cannot manufacture the Springfield rifle rapidly enough now to serve our purpose, although I believe it is the best rifle in the world. We cannot increase our capacity to manufacture that rifle because of the difficulty of procuring gauges. We have waited too long.

"Do you think that is good information to make public?" asked Representative Robbins of Pennsylvania.

"Everybody knows it except ourselves," replied Tilson. "All our enemies know it. We need not try to keep it a secret now. We had better meet it squarely. We have not the special tools and fixtures which must be made by skilled mechanics. We would be willing to pay any price for these tools, but we have not got them and we cannot make them. If we put all the available toolmakers in the country to work we cannot make them in time to use in this war.

"It takes 1,400 gauges for a whole rifle and they must have numerous duplicates of the same thing. It would

Continued on Page 2.

Deadlock on Army Bill Over Roosevelt Division; Age Limits of Recruits Are Also Not Settled

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Senate and House conferees became deadlocked today over the Senate amendment to the Draft bill intended to permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise a division for early service in France. The conferees discussed matters several hours, with the Roosevelt amendment representing the question of widest difference, and took a recess till tomorrow without final agreement on any question.

The points at issue are prohibition in and around camps; tribunals for passing on questions of exemptions from the draft; designations for troops drafted from the States; volunteer divisions, to give Colonel Roosevelt his opportunity; the age of recruits, and the Fall amendment to permit the raising of three volunteer regiments of cavalry for service on the Mexican border. It seemed tonight that the conferees might agree on the three cavalry regiments, but on the volunteer divisions they were as far apart as ever.

It was reported this morning that the House conferees seemed willing to accept the age limits of the Senate (21 to 27 years) in return for the Senate's abandoning the Roosevelt division. But as the day wore on nothing came of the suggestion of a compromise.

NEW RUSH SETS IN TO JOIN ROOSEVELT

Predicted That 250,000 Will Be Enrolled for Division by End of Week.

EQUIPPED UNITS OFFERED

Ex-Rough Rider Promises Horses Obtainable Within Twenty-four Hours.

Recruiting for an overseas force for early service at the front in France went on with renewed vigor yesterday at the headquarters of the "Roosevelt Division," 733 Fifth Avenue. About 200 men, 90 per cent. of whom were college graduates, applied in person at the offices, and more than 1,500 applications were received by mail or telegraph. It was estimated that a total of at least 250,000 names would be on file by the end of the week at the present rate, more than 200,000 having been previously enrolled.

Several of the offers received yesterday were for fully equipped units. They were all placed on file, and the work of investigating references and other information supplied was taken up at once. Of the men who applied in person, all but one were able to pass the preliminary inquisition of Captain W. E. Dame, the former Rough Rider, who is in charge of the headquarters. He expressed the belief that they were as fine types of men as any who had come forward since the declaration of war.

Hallett Alsop Borrowe, who served under the Colonel as a Rough Rider in the Spanish-American war and had charge of the "dynamite gun" which the regiment took along, was one of the first to report at the Fifth Avenue headquarters. He wanted to serve, and said he could tell the Colonel where he could get 60,000 fine horses within twenty-four hours. He has been engaged during the last two years in obtaining horses for the Allies.

Another Rough Rider who enrolled was Ralph R. Adams. He had a surgical operation performed in order to meet the army requirements. A. R. Elliott, proprietor of The New York Medical Journal, said he was ready to serve in any capacity, and that a number of men wanted to send an ambulance unit with the Colonel.

Prince Jean Palelogue of Rumania, who said he was a cousin of a former French Ambassador to Russia and had taken out his first papers to become an American citizen, wants to go along. He has lived in this country seventeen years.

From Plainfield, N. J., the headquarters received an offer of the choice of a string of thoroughbred horses owned by Charles W. McCutchen for the use of the Colonel if the force should be permitted to go to France.

Colonel Roosevelt remained at Oyster Bay during the day. He will come to New York this morning and will deliver an address in the evening at Kismet Temple, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club.

Extracts from an article by the Colonel, headed "Put the Flag on the Firing Line," which will appear in the June Metropolitan Magazine, were made public yesterday. In it he describes his proposed expeditionary force to France, and outlines some of the peace terms on which, he believes, the enemies of Germany should insist. In part he writes:

"The Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns has shown itself even more the enemy of freedom and humanity and justice and international right than was Napoleon's France. Let us strive for the peace of justice and of international right. Did they but know it, the German people themselves would benefit by our victory, and especially the people of South Germany and of Austria, who would be free from the tyranny of Prussia, and would be guaranteed in all their rights—surely more than an offset for not being allowed to wrong others.

"Belgium and France must have all that has been taken from them restored. The Turk must leave Europe—a democratic Russia at Constantinople will threaten no one. Armenia should be freed and autonomous. Austria is not a country but a knot of nationalities, of which two tyrannize over the others. Let the Hungarians keep Magyar Hungary, and the Austriand German Austria. Let the Italians have the Trentino and Trieste. Let there be a great Serbia, a great Bohemia, a great Rumania.

"Poland should once more be a nation, which should include all the Polish lands, and have an outlet on the Baltic through old Polish Prussia, old West Prussia. East Prussia, which is German, would be unavoidably separated from the other German lands; but it could keep united with them politically; and also commercially by arrangements for through railway traffic such as we have with Canada as regards our international railroads. The Germans would keep Germany, would lose nothing except the right to oppress others, would suffer no injustice. Ireland should have home rule."

The Colonel also points out what he believes are the important duties of the "private citizen" when America is at war.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss—Not a medicine, but a most healthful drink.—Advt.

10,000 ENGINEERS TO GO TO FRANCE

War Department to Send Nine Regiments at the "Earliest Possible Moment."

NEW YORK UNIT INCLUDED

But Medical Forces, Now Ready to Sail, Will First Fly Our Flag Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7. — Announcement was made by the War Department today that orders had been given for the forming of nine regiments of army engineers, which will be sent to France as quickly as possible for railroad work along the lines of military communications.

There will be more than 1,000 men in each regiment, or nearly 10,000 in the expedition. Two regular army engineer officers—a Colonel and a Lieutenant Colonel—will be assigned to each regiment. The other officers will be chosen from the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, the members of which have been commissioned, or who will be chosen in the near future.

William Barclay Parsons, the eminent engineer, who was connected with the construction of the Panama Canal and of the New York subway system, and who has already been commissioned a Major in the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, will be attached to a regiment to be formed in New York. This regiment has been in process of formation for several weeks, and will consist largely of men who have had experience in connection with the construction of large public works.

To Go to France Soon.

The official announcement of the plan was given out through Major Douglas MacArthur, the army censor, as follows:

"The War Department has sent out orders for the raising as rapidly as possible of nine additional regiments of engineers, who are destined to proceed to France at the earliest possible moment for railroad work on the lines of communications.

"It is requested of the press that no speculations or rumors regarding this force be carried by them, other than those given out by the War Department. All details with regard to the force will be released by the department as fast as compatible with the public interest.

"The recruiting points for these regiments will be New York City, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Atlanta, San Francisco, and Philadelphia.

"Two officers from the regular Corps of Engineers will be assigned to each regiment, but the names of these officers will not be released at the present time."

These new regiments of engineers will be formed under the terms of the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, which prescribed that in time of war the army might be provided with such additional units of a special character as were required in addition to the establishment of fighting men provided by law. The men to be enlisted will not be drafted. They will be volunteers, and appeal is being made for those who have had railway, bridge-building, subway, and other engineering experience.

The formation of the units is the result of conferences between American military officials and the members of the British and French war missions.

The regiment to be sent from New York will be designated the First Reserve Engineers. On May 2 the War Department issued orders directing ten commissioned officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps who had been assigned to the First Reserve Engineers, to report in person to Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, Army Building, New York, for duty in connection with the recruiting of men in the engineers' enlisted reserve corps and the organization to be known as the First Reserve Engineers of New York City. These ten officers, all well known in engineering circles in New York City, are:

Majors William Barclay Parsons and Arthur S. Dwight, Captains George H. Gifford, Harold W. Hudson, and John

Continued on Page 2.

Ideal for Club Outings
GREENWICH INN,
Bound Beach, Conn.—Advt.

SENATE RESCINDS ACTION

Opens Way for Legislation to Control All Exports to Neutrals.

VOTE IS EXPECTED TODAY

President Assailed for His Failure to Take the Senate Into His Confidence.

TOWNSEND'S HOT ATTACK

Unwilling to Vote for Condemned 'German Methods' to Coerce Nonbelligerent Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—At the President's request, the Senate today reconsidered its amendment of Friday to the Espionage bill, materially limiting the embargo powers conferred on the Executive by that measure. This step was taken only after five hours of stormy debate behind closed doors, and the controversy continued in the open session in a way to show that obstacles may be encountered before the unrestricted embargo provision is adopted. A vote is expected some time tomorrow.

The action of today leaves the way open to legislation authorizing the President to embargo all American products against a neutral country contiguous to Germany, which permits even its own products to cross the German frontier. The amendment adopted on Friday, which was proposed by Senator Smith of Georgia, limited this power to the proclamation of an embargo on American exports when these were found to be passing through a neutral country into Germany.

The President believed that this amendment was adopted through a misapprehension, and yesterday conferred with Senator Martin of Virginia, the majority leader. Although Mr. Martin had voted for the Smith amendment, he quickly saw the force of the President's representations, and today asked for a closed session and then moved the reconsideration of the amendment. Mr. Smith, also, acquiesced in this change of front, and when reconsideration was ordered—as it was without a roll call—he consented to withdraw his amendment. It is believed that a provision giving the President the wide powers of embargo sought by him will be adopted overwhelmingly when the time comes, although there are still differences as to phraseology to be thrashed out.

The Administration has learned through its own channels of information, as well as from the visiting missions, that Germany gets important supplements to her food supply from adjoining neutrals—particularly from Holland and Switzerland. While this Government recognizes the right of these neutrals to export goods across their frontiers into Germany, just as it claimed the right to send its own noncontraband goods into Germany in spite of the British blockade, it believes firmly also that the United States has a right to keep its goods from any country for its own purposes. The purpose now is to force neutrals to close their frontiers toward Germany, or at least to make it impossible for them to replenish with American goods their stocks which are reduced by exports to German customers.

The debate today covered three phases. The first was Senator Martin's unexpected explanation of the purposes of the Government, answered by violent criticism from Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts and Mr. Townsend of Michigan, Republicans, and Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, of the President's failure to take Congress into his confidence at an earlier period. The second was an assault upon the Administration's proposal by Mr. Townsend, who took the view that the Administration wished to use the embargo to force small neutral nations to enter the war on the American side. The third phase, which is still unfinished, relates to the phraseology necessary to accomplish the President's purpose.

The debate lasted five hours in secret session. Then the doors were opened and the announcement was made that the Smith amendment had been reconsidered and withdrawn. Then Mr. Townsend launched into an attack on the measure which practically disclosed the course of the debate throughout the secret sitting.

"The Record," said Mr. Townsend, "will disclose that the Friday amendment has been rescinded, but the reason will not appear. I am not willing to vote for the very German methods we have condemned. I understand that this provision now before us is not to be used for the protection of American producers or to protect the American supply, but to coerce neutral countries.

"We stood for neutrality, and urged the nations of the world to support neutrality. Now that we are engaged in war we ought not to coerce other nations and force them to enter the struggle. I can't believe that a war of this sort would result in good to the world. If this is the purpose of the United States, we have abandoned the high

ideal we set up as our reason for going to war.

"I don't want to seem antagonistic to the President or the Government in their prosecution of this war. But it seems to me that this measure will intensify the war. Even though I subject myself to criticism I cannot vote for something that is unjust. I am not willing to force war upon these neutral countries—especially little countries—by methods we have condemned. If there is a God in heaven, Whose aid we are invoking, we will hardly get His aid by these measures, which are unjust, unfair, and uncivilized."

"As far as I know," said Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, "all these neutrals are on friendly relations with us. If we were still neutral I should join readily in opposing such legislation. But we are now belligerent. If it is true that any neutral country contiguous to Germany, which is now our enemy, is supplying Germany with food, munitions, and other materials out of its own productions, and then comes to the United States to purchase here and transport there a sufficient quantity to replenish its supply, doesn't the Senator think the United States is within its belligerent rights to say that the United States doesn't consent?"

"It is true we are no longer neutral," said Mr. Townsend. "And we don't intend that any other country shall remain neutral. We are in trouble and want everybody else to be in trouble if we are strong enough to put them in."

Senator Reed then suggested to Mr. Townsend that his speech was rapidly destroying whatever value there might have been in having the doors closed in the earlier debate.

Before the Senate adjourned Senator La Follette offered an amendment for consideration tomorrow providing that the power of embargo shall not be used to hold back goods from a neutral wanting them for local consumption, unless the United States needs these articles for its own consumption, and providing further that the embargo shall not be used directly or indirectly to force neutrals into the war.

STATE ARMY CENSUS AFTER THE FEDERAL

Appeal for Volunteer Workers and Space for Registration Offices.

Willard Straight, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, said last night that the military census of New York, to be made by the State, had not been abandoned but only postponed until the Federal census had been completed. To take the census, Mr. Straight said, about 25,000 qualified volunteers would be needed.

At a conference yesterday attended by members of the Mayor's committee and representatives of the State Adjutant General, it was decided to issue an appeal for volunteer workers and for the free use of stores and other places to be used as registration offices. While the Federal and State censuses are entirely independent, E. P. Goodrich, who is serving as director of the military census for New York City, said he hoped that many of the State volunteers would be willing to co-operate with those who would have charge of the Federal census.

While many thousnads of men and women have enrolled as volunteer workers through organizations which are co-operating with the Mayor's committee, Mr. Goodrich said there was still need for the services of volunteer registrars, interpreters, clerks, and supervisors.

In the appeal for volunteers, the Mayor's committee announced that within the next few days headquarters for the enrollment of additional volunteers would be opened in all five boroughs. The locations of the headquarters will be as follows:

Manhattan—Room 908, 261 Broadway; Woolworth Building, Barclay Street and Broadway.

Queens—Office of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Richmond—115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I.

The Bronx—406 East 149th Street.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn Trust Company Building, 177 Montague Street.

In addition to asking owners of stores to offer them as registration stations at which persons may enroll, the Mayor's committee requests the free use of loft space in each of the five boroughs. These lofts are to be headquarters for the collection and checking of the registration forms as received. An effort was made to secure space in one building sufficiently large to house the whole filing division, in which it will be necessary to file approximately 7,000,000 pieces. Thus far the committee has not succeeded in securing the free use of such space. While a number of property owners have offered lofts without cost none has been found large enough to serve as a headquarters.

At the request of Mayor Mitchel several thousand city employes have volunteered their services. The Board of Education, in co-operation with the Mayor's Committee, has offered the use of the school buildings and has announced that a majority of the teachers will help.

Among the civic and neighborhood associations which have offered to co-operate with the Director of the Census are: Woman's Suffrage Party, National League for Woman's Service, Staten Island National League for Woman's Service, Columbia University, College of the City of New York, New York University, Kipps Bay, Bowling Green, Chelsea, Riverside, and Greenpoint Neighborhood Associations, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Honest Ballot Association, Queensborough Chamber of Commerce, Henry Street Settlement, Greenwich Village Improvement Society, University Settlement, Gramercy Neighborhood Association, Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Women's Christian Association.

CITY, IN TRICOLOR, WAITS FOR ENVOYS

French Commission Will Arrive at Four o'Clock Tomorrow Afternoon.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR

Calls on Citizens to Decorate and Illuminate Their Buildings in Tribute to Our Allies.

The plans for the reception and entertainment of the French and British War Commissions, which are to visit New York this week, were completed by the Mayor's committee yesterday afternoon. The French Commission will arrive in New York at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and the British Commission will arrive early in the afternoon of Friday. The work of decorating the city began yesterday and by sundown today it is expected that the more elaborate decorations in Union Square, City Hall Park, and Grant's Tomb will have been completed. More than 600 American, British, and French flags were turned over to the decorators yesterday to be used in the decorative schemes.

Last night Mayor Mitchel announced the coming of the commissions in the following proclamation addressed to the citizens of New York:

New York, May 7.

To the Citizens of New York:

The French Special Mission to the United States and the British Special Mission to the United States will honor the City of New York by their presence as its guests between the 9th and 12th days of May. Their coming will emphasize the alliance of the United States with the other free peoples of the world in declaring war against the Imperial Government of Germany in the defense of liberty and democracy.

Wherefore I, John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby direct that during the visit of these guests of the City of New York the flags of France and of Great Britain shall be displayed upon all public buildings in the city, and I call upon all inhabitants of the city appropriately to decorate and illuminate their buildings and display therefrom beside the flag of the United States the emblems of France, Great Britain, and the other nations allied with us "to make the world safe for democracy."

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

The official program for the three days during which the commissions will be the guests of New York City, as made public last night by the Mayor's committee, follows:

Wednesday.

4:15 P. M.—Official reception at the City Hall to the French War Commissioners. Speakers, Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee; M. Viviani, and Marshal Joffre.

Thursday.

9:45 A. M.—Presentation of the New York World's liberty figure to Marshal Joffre.

11:30 A. M.—Ceremony of unveiling statue of Lafayette in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

1:00 P. M.—French Commission the guests of the Merchants' Association at a luncheon at Hotel Astor.

4:00 P. M.—Reception and conferring of honorary degrees at Columbia University.

5:00 P. M.—French Commissioners leave City Hall, escorted by the Mayor, proceeding to Grant's Tomb, where Marshal Joffre will place a wreath on the tomb of General Grant, after which he will review the Seventh Regiment.

8:30 P. M.—Reception by the French Commission at the Public Library.

Friday.

Morning—Marshal Joffre and party go to Newburg, where Governor Whitman will receive them. From Newburg the party goes to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where Marshal Joffre will review the corps of cadets.

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon to M. Viviani at the Biltmore, his hosts being the lawyers of New York.

3:00 P. M.—Official reception at the City Hall to Mr. Balfour and the other members of the British Commission. Speakers, Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Choate, and Mr. Balfour.

8:00 P. M.—Official dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Speakers, Mr. Balfour, M. Viviani, and Mr. Choate.

Saturday

Reception and luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce to members of the two commissions.

Members of both commissions will probably leave in the afternoon, the British Commissioners returning to Washington and the French going to Boston.

The French Commissioners will arrive in Jersey City some time tomorrow afternoon, and will cross to the Battery on board a destroyer, which has been ordered to New York. Arriving at the Battery, M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and their colleagues will be welcomed by a special committee from the Mayor's Committee, and will proceed through Bowling Green and up Broadway to the City Hall, where the rest of the members of the Mayor's Committee will be waiting. Then the Commissioners go to the Fifth Avenue home of Henry C. Frick, which he has placed at their disposal. They will dine there.

The trip to Newburg, where Marshal Joffre will visit the historic headquarters of General Washington, and then to West Point will probably be made on a United States warship. This part of the program, it was said yesterday, is eagerly looked forward to by Marshal Joffre. At West Point the party will be received by Colonel Biddle, Superintendent of the Academy, and will be escorted to the famous West Point Plain by a squadron of black troopers.

During the reception by the French Commissioners in the Public Library, on Thursday evening, that building will be closed to the general public. This reception is primarily to give the French citizens of New York an opportunity to meet their distinguished countrymen. The French Consul Generdl is assisting in the arrangements for this part of the program.

Final plans for the dinner to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday were completed at a meeting last night of the Dinner Committee of which Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson is Chairman. Richard Patterson, Secretary of the Dinner Committee, said that applications to attend the dinner had been received from prominent men representing all sections of the country. The number who can be accommodated is limited to 1,000, and that figure has already been passed.

Six officers of the French Navy, who came to this country with the commission, visited the Stock Exchange as guests of the Governors yesterday afternoon. Their appearance on the floor was a signal for the suspension of business while the members gave them a noisy welcome. An escort of brokers saw to it that the Frenchmen learned as much as possible about the Exchange. One feature of the demonstration was the singing by the members of the "Marseillaise."

Mr. Balfour yesterday became a member of the Committee of Patronage of the League of the Twelve Allies which is to conduct a bazaar at Grand Central Palace next Fall. Mr. Balfour's acceptance of membership was communicated to John Moffat, Chairman of the organization, as follows:

Pray allow me to be associated as a patron of your projected bazaar for relief of distressed persons in all countries of our Allies. I feel very deeply that such an undertaking is worthy of enthusiastic support from subjects of every nation within the Entente, and I wish it the fullest measure of success.

Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and Frederic R. Coudert have accepted membership on the committee that is to conduct the bazaar.

2,431 ARMY RECRUITS RAISE TOTAL TO 53,012

Pennsylvania Leads in the Week-End Returns, with New York in Seventh Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—On Saturday and yesterday 2,431 recruits were accepted for the United States Army, making the total enlistments for that branch of the united service to 53,012 since April 1. Pennsylvania was the banner State in the two days' returns, having reported a total of 216. Illinois was second, with 183; Indiana third, with 170; Iowa fourth, with 144; Texas fifth, with 138; California sixth, with 130, and New York seventh, with 122.

Since April 1 Illinois has furnished 5,586 recruits, Pennsylvania 5,014, and New York 4,165. The daily statement for May 5 and 6, issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain, follows:

	Accepted May 5 & 6.	Total since April 1		Accepted May 5 & 6.	Total since April 1
Alabama	22	630	Nebraska	114	1,063
Arizona	5	70	*Nevada	13	248
Arkansas	24	401	New Hamp.	8	81
California	130	1,722	New Jersey.	29	1,179
Colorado	21	417	New Mexico.	4	68
Connecticut.	5	410	New York.	122	4,165
Delaware	1	31	N. Carolina.	50	502
Dis. of Col.	0	145	N. Dakota.	16	171
Florida	20	454	Ohio	83	1,920
Georgia	37	1,750	Oklahoma	102	871
Idaho	7	377	Oregon	43	1,224
Illinois	183	5,586	Pennsylvania	216	5,014
Indiana	170	3,995	Rhode Island	3	141
Iowa	144	1,982	S. Carolina.	24	356
Kansas	41	1,473	S. Dakota.	30	307
Kentucky	25	1,143	Tennessee	20	794
Louisiana	40	703	Texas	138	2,305
Maine	17	412	Utah	49	660
Maryland	30	712	Vermont	3	25
Massachus'ts	43	1,328	Virginia	46	589
Michigan	115	2,490	Washington.	22	613
Minnesota	41	1,118	W. Virginia.	11	847
Mississippi	11	473	Wisconsin	21	630
Missouri	91	2,325	Wyoming	3	124
Montana	9	193			

*Quota filled.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total acceptances for May 5 and 6, 2,431.

Total acceptances since April 1, 53,012.

LIQUOR TAX RAISED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Increase in Imposts on Inheritances Also Feature of War Revenue Bill.

TAX ON SPORTING GOODS

Upward of $200,000,000 Still to be Found to Complete Desired Total of $1,800,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Further disagreement over several schedules, which were regarded as having been completed, prevented a report by the House Committee on Ways and Means today of the War Taxation bill. When the committee adjourned indications were that the bill could not be reported before Wednesday.

The committee returned to the liquor and beer tax, and modified the rates previously agreed upon. It was voted today to make the tax on liquor $2.20 per gallon, and that on beer $2.75 per barrel. The tax agreed upon several days ago was $2 and $2.50, respectively. The committee is yet to settle the question of how much liquor, if any, shall be exempt from this levy. A proposition to exempt liquors now on hand had not been finally adopted.

Radical increases in the inheritance taxes were tentatively voted into the bill. The exemption was lowered from $50,000 to $20,000, and the rates all along the line will be increased approximately one-third. The maximum rate will be 30 per cent. on inheritances of $15,000,000 or more.

The committee rejected the proposal to tax newspaper advertising. However, it became apparent that the "zone system" of postage on second-class mail matter is practically certain to be included in the bill, the new rates ranging from 2 cents to 6 cents per pound. The "zones" are to be definitely fixed later.

There was much wrangling over the excess profits tax. At the morning session the committee agreed upon a tax of 14 per cent. upon excess profits and a 6 per cent. corporation tax, in lieu of a 16 per cent. and 4 per cent. tax, respectively, recommended by the subcommittee. At the afternoon session the 16 per cent. tax on excess profits was voted back into the bill and the corporation tax fixed at 4 per cent. There is no assurance that the subject will not be reopened, although committee members hope the excess profits question has finally been settled.

Other taxes written into the bill include 5 per cent. on pipe line transportation charges; on proprietary medicines, a stamp tax expected o produce $6,500,000; 10 per cent. on the purchase price of Pullman car tickets, 5 per cent. on the factory price of new jewelry, 10 cents a deck on playing cards, and in addition to other amusement taxes, a 1 per cent. tax on every theatre ticket sold to a child under 12 years old.

The proposed tax on retail tobacco dealers was stricken out. Attempts to fix a tax on automobiles, motor boats, and pleasure yachts already in the hands of users failed.

A vote on Representative Moore's proposal to tax cotton $2.50 a bale will not be reached until tomorrow. A proposal to tax gasoline will be voted on at the same time.

The House bill as it now stands is still $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 shy of the $1,800,000,000 which the Treasury Department desires that it should raise. With each new summing up the committee finds the necessity for changing rates. A new item added today was a 10 per cent. tax on sporting goods, and here and there new articles that may bear taxation are being commandeered in the hope of boosting the total of the bill. A proposed retroactive income tax amendment, which would yield $140,000,000 during the coming year, and other far-reaching proposals are held in abeyance to be inserted at the eleventh hour, if necessary, to make up the desired total.

ITALY'S LOAN CAMPAIGN.

Posters, Moving Pictures, and Aircraft Among Agencies Utilized.

ROME, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The most remarkable advertising campaign ever seen in Italy was conducted in connection with the recent national loan, resulting in gross receipts to the Treasury of $720,000,000. Considering that this was the fourth loan within two years, the campaign may be said to have been successful.

Certainly there was no man, woman, or child in Italy who did not know of the loan. All of the big banks of Italy were authorized to conduct their campaigns as they saw fit and they used the opportunity to advertise their institutions widely, spending the profits of underwriting in devices to attract public attention.

The keynote of the campaign was: "Do your duty to your soldiers and to your country. Both need your money to carry on the war. Anyway, the loan is a good investment, and we can prove it."

At the beginning of the campaign flaming posters were put on public buildings, churches, palaces, monuments, in railway stations, the trains, and street cars. In the cities every object seemed to be covered except the pavements. In the country the bridges, the milestones, the fences were covered.

Moving pictures were shown in the city streets at night, and special films were run during theatrical performances. Colored postcards were distributed in the schools. In every place where a crowd gathered some man spoke on the loan, using solid investment arguments together with his appeal to sentiment.

The crowning feature of the campaign was the bombarding of Rome and other cities with loan literature by airplanes and dirigibles. Tons and tons of printed matter dropped out of the sky and came fluttering down to the crowded streets, each printed slip admonishing the reader to subscribe to the loan.

Enlist Your Dollars

EVERY idle dollar is needed to help make "The Liberty Loan of 1917" a success.

In this time of our country's crisis, an idle dollar is as much a "slacker" as an idle man.

Every earner should subscribe.

Every *employer* can help his employees subscribe by making it easy for them to purchase bonds by moderate payments over a reasonable period.

We are co-operating with employers in carrying out this plan. We have set aside a large fund for this purpose in order to aid in the wide distribution of these bonds.

A detailed outline of our plan will be sent upon request.

Telephones: Main Office, Cortlandt 3680; Fifth Ave. Office, Vanderbilt 2600

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office — **Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.**

Capital and Surplus — **$40,000,000**

HOUSE IS TOLD OF GUN SHORTAGE

Continued from Page 1.

take us at least a year under the most favorable circumstances to make the gauges for that one rifle. But we need these toolmakers for something else. We must have artillery ammunition and gauges for that and we have only so many men who can do that sort of work.

"The question was: Should these gaugemakers abandon everything else and go to making gauges for our rifles? Many of them are tied up with contracts of our allies. Canada and Russia. It was decided that it is not best to take these toolmakers away from their contracts, but that in view of the fact that we are making in this country a large number of the British rifles with gauges already made, and can make at least 15,000 of these a day, this would have to give the problem.

"Necessity has made the solution, and instead of going ahead making our own rifles for the present we shall make the rifle that we can make, and that is the Enfield.

"The remaining problem is that of ammunition. It is not a very serious matter to change the chamber of the new rifles we make, so that American ammunition instead of British may be used, but if we are going over to France to fight alongside of the British there would be a great many advantages in using the same ammunition. There has been difficulty in France, with France armed with one rifle, using one kind of ammunition, and the small Portuguese division another and the Belgians another and the British another. The Russians who came over had the French rifle from the start, and there was no trouble.

Several members asked why there was a shortage of Springfield rifles to arm American forces.

"I obtained exact figures from the War Department, and the entire number of rifles manufactured since the European war started is less than 66,000," interjected Representative Shallenberger of Nebraska, a member of the Military Committee.

"Since the three years of war we have manufactured less than 66,000 Springfields, although we had a capacity of making 2,000,000 during that time."

Mr. Shallenberger and Representative Hicks of New York disagreed as to the number of Springfield rifles now on hand.

Mr. Hicks said he understood there were 800,000, and Mr. Shallenberger said the War Department had advised the Military Committee that there were only 600,000.

"The European war has been going on almost three years. Have we been making no guns in this emergency?" asked Representative Britten of Illinois.

"Sixty-six thousand, it is said," replied Mr. Hicks.

"Is it not the fact that we have now a total of only 700,000 rifles, a disgraceful state of affairs?" asked Representative Britten.

"I do not know whether you would call it disgraceful. It is unfortunate. There is a tragedy connected also with the cost of the rifles. The rifle I hold in my hand cost us $14 and $15, and now we cannot produce it or purchase it for less than somewhere around $25. The Enfield rifle costs practically the same."

"Have we not some Krag rifles?" asked Mr. Hicks.

350,000 Krags Useless.

"We have about 350,000, but they use different ammunition, and we are not prepared to manufacture them in large quantities. I should consider them out of the question," replied Mr. Tilson.

"You say that your choice is the Springfield, then the Enfield is the next best," suggested Mr. Howard of Georgia.

"No, it is not a case of the next best; it is the only thing available," replied Tilson. "We cannot increase our output of Springfields, whereas we can make the Enfield quickly."

Turning to machine guns, Mr. Tilson was asked where the Lewis gun was being manufactured.

"The Lewis gun is manufactured in large numbers now in Great Britain and is also being made in Belgium. Then there is a manufacturing plant in this country," he replied.

"Then Colonel Lewis had to go first to Belgium, then to Great Britain to get recognition of the merits of his gun," said Representative Hurlbert of New York.

"Well, unfortunately, we were not interested in machine guns at that time," said Mr. Tilson. "When that gun was first presented to our Government we were not interested in it as we are today, in the midst of a great war."

"How many machine guns will it take to equip an army of half a million men?" inquired Representative Dowell of Iowa.

"That has not been determined," said Mr. Tilson. "At the present time we are using only four machine guns to a regiment of troops. We know that is ridiculously small and we must increase it. I believe General Wood recommends one machine gun to every ten men and we are going to try to get as many as we can. I understand we are buying all of these different types in order to supply our troops and so that we may have a sufficient number. So far we have an entirely inadequate supply."

Representative Snyder of New York said that one factory had shipped 12,500 Lewis machine guns for use on the allied fronts.

Mr. Tilson spoke of the new aerial bomb in conclusion, saying:

"There is one implement of warfare that I hoped to have had here today but which I have not. That is the aerial bomb. I have in my hand a photograph of an aerial bomb which is a little over six feet tall and weighs 100 pounds. It carries high explosives and dropped from any height it explodes about six and a half feet above the ground.

"In the tests that have been made eight out of ten were perfect and the bombs fired within six or eight feet off the ground. They produce desolation and death for a circle of some 300 feet around.

"I may say we have contracted for some of them, and they are being built and already have been tested."

In black calfskin or tan russia.
Price $11.00.

J. J. SLATER
415 Fifth Avenue
Between 37th and 38th Streets

10,000 ENGINEERS TO GO TO FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

D. Irving, First Lieutenants Joseph M. Marshall, Jr., Edward K. Carley, and Clifton W. Wilder, and Second Lieutenants Frederick W. Toerner and Charles M. Anderson.

N. D. Ely, general counsel of two of the biggest railroad building concerns in the country—the Walsh Construction Company of Davenport, Iowa, and the McCarthy-Dunn interests of Davenport and Chicago—called at the War Department today and made an unreserved offer to place at the disposal of the Government for use during the war the entire facilities of these firms. Senator Kenyon of Iowa and Irving B. Norwood of Davenport accompanied Mr. Ely. These companies now employ about 10,000 men, but the department was informed that the force could be expanded to 250,000 for any construction task required to improve French and Russian rail facilities.

Recruiting for the regiments and the organization of each force will be directly under the Colonel of each regiment. Officials believe the great railroad brotherhoods will co-operate, throwing the strength of the unions behind the recruiting efforts. The railway companies already are so organized under the Council of National Defense that their co-operation is assured. The engineers and officials of the lines who offer themselves will be selected in such manned as not to cripple the operating forces of any company.

Great Problem at Front.

One of the greatest problems of the war has been that of maintaining adequate supply lines, and the railroads are the vital element of the system that transports shells and food toward the fighting front from Channel ports and from France.

Engineering feats of spectacular nature have been accomplished in perfecting these communication lines. A whole British railroad was picked up bodily, rolling stock, rails, roadbed and all, and taken to France. American engineers had much to do with that. Also, under contract with the British and French Governments, they have driven tunnels, built spurs and bridges and mapped out schemes of transportation that are in operation today.

America is pre-eminent in the field of railway engineering and the best talent and experience the nation can provide in that line will go into the new regiments, each of which would be able to undertake all or any part of the work of building or operating a whole railway system.

Commanders for the new regiments probably will be announced tomorrow. Work of recruiting five regiments will start immediately, and, as each recruiting centre is in a city where there is an army post, it is assumed the regiments will be assembled in army barracks and their organizations perfected.

While the regular engineer troops of the army are among the best drilled in the service, it is improbable that the new regiments will be subjected to any long military training. They will receive military organization only for the sake of greater mobility and efficiency. They will carry the usual arms and equipment of engineer troops—rifles and bayonets—but their real fighting will be done with the complicated appliances and engines of railway operation or construction.

Supplemented by labor and skill available in France, the nine regiments represent a tremendous power of construction that would enable the Allies to remake their lines of communication in the shortest possible time and fit them for the increasingly heavy task of supplying millions of fighting men as the battle lines push forward.

As the German forces have been beaten back, every vestige of the railway lines that have supplied their forces has been destroyed. With every mile gained, both French and British have faced the task of building new railroads as the distributing centres for the trenches were moved forward. Each movement has meant an added strain on the roads leading back to the great supply bases and the added task forced on communication line forces of preventing congestion.

In the interests of quick delivery it is understood that shell-laden freight cars have been ferried across the Channel from England and moved forward over French railroads to be unloaded at the great munition centres near the front. All the delay of transshipment has been saved, but it has meant added traffic problems for the French communication lines.

It is to aid in such gigantic operations as these, to apply American operating skill to the task and American railway efficiency generally to the transportation problems, that the new regiments are to be formed and hurried to France.

The Administration's action means that American troops, carrying the American flag and in the uniform of the American Army are soon to be on French soil. If there is psychological value in such a mission, as both French and British Commissions have urged, it will show itself with the arrival in France of the first engineer regiment.

It will not be necessary to equip the engineers with the tools of their craft. France and Britain can supply whatever is needed, probably supplemented by additional American machinery, of which they have already procured and carried overseas a tremendous supply. Because of this there will be no need for delay in sending the engineer troops forward. They will need little but their uniforms, arms, and personal equipment before they can be sent to the front.

OFFERS 3,000 VOLUNTEERS.

T. C. Desmond Ready to Supply Skilled Engineering Force.

Thomas C. Desmond, consulting engineer, of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, who a few months ago took up the work of raising a regiment of engineers to go to France with the proposed Roosevelt division, wired to the War Department last night, on reading the report that nine regiments of engineers would be sent to Europe, offering 3,000 picked men for immediate service. Mr. Desmond also telegraphed to representatives in various parts of the country to send out notices to the volunteers that they might be needed at any moment.

The volunteers include railroad construction men, tunnel builders, bridge builders, subway constructors, and men skilled in half a hundred other lines.

STEPS TO ENLIST MEN HERE.

Local Engineers Will Open a Recruiting Station Tomorrow.

Following notice from Washington yesterday that the War Department had issued a call for volunteers for nine regiments of engineers, the Military Engineering Committee of New York, which is composed of representatives of the National Engineering Societies, announced that it would take immediate steps to organize a unit to be called the First Reserve Engineer Regiment.

According to the statement issued by the committee at its headquarters, 29 Wets Thirty-ninth Street, the regiment will be commanded by Lieut. Col. C. H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and the following officers have already been assigned to duty with it: Captain X. H. Price, Corps of Engineers U. S. A.; Majors William Barclay Parsons and Arthur S. Dwight, and Captains George H. Gifford, John P. Hogan, H. W. Hudson, and John D. Irving of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

The regiment will consist of 1,061 men and thirty-seven officers, and will be armed and equipped as a military unit. It will be recruited from the construction and railroad forces in the metropolitan district. The recruiting station will be opened at 190 Sixth Avenue tomorrow, and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. To organize this regiment the following men are needed:

Engine men, firemen, and switchmen	60	Brakemen	24
Engine men, (stationary)	24	Riggers	36
Oilers	18	Draftsmen	12
Machinists	12	Surveyors	24
Yardmasters	12	Car repairers	24
Trackmen	120	Clerks	12
Dock builders and bridge carpenters	36	Storekeepers	18
Horseshoers	6	Carpenters	60
Electricians	24	Masons	18
Bridge men and builders, (steel)	60	Pile driver men	24
Pipefitters	24	Linemen	12
Handy men	12	Plumbers	12
Telegraphers	12	Farriers	6
		Gas engine men	12
		Cooks	24
		Stenographers	12
		Superintendents	16
		Blacksmiths	24
		Powder men	24
		Drill runners and helpers	36

If the response from the skilled tradesmen and construction forces in the metropolitan district is as prompt as is expected, the regiment may be ordered into camp within a week or two. The men enlisted will be discharged at the end of the war, and will not be subject to draft into other forces.

ARMY MEDICAL FORCE WILL SAIL SOON

Proud to Bear American Flag to Battlefield in Advance of Others.

The first unit of the United States Army that will carry the flag into the war zone will sail for Europe within twenty-four hours. It embraces 240 surgeons, nurses, clerks, nospital attendants, and stretcher bearers from the United States Army Medical Corps and the Red Cross, together with non-commissioned officers from the army depots in the Eastern Districts, and will be under the command of Major H. L. Gilchrist and Captain Arnold Tuttle. In the party are 25 surgeons and 65 nurses from Cleveland, forming base hospital No. 4, known as the Lakeside Hospital unit, which was organized by Dr. George W. Crile and others.

The remaining 150 men, who make up the unit, include 12 noncommissioned officers from the Army Medical Corps and 140 college students recruited by the National Red Cross, who have enlisted in the Medical Corps for service during the war. They are prepared to drive motor ambulances, carry the wounded off the field on stretchers, do the rough work in the base hospitals, and perform any duties they may be called upon to fulfill.

Surgeon General William C. Gorgas said yesterday he was proud that the first unit of the army to carry the flag in the great war would be the Medical Corps. Members of the unit also expressed great pride in their mission.

The second unit, Base Hospital 5, comprising 250 members, is being equipped in Boston under the direction of Dr. Harvey Cushing, and will be ready to leave shortly for the war zone in charge of United States Army officers.

RECRUITS FACE HARD WORK.

Strict Schedule for Those to Camp at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y., May 7.—The 2,500 men who will assemble here at Madison Barracks before May 14 to try for commissions in the United States Army will face three months of days filled with hard work, from 5:15 A. M. to 10 o'clock at night, according to the program now being considered. Of the force there will be 400 men who enrolled with the idea of going to Plattsburg, but who will be transferred because of insufficient room at the Champlain camp.

In making public the way in which the would-be officers' time is to be divided the camp commandant said that the only change, if any, would "be an increase of the hours devoted to drill." The daily routine follows:

A. M.	P. M.
5:15—First call.	1:25—First call to drill.
5:30—Reveille formation.	1:30—Assembly.
6:00—Mess.	4:30—Recall.
6:45—Sick call.	5:25—Retreat.
6:55—First call to drill.	5:30—Study.
7:00—Assembly.	6:00—Mess.
11:00—Recall for dinner.	7:00—Schools.
12:00—Mess.	9:00—Tattoo.
	9:30—Quarters.
	10:00—Taps.

After the first month the men will begin the study of the cavalry and artillery work, and then the time given over to drill will be greatly lengthened, while the already scant time allowed the recruits for liberty probably will be taken up with the fourteen textbooks they will be required to study. Should there by a chance be any leisure left, it can be turned to account keeping arms and uniforms in trim.

Though up to this evening only three of the thirty-odd commissioned reserve officers ordered to be here by tomorrow had reported, preparations were made for their arrival tomorrow. Bad weather has delayed the completion of the frame barracks for the training camp, and all men who get here before May 12 will be quartered in the big gray stone dwellings of the regular officers.

The rookies' homes will be duplicates of those being constructed at Plattsburg—electric lights and all. The one-story buildings for the most part will face Lake Ontario, and, with the Thousand Islands just a short distance to the northeast, the post officers' assertions that even a wooden shack that has been sun-baked all day will be comfortable at night when the lake breeze swings in appear to be based on facts.

The men will be assigned to quarters in squads, the entire outfit being split into company formation and officered by sixteen regular army captains. The reserve first and second lieutenants, ordered to report tomorrow, probably will assist the company commanders in whipping the new men into shape. Failure by commissioned reserve men to arrive promptly will bring a round reprimand from Lieut. Colonel William R. Sample, Thirty-fourth Infantry, in command.

It was announced for Colonel Sample today that he was disappointed in the ages of the men enrolled for the Madison course. Comparatively few men of 25 years or more had been listed, it was said, and the average age so far was under 23. The belief is that every man past 25 who has asked to be sent to the training camps will not only get his wish, but will fare better at the end of the course than his younger colleagues, provided records be equal.

In line with the extra intensive work is the statement that the only leaves of absence which will be granted will be from retreat Saturday until taps on Sunday, and the reason for the application will have to be pretty strong. While this may mean an increase of visitors to the camp, it is thought that a few well directed hints will deter relatives and friends from making the trip. The camp authorities are frank in the wish that outsiders stay outside.

With Colonel Sample the officers assigned by the War Department for the term here are: Adjutant, Captain Charles B. Moore, Fourth Infantry; Senior Instructor, Major W. R. Smedberg, Second Cavalry; Camp Quartermasters, Captains Dean Halford and H. F. Dalton, both of the Twenty-third Infantry.

PLATTSBURG LIST OUT TODAY.

2,500 New Yorkers Chosen for Camp to be Announced.

The names of the 2,500 New York men who will attend the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg will be announced tonight by Captain Arthur F. Cosby, Executive Secretary of the Training Camps Association of the United States. Captain Cosby was notified yesterday that the list would be sent to him today. Except Madison Barracks, N. Y., all the camps in the Eastern Department are enrolled to full strength. The Madison Barracks quota will be filled by the transfer of between 500 and 600 of the men who applied for Plattsburg, but who were among the 2,500 rejected because of the limit of 2,500 placed on each camp.

"The Plattsburg camp," said Captain Cosby last night, "is now ready to begin work. Colonel Wolf, in command at Plattsburg, and his assistants are now selecting the men who will be ordered to the camps. Each man chosen will receive a postcard which will tell him what company to report to.

"The names of the men from whom will be selected those for transfer to Madison Barracks will be forwarded to the commander of that camp tonight and those chosen by him will be notified within the next few days."

Captain Cosby received word from Plattsburg to recruit 100 De Witt Clinton High School boys for service as mess attendants at the camp. The boys must be more than 15 years old and will receive $30 a month, in addition to their board and lodging.

Reports received at the headquarters of the Training Camps Association, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, showed not only that all the five camps in the Eastern Department would have their full quotas, but that those in the Far West had reached the limit several days ago. The camps in the Middle West, reports indicate, will open with the full limit of attendants.

Recruits Arriving at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 7.—By tomorrow night all of the reserve officers assigned to active duty at the Plattsburg camp are expected to report. Today sixty-three reserve officers have arrived, among them Archie Roosevelt. More than 100 reserve officers are expected, and in addition there will be many men reporting tomorrow who have passed their examinations for commissions, but who have not received their appointments.

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TRAIN WITH FRENCH MISSION DERAILED

Continued from Page 1.

war after exhausting every other means within his power.

"Lincoln understood human conscience, and that is the reason he is proclaimed 'the immortal.' He accomplished this civilization, and, although he is now in silence, by his triumphs and his deeds, he still lives in memory.

To Defend the Rights of Man.

"Three years ago the German Government violated the rights of man without any motive or right and sought to conquer France. The United States is now face to face with the same crisis. We are now together in this great world war to defend the rights and justice of man."

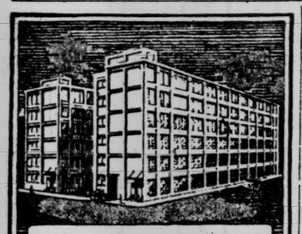
Governor Lowden had called attention in his introduction to a French settlement in the Mississippi Valley.

"The first French came to discover the valley of the Mississippi and founded the first Government in that valley," M. Viviani said. "It is here that we see now the demand of our ancestors. As the Governor has said, 'We will take back to France the debt of gratitude we owe them.' It is not to France you owe the debt; but you owe it to liberty and equality, because our children are now fighting to maintain this equality of man.

"We will take back with us a remembrance of you, and when we return to our country we will be asked what we have heard and seen, and we will answer that we have traveled through America and have been acclaimed everywhere on account of France. Not only France will be liberated, but the whole of Europe."

Calling attention to the debt that the United States owed France, Speaker Shanahan said that the first religion, the first education, the first attempts at government, and the first settlement of Illinois were French, and that the French influence had extended over its entire existence.

"It is not necessary to speak of the assistance which France gave to the colonies during the war for independence, n



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PRESS CENSORSHIP UP IN SENATE TODAY

Debate Will Centre on Motion to Eliminate Section—A Possible Official Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There was a lull today in the fight over the press censorship section of the Espionage bill, due to the fact that the Senate, which has the measure under consideration, was occupied with another phase of the question. The press censorship matter will come to the front again tomorrow, it is expected, and the debate will centre mainly on Senator Harding's pending motion to strike out the section relating to curbing the press.

It was reported today that the Administration would try to prevent the elimination of the section by submitting to the Senate newspaper clippings of articles and news items alleged to contain information that might be of benefit to the enemy. These exhibits, it is said, are to be called to the Senate's attention to contradict the assertion of the newspapers that they are observing a voluntary censorship in good faith, and that there is no occasion for a press censorship. The production of such exhibits will cause attention to be called to the general acknowledgment of officials that the newspapers have voluntarily suppressed a mass of information that might be useful to Germany, and have been scrupulous in submitting to the proper authorities information which they did not care to print without government sanction.

It is apparent that the way is being paved by some officials to prevent the publication of any information that has not been prepared or authorized by themselves or their subordinates. Carried out in this way, no information that would show inefficiency in the conduct of the war could be printed in newspapers without subjecting responsible editors or writers to arrest and possible imprisonment.

Under the press censorship section of the Espionage bill, as passed by the House of Representatives last week, a heavy penalty is provided for "the publication willfully and without proper authority of any information relating to the national defense that is or may be useful to the enemy." The words "without proper authority," it is held, place a weapon in the hands of officials that would enable them to overcome the constitutional guarantee of the freedom of the press.

BAKER EXPECTS LONG WAR.

War Department Preparing for Three Years, He Says.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, was here today on personal business.

Speaking of the war, Secretary Baker indicated he has little hope for an early peace. The War Department is making preparations for a three-year war at least, he said.

The Secretary and Mrs. Baker, who had been here several days, leave for Washington tonight.

MANY IN FRANCE OFFER AID.

Embassy Receiving Numerous Applications from Americans Abroad.

PARIS, May 7.—The American Embassy is receiving an increasing number of applications from Americans in France who are desirous of joining the American expeditionary corps. In addition there are many offers from French and Belgian officers who want to go to the United States to aid in training recruits there. None of these offers has yet been accepted, as the embassy has not been advised as to whether the American Government would be willing to receive these proffered services, and the applications have been turned over to the Military Attaché, Captain Carl Boyd, pending instructions from Washington.

The French people are anxious to see the American officers and troops well cared for in France, and many prominent men have offered the use of their estates for this purpose.

TO AID THE BOND ISSUE.

New Bill at Albany Would Assist State Banking Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—With an emergency message from Governor Whitman to expedite its passage, Senator N. Monroe Marshall, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, introduced a bill tonight which would relieve State banks and trust companies from the necessity of carrying a reserve against Federal deposits.

The Governor, in his message, said that national banks now were not required to carry any reserve against Government deposits, and that the Marshall bill merely would extend the same privilege to State banks.

The bill, according to Governor Whitman, is presented to stimulate participation in the war loan by the banks both on their own account and on account of clients. Senator Marshall urges the immediate passage of the bill, but Leader Brown protested that its passage be put off until tomorrow.

BIG SIGN FOR LIBERTY LOAN.

Electric Structure 200 Feet Long to Go Up in Times Square.

An electric sign 200 feet long, containing 6,000 bulbs, is to be erected at Broadway and Forty-second Street to exploit the Liberty Loan. The O. J. Gude Outdoor Company sent a message to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo yesterday offering to construct and operate it without expense to the Government, and the offer was accepted.

Mr. Gude suggested that the Government select the slogan to be used in urging New York and its visitors to share in floating the loan. Work will be started as soon as the details are arranged.

Hotel Employes Buy Bonds.

Lucius M. Boomer, managing director of the McAlpin Hotel, has subscribed for $20,000 of the Liberty Loan, which will be placed on sale to the employes of his hotels, the McAlpin, the Claridge, and the Cafe Savarin. Employes will be allowed to buy the bonds on installments.

LINK POSTAL SERVICE TO BOND PUBLICITY

Carriers, Trucks, Letter Boxes, Cancellation Stamps All to Advertise Liberty Loan.

FRESH MILLIONS POUR IN

New York's Contribution for Day, $60,000,000—Committee of Bankers to Aid the Flotation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Loan Bureau in the Treasury Department today abandoned giving estimates of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan of 1917 by States, but made public a list of subscriptions from cities. One Denver bank took $2,000,000, and a Baltimore bank reported a total of subscriptions from patrons amounting to more than $1,000,000. John Sharp Williams, United States Senator from Mississippi, sent his check to the Treasury for $14,000 of bonds.

Practically all the resources of the Post Office Department have been placed at the disposal of Secretary McAdoo to aid in disposing of the bonds. At a conference held by Treasury officials with James Blakeslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, it was planned to use small pasters announcing the loan on each of the 300,000 letter boxes in the country. A special Liberty Loan cancellation stamp will be used on all letters sent through the mail. Lithographs will be posted in every Post Office and on every one of the 60,000 vehicles used by the Post Office Department. Small cards will be provided to be used in the caps of the more than 300,000 letter carriers. The Rural Free Delivery carriers, 100,000 in number, including substitutes, will carry detailed information on the Liberty Loan.

"The telegrams now reaching the department," Secretary McAdoo said, "are in response to a request made by the Secretary of the Treasury of banks and bankers of the country to give a rough estimate of the amount of bonds each bank and its customers would be likely to subscribe. It must not be assumed, therefore, that the replies now being received are actual subscriptions to the bonds. They are estimates of subscriptions. Encouraging as they are, there must be no abatement in the patriotic effort of every citizen to make this loan an overwhelming success."

Following are the estimated subscriptions from some of the larger cities:

Subscriptions by Cities.

City.	Listed, May 7.	Total Three Days.
Birmingham	$165,000	$165,000
Los Angeles	500,000	900,000
San Francisco	1,250,000	6,900,000
Denver	2,290,000	3,415,000
Washington	850,000	1,924,000
Atlanta	3,625,000	3,735,000
Savannah		50,000
Chicago	8,435,000	25,000,000
Indianapolis	92,000	4,963,000
Louisville	300,000	1,594,000
New Orleans		3,650,000
Baltimore	2,725,000	3,750,000
Boston	7,125,000	15,200,000
Detroit	1,235,000	5,885,000
Minneapolis	3,505,000	4,200,000
St. Paul		10,000
St. Louis	135,000	255,000
Kansas City, Mo.		635,000
Jersey City	650,000	1,900,000
Newark	585,000	1,395,000
Buffalo	705,000	3,465,000
New York	60,057,000	176,957,000
Rochester	2,225,000	3,325,000
Cincinnati	850,000	3,605,000
Cleveland	4,780,000	13,410,000
Columbus	850,000	1,890,000
Toledo	175,000	1,805,000
Portland, Ore.	645,000	720,000
Philadelphia	4,786,000	18,471,000
Pittsburgh	1,880,000	8,398,000
Providence	75,000	975,000
Memphis		620,000
Nashville	60,000	60,000
Seattle	200,000	350,000
Milwaukee		2,100,000

May Loan of $100,000,000 to Britain.

The Government has decided to lend Great Britain $100,000,000 to met her needs in this country during May. A second installment of $25,000,000 was transferred to the British Embassy today, making, with the $25,000,000 loaned her Saturday, a total of one-half of the May loan.

The decision to advance Great Britain $100,000,000 during May agrees with estimates that this Government would be called upon to finance the Allies up to at least $400,000,000 a month. Sums already pledged for the next month or so are at the rate of $300,000,000 a month, and cover only the needs of Great Britain, France, and Italy. Additional loans to Russia, Belgium, and possibly Serbia will swell the total, it is believed, to at least $400,000,000, and bring the total advanced to the Allies prior to July 1, when the first proceeds of the Liberty Loan will be available, up to approximately $1,000,000,000.

INSURANCE MILLIONS SWELL BOND TOTALS

Other Big Subscriptions to Loan —Committee of Bankers Named to Aid Flotation.

The Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies each subscribed $5,000,000 yesterday to the Liberty Loan. The Farmers Loan and Trust Company subscribed $10,000,000, and the Cuban-American Sugar Company $1,000,000.

Other subscriptions reported were: $1,000,000 by the National Surety Company, $1,000,000 by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, $1,000,000 each by the Brooklyn, People's, Franklin, Title Guarantee, Lawyers Title, Hamilton and Manufacturers' Trust Companies. The Broadway Trust Company has collected from its customers subscriptions amounting to between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

Subscriptions from Brooklyn banks amounted to $14,200,000. With fifteen banks yet to act it is expected that the total for the borough will be more than $25,000,000. The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn, has subscribed $100,000 to the loan through a Brooklyn bank.

The Guaranty Trust Company is planning to file subscriptions on behalf of itself and its customers, totaling between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. These are preliminary figures, based on advices already received from clients, and it is likely that the aggregate amount will be considerably larger.

A number of banks and bond houses have received large subscriptions to the 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, which are convertible into the 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds.

All banks and investment houses reported that subscriptions to the loan were coming in satisfactorily, despite the lack of details as to the $2,000,000,000 issue. Still greater progress is expected as the result of the appointment of a strong and influential committee of New York bankers to further the distribution of the bonds. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, was elected Chairman, and A. N. Anderson, manager of the bond department of J. P. Morgan & Co., executive manager.

The committee consists, besides Governor Strong, of James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; George F. Baker of the First National Bank, Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co., Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; J. P. Morgan, Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Jacob H. Schiff, head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, and William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank.

For each member of the committee an alternate was appointed, the alternate in every instance being a partner or associate of the member. The alternates are Pierre Jay of the Reserve Bank; J. Howard Ardrey, Bank of Commerce; F. L. Hine, First National; E. B. Sweezy of Harris, Forbes & Co.; John McHugh, Mechanics and Metals; H. P. Davison of the Morgan firm; A. H. Marckwald, Bankers Trust; N. D. Jay, Guaranty Trust; Mortimer L. Schiff, Charles V. Rich, City Bank; E. R. Tinker, Chase Bank, and E. H. Ferry, Hanover Bank.

The committee, after electing Governor Strong as Chairman, named James Freeman Curtis as Secretary, and E. C. Gray of the Guaranty Trust Company as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Anderson, who has been "loaned" by the Morgan firm, will devote all of his time to the service of the committee, and will relate the work of the committee with that of the various sub-committees to be appointed. Four sub-committees, each with a member of the General Committee as Chairman, were decided upon at a preliminary meeting.

The Committee on Distribution will be headed by Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co., as Chairman, his associates being F. Q. Brown of Redmond & Co., James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., Clarence Dillon of William A. Read & Co., Pliny Fisk of Harvey Fisk & Sons, N. D. Jay of the Guaranty Trust Company, G. H. Kinnicutt of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.; C. E. Mitchell of the National City Company, C. S. Sargent, Jr., of Kidder, Peabody & Co., A. J. Sheldon of Lee, Higginson & Co., Frederick H. Strauss of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and F. M. Weld of White, Weld & Co.

The second sub-committee was that on budget, consisting of Governor Strong, George F. Baker, and Gates W. McGarrah. The third sub-committee is that of the bond department, under the Chairmanship of President William Woodward of the Hanover National Bank. It will have charge of all the technical work of handling the issue in this district. A publicity committee, having President F. A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank for its Chairman, was the fourth. The general committee is to meet daily.

At the Federal Reserve Bank, where announcement of the appointment of the committee was made, a statement was given out, in part as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has requested the Federal Reserve banks in the several districts to organize central committees, believing that the effective organization of all the forces to be brought in co-ordination for the purpose of placing the loan, as well as for a consistent campaign of education, can best be done through such committees. It is the wish of the Secretary to enlist the best talent in each district, and, while he wishes to have each district consider itself an independent unit in the campaign, the general direction will, of course, remain in the Secretary's hands.

"It is expected that there will be united every form of distributing talent in the district. There will probably be sub-committees on New York City and on out-of-town places, a sub-committee to enlist the services of organized bodies of women, a sub-committee on small bonds, possibly a sub-committee of employers to interest to the fullest extent all employes, and to facilitate their subscriptions by arranging partial payments."

Some of the insurance companies will not make known their subscriptions until after the matter has been taken up by their Finance Committees, but all of them are said to be ready to do what they can to promote the sale. One of these, the Equitable, announced that it had already placed its entire agency organization at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of distributing information and taking subscriptions for the bonds. The Metropolitan took $2,000,000 of the bonds two days ago, and, in addition, will do everything it can to make the issue a success.

"We realize that this is a time when everybody should put his shoulder to the wheel," said President Peabody of the Mutual, "and it was in this spirit that we telegraphed a $5,000,000 subscription to Secretary McAdoo today."

Some of the insurance companies, as well as other large concerns with branches in other cities, explained that they were waiting for additional details of the bond issue before going ahead with their campaigns to promote it. As soon as they receive this information they will put their selling forces to work to advertise the loan. This notice was sent out by Leon O. Fisher, Third Vice President of the Equitable:

To the employes of the Equitable Life Assurance Society:

Opportunity will be given to the employes of the society to subscribe to the new Liberty Loan as soon as details of the loan are at hand and liberal provision will be made for the payment of the subscriptions in installments.

William A. Day, President of the Equitable, made this announcement:

In this monumental task of placing $2,000,000,000 in Government bonds within a short space of time, the Secretary of the Treasury should have the assistance of every corporate organization in the country. It is of the utmost importance that every means of educating public interest in this loan be promptly employed. Procrastination at this time may mean immense economic loss to the nation and perhaps human life.

The Equitable has branch offices in every city of size in the United States and 5,000 employes. Subscriptions will be received at each of these branch offices, and agents will advertise the loan by calling it to the attention of persons with whom they come in contact.

The National Surety Company announced that it would invest $1,000,000 in the bonds and invite its 14,000 officers, employes, and agents to subscribe another $1,000,000. William J. Joyce, President of the company, announced that his entire organization was ready to aid the Government in promoting the loan. Employes wishing to take bonds will be permitted to pay for them in installments. President Joyce and two other officials advancing the money to buy the bonds. Five dollars a month will be deducted from the pay of an employe for each $100 or fraction of $100 subscribed, until the full amount is repaid.

"We must all help Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo raise all the money that is needed to pay war expenses," a leaflet prepared by Mr. Joyce and distributed among the employes reads. "The National Surety Company will subscribe for as many of the bonds as it can handle. I personally intend to subscribe for all that I can handle. We hope that all of the officers, employes, and representatives will do likewise. Every citizen owes much to this great Republic of ours. At all costs, we must win. Defeat means annihilation. No man, therefore, could object to putting into the Treasury of the United States a large part of his worldly possessions."

The express companies decided several days ago to place their branch offices and representatives at the disposal of the Government, and have sent a joint letter to Secretary McAdoo offering cooperation. There are 40,000 branch offices of the various express companies in the United tSates, and these will be organized into districts for the purposes of the sale. Many other large concerns, such as chain groceries, railroads, typewriter agencies, and automobile companies, are said to be ready to perform similar service, and will offer their assistance as soon as the Government has indicated that it is in need of such aid.

LOAN TO TEACH THRIFT.

National Bank of Commerce Issues War Finance Primer.

A War Finance Primer of 140 pages has just been issued by the National Bank of Commerce. "Its object is to aid in bringing the country solidly behind the financial program of the Government.

"Economic forces have turned the tide of many battles," James S. Alexander, President of the bank, writes in the foreword. "United States dollars as well as United States men must be sent to the front. Whenever our country's financial resources are mobilized and utilized, they will have a profound effect upon the immediate prosecution of the war, and, if well used, upon the economic stability of our country in future generations.

"The crux of the matter is to strike a balance between loans and taxes. The present generation cannot avoid economic sacrifice. At the same time our industrial and commercial life should be fostered and the incentive to do business should be preserved. To some extent we must pay as we go; but we must not kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

"Our economic stability demands that we determine the happy medium between bond issues and taxation. The present problem is not only to raise the necessary money for a vigorous prosecution of the war, but to impress upon Americans, probably the most extravagant people in the world today, the fact that thrift and economy are the only permanent basis of a nation's commercial greatness. The Government has wisely indicated its intention to avail of the country's financial and commercial skill. The financial world has unreservedly offered its facilities without profit. The banks will do their part in raising the money needed by the Government.

"This situation provides a wonderful opportunity to educate the people to cooperate with the Government in financial matters. In France the favbrite form of investment is the securities of the French Government. Herein lies one of the reasons for the French financial and commercial soundness. The great commercial expansion to follow the present war will rest upon a sounder and more permanent footing if the American people can be induced to participate more fully in the securities of our Government and her allies."

HOOVER OPPOSES FOOD PRICE-FIXING

Tells House Agricultural Committee Attempt Abroad Has Not Been Successful.

URGES CONGRESS TO ACT

Says Immediate Attention Must Be Given to Supplying Ourselves and Our Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Urging no delay in the consideration of the food problem, Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Food Commission, appeared today before the House Committee on Agriculture and discussed for two hours the necessity for the conservation and distribution of foodstuffs under Government direction. Mr. Hoover was heard behind closed doors at his own request. He suggested to the committee that some of the information and advice he had to offer should not be made public at this time.

The United States, Mr. Hoover told the committee, should profit by the experience of other nations now engaged in war, and not delay legislation for the handling of the nation's food supply.

It is understood that Mr. Hoover did not advocate the maximum and minimum price-fixing legislation as porposed in the Lever bill now before the committee. In foreign countries, he said, the attempt to fix maximum prices on foods had not been fully successful. The food expert said it might be feasible were the Government to undertake to regulate strictly the prices of nonperishables, but he regarded the fixing of maximum prices on perishables as unadvisable. He suggested instead that if the Government would undertake to control the transportation and distribution of foodstuffs, paying particular attention to the prevention of congestion in railroad yards and at shipping docks, the problem of price would practically settle itself.

Mr. Hoover urged, above all things, prompt action in dealing with the food problem. Other nations, he said, had waited until the war had progressed for a year or more and had suffered thereby. The United States, he argued, should start the war right by giving immediate attention to its food supply, which is not only to serve this nation, but this nation's allies in the present conflict. He supported the provisions in the Administration bill to prevent manipulation of prices, to regulate storage, and to prevent hoarding.

Mr. Hoover told the committee he believed a special commission should be created to aid the Department of Agriculture and the President in conserving the food supply, encouraging production, and bringing about equitable distribution.

The committee began consideration of the bill today with indications of a fight over some of the more drastic features of the measure. Some of the Southern members are averse to legislation which would permit any one, even the President, to become a food dictator to the extent of fixing prices on such commodities as cotton and grain.

Although Mr. Hoover's place in the Government's food control program has not been determined finally, there are indications that he will direct food exports and later perhaps price-fixing measures, if Congress passes the food bills. The Department of Agriculture is fully equipped to enforce domestic regulations contained in the legislation, but the problem of apportioning food among the Allies may be left largely to Mr. Hoover, as Chairman of the Food Committee of the Council of National Defense. There have been suggestions of an International Food Commission, sitting in Washington to handle American and allied food problems. If it is created, the American member probably would be Mr. Hoover.

Secretary Houston announced today that Canada was awaiting passage of the Administration's bills to put into force similar regulations. American and Canadian food interests are so nearly identical, he said, that Canada feels it would be useless to proceed with measures until the United States decides on a definite course.

FOOD BOARD BUYS SHEEP.

New York Central Helping in the Purchase—Will Resell to Farmers.

The Mayor's Committee on Food Supply announced yesterday that "with the generous assistance of the New York Central Railroad, it has found places where sheep of the best breeds are to be had and can be brought into New York State and offered to the farmers at prices which we believe the farmers would be glad to pay." It had therefore, said the committee, already bought 10,000 head of these sheep, and was now preparing to bring them into the State.

The New York Central Railroad will provide land near Albany where the sheep can be taken care of and where the farmers of the State can see and buy them. The price at which they will be sold to the farmers will be the price which the Mayor's Committee paid for them, plus transportation charges. The sheep can be landed in Albany by June 1.

Under the impression that the Wicks Dog-Killing bill—now before the Assembly at Albany, which provides, among other things, that any dog chasing a hen around a corner may be killed, would aid the breeding of sheep, despite the protests of farmers and others that in its present form the bill would encourage the destruction of the very dogs that protect the farmer and his property, the committee indorsed the bill and asked for support for it.

EAT BREAD LAST AT MEALS.

Pilgrims to Plenty Expect That Then You Won't Want It.

The American bill of fare will have bread at the bottom of the list if the "Pilgrims to Plenty," one of the many food conservation committees that have sprung up lately, has it way. The Pilgrims, whose headquarters are at 101 Park Avenue, issued a proclamation yesterday declaring that perishable foods should be eaten first during the war. By withholding bread until the last, the consumer's appetite will be fairly well satisfied before it is reached and the nation's consumption of bread will decrease materially. Also, the Pilgrims have calculated, the expedient will lower food prices for next Spring.

BOARD TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION OF COAL

Named by National Defense Council—Will Seek to Prevent Strikes During War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Council of National Defense announced tonight the appointment of a committee to take measures to increase the output of coal and accelerate distribution in America and to our allies. F. S. Peabody, President of the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago, is Chairman. The other members are prominent business men or Government mining experts. Mr. Peabody has arranged to give his entire time to the work.

"The Committee on Coal Production," it was announced, "is to co-operate with the Committee on Raw Materials and with the Transportation Committee in accelerating the movement of coal to points where the need is greatest. This committee, it is expected, will aid in solving one of the biggest and most difficult problems in connection with the defense of the nation. The needs of the Government itself are large, but the indirect needs are still larger. With production increased to meet the increased needs of the nation, under war conditions, there will be required improved facilities for prompt transportation of coal from the bituminous, anthracite, and coke fields.

"There will be sub-committees, working in various parts of the country, in order to bring about direct contact with the producers and business firms whose aid will be sought. The committee will work likewise in harmony with the Labor Committee in maintaining good working conditions, which are essential to increased production.

"It is clear that there must be a tremendous increase in production at the mines; that there must be no interruption of any of the mines; that there must be improved freight facilities. The committee will co-operate with the mine owners and with the Labor Committee in minimizing the danger of strikes and bringing about mediation and conciliation, and with the Transportation Committee in making available more cars for the shipment of coal and giving them a clear track."

The committee will meet Wednesday to work out preliminary plans.

Louisiana Sugar Crop Doubled.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Louisiana sugar crop of 1916 was more than twice as great as the crop of 1915. Figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture show the 1916 crop was 307,800,000 pounds, as against 275,000,000 pounds in 1915. The average cane yield was eighteen tons an acre in 1916 as against eleven tons in 1915.

WHY POLLEN WAS CENSORED

Naval Critic's Article Said to Have Been Encouragement to Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 7.—It was announced in Parliament yesterday that the article in Land and Water last week by A. P. Pollen, the naval critic, was censored because it was "calculated to prejudice discipline in the navy, was detrimental to the best interests of the State, and an encouragement to Britain's enemies."

With regard to the article advocating American participation in the war which Norman Angell wrote for The New Republic and for which the censor refused transmission, Bonar Law said it was stopped because it contained a statement that throughout America had not been neutral but had been engaged in the war against Germany. Such a statement, coming from this country at such a time, might be prejudicial, he said.

GERMANY SEEKS NEW HYMN

Committee Calls for One More Stirring Than Present National Anthem.

BERLIN, May 7.—Germany wants a new national hymn. The present anthem, "Hail to the Victor," is objected to on the ground that its music is not stirring enough and that its similarity to the English National anthem has been a source of constant embarrassment to German sailors, merchants, and officials abroad.

A committee of men well known in the worlds of religion, arts, and letters has issued a call for manuscripts of a national anthem which shall be popular in words and music. The call is signed by Bishop Faulhaber of Speyer, Adolf von Harnack, dean of German theologians; Engelbert Humperdinck, the composer; Hans Thoma, artist; Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moelpendorrf, Dean of the Faculty of Berlin University, and Wilhelm Woundt, the philosopher.

Ambassador Elkus Improves.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Ambassador Elkus, ill in Constantinople with typhus, is much better, but may not be able to leave for home for three weeks.

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ASK GIFTS TO HONOR JOFFRE

Committee of Fatherless Children in France Makes Special Efforts.

As a special tribute to Marshal Joffre, the New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France is increasing its efforts to get funds for the adoption of the orphans of the Marne. The committee already has raised sufficient money to keep thousands of French boys and girls in the homes their fathers died for. It still has on its books the names of 53,000 who need to be provided for. Hundreds of these are the children of soldiers in Marshal Joffre's own command, and for that reason the sponsors of the work believe the famous soldier's presence in this country marks a particularly fitting time to ask the public to contribute liberally.

Miss Luisita Loland is Chairman of the committee which is associated with the French committee under the patronage of President Poincaré. Contributions should be sent to Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway.

CHEER ATTACK ON WILSON.

German Annexationists Make Merry Over Professor's Sarcasm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 7.—Violent "Wilson strafing" speeches were made at a large meeting of the German Annexationist League in the Prussian Parliament buildings in Berlin on Saturday night.

Shouts of laughter and continuous applause, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger, accompanied the speech of Professor Dietrich Schafer, who said of President Wilson:

"Speaking as a member of the learned class, I must say that I am ashamed of this history professor and President."

LABOR PLEADS FOR IRELAND.

British Workers to Demand Speedy Settlement of the Question.

LONDON, May 7.—Powerful representations are about to be made to Premier Lloyd George and the war cabinet by representatives of labor as to their view of the imperative urgency of a settlement of the Irish question, The Pall Mall Gazette understands.

It is generally understood, adds the newspaper, that unless a satisfactory settlement is quickly arrived at the labor members of the Government may be compelled to reconsider their position.

AMERICANS QUIT TURKEY.

Missionaries and Sailors Reach Berne—More on the Way.

BERNE, May 7, (via Paris.)—Twelve American missionaries from Turkey, with ten additional members of the crew of the interned United States gunboat Scorpion, have arrived at Berne after three weeks' quarantine at the Austrian frontier. It appears probable that others of the crew of the Scorpion will be allowed to leave Turkey and that the American Embassy has arranged for the departure of other American missionaries and teachers.

STOCKHOLM, May 7, (via London.)—The American Minister here, Ira Nelson Morris, has been advised through the Swedish Foreign Office that a party of Americans, seventy in all, left Constantinople on Thursday for Berne and that arrangements have been completed for the departure from Turkey of twenty American consular officers.

The members of the American Embassy at Constantinople are not yet ready to leave, but it is said that they are not being detained. Some of them will probably remain until the Ambassador, Abram I. Elkus, who is convalescing from typhus, is able to travel.

All information reaching Minister Morris is of a reassuring character—that Americans from all parts of Turkey are assembling in Constantinople, that they have been courteously treated by the Government, and that any desiring to leave the country will be permitted to do so.

SIMS TO DIRECT OPERATIONS

His Presence at Allied Conference May Have Broad Results.

PARIS, May 7.—The presence of Rear Admiral Sims as the representative of the United States at the allied war conference which concluded its deliberations here yesterday, indicates, it is believed here, that numerous developments in the part of the United States will actually take in the war, will shortly follow. The American Naval Attaché, Lieut. Commandre William R. Sayles, was also present, but no American military or diplomatic representative attended the conference.

Rear Admiral Sims, it is said, will direct operations, so far as that is possible, from this side, in order to avoid the delay and uncertainty incident to directing operations from across the Atlantic.

Some New Exclusive English Stuffs for Men

Some new browns, delicately pencilled in white, green, blue, red, or burnt orange.

A trio of grays with a garnish of blue, green, or maroon.

A couple of herringbone blues overplaided with green or a lighter blue.

A solitary mottled blue—only one of him!—couldn't possibly be two!

And an exquisite dark green with an overplaiding of Home Rule green.

To say nothing of a dull, unburnished bronze!

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IF he had been a man-about-town, instead of a man-of-letters, he would have written: "Dress is to gentlemen a thing apart—'tis the bounder's whole existence." To keep the bounderish, bumptious and bizarre *out of my styles* is fulfilling a plain obligation I owe to my customers.

You buy a Suit or Topcoat here, or a Shirt or Scarf, with the absolute assurance that it is of verified Manhattan-bred style and certified good taste.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats from Stein-Bloch—$20 to $45.

"Ennyweather," my Shine-or-Sprinkle Topcoat—$25, $30, $35.

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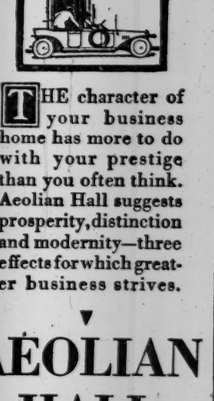

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Perrier bubbles up from the soil of France. Excavations show it was bubbling there when Caesar ravaged Gaul.

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GERMANS HOLD LINE AT A FRIGHTFUL COST

Great Masses of Reserves Sacrificed in Counterattacks to Drive British Back.

MANY DEEDS OF HEROISM

Australians and Scots Refuse to Retreat When Ordered, Holding Out to the Last.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 7.—The battle of Arras has now lasted for a month, with successive shocks of attack and counterattack, and for both sides the struggle has been a fiery ordeal, in which a great sum of human life has been burned and blasted. On the great day of April 9 the British losses were very light, as losses must be counted nowadays, and in comparison with the great gains. The enemy losses on that day were huge in prisoners, in killed and wounded, in guns, and in all material of war.

Since then, after hours and even days of panic lest the British tide of men should break all barriers and overwhelm his Hindenburg line, the enemy has been able to rally, to rush up great reserves, and to replace his captured and battered guns by many new batteries. That has saved the Hindenburg line for a time at least, but has not reduced his daily toll of life and limb, for he has only been able to defend himself by counterattacking, and although that is the best means of defense, according to the German textbooks, it has proved to be frightful in cost for the German soldiers. They succeeded in flinging back the British here and there by sheer weight of numbers when, after hard days' fighting, they lie exhausted in their advanced positions, but every time they have been swept by machine gun fire and shrapnel, so that they have fallen in great numbers.

To pretend that the British escaped scot free would be a silly lie. The casualty lists tell how many the British have lost. For all it has been hard and will be yet hard and fierce fighting against a desperate and resolute enemy, supported by great artillery and by what is worse than high explosives, the incessant sweep of machine gun bullets. Without knowing that one cannot understand the meaning of this battle or the spirit of the men. It is a spirit quite unconquerable in its very grit, and in many cases admitting neither defeat nor retreat, whatever the odds against them may be. I know of many cases lately when the British ignored all orders to retire and held out in small parties when part of the line had fallen back in the ebb and flow of battle. At Guémappe dozens of Scottish soldiers held isolated posts like this. At Gavrelle English soldiers fought by the windmill and suffered heroically rather than surrender. Southward when the Australians attacked Bullecourt four days ago they had this village partly in their hands, and would have held it all but for the bad luck of troops on the left, who could not hold on, so the Australians were exposed on both flanks and were in an impossible position. But when the retirement was made many of those Australian lads refused to go back, although to stay meant almost certain death or certain capture.

This morning Bullecourt was again attacked and a number of prisoners captured. If the men do not get the place today they will tomorrow or some day. The Australians are out to finish this business with the least possible delay. They have a confidence in victory amounting to pure faith. Although the army contains breed of men—and they come of all the British stock—the soldiers show this same grim resolution to "finish the job," as they call it, and have done with it.

In the battle of Arras there was individual courage, incredible almost in human nature, but what to me is more amazing is the general stolidity of all of them. This common valor of shopboys and cooks and farmers' lads and factory hands. To say they are always without fear would be ridiculous. They are often very much afraid, as all men must be when high explosives come out of the blue skies with frightful noises for abominable slaughter, but these lads are by some magic, which is in experience, steeled against ordinary apprehensiveness and against imaginative terror. A few days ago near Oppy I passed a group who had just been knocked out by a shell. It was a sight to turn one sick and cold, but a company of boys came along on the way to the front line, where other shells were falling, and they paid very little heed to this group of men. Only one boy stopped still, with a little pity and surprise, as much as to say: "My word, they copped it all right, poor chaps." Then he trudged on.

These scenes of the battlefield, these bodies that lie about, these noises in the sky and thunderclaps of bursting shells, are no longer the abnormal things of life, but the normal, and the men pass through them and live in them and become hardened to them. Even the heroic act is no longer extraordinary. There are so many heroic acts that military medals and military crosses are hard earned, although scattered wide in all directions. Each one of them might have been a Victoria Cross in the earlier wars. A Scottish division fighting in this battle of Arras has recorded a number of acts of special valor among its men which would fill a big book if told in detail, and the boys from the English counties and the London men have done as well. It was a Scottish Sergeant some days ago who saw a great bomb fall ten yards from his mortar, owing to a faulty cartridge, and he had just a few seconds to decide between life and death. He sprang at the live bomb, unscrewed the burning fuse, and hurled it away just before it exploded, so saving beyond doubt the lives of his whole detachment.

On the first day of the battle of Arras one battery was under fire of a gas shell barrage for thirty-five minutes. Two guns and several men were knocked out, but the officer steadied his other men, and, although twice thrown down and wounded, kept four guns in action.

Although hit five times, a Sergeant of a Highland regiment continued to lead his men against the enemy's lines, and a little Highland officer in the same action led his company to two objectives, went from point to point over open ground under an incessant machine gun fire, and with a small party of his men rushed one of the machine guns and captured the team.

KARLSRUHE SOCIALISTS BALK.

Oppose Peace Without Annexation—Don't Want Peace Terms Stated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 7, (via London.)—According to a telegram from Karlsruhe the meeting of the local organization of the Social Democratic Party unanimously rejected peace without annexation or compensation, and declared it unwise to press the Chancellor for a revelation of Germany's peace conditions at the present time.

This reported action by Karlsruhe Socialists is of interest simply as a seeming declaration for annexation and indemnities, contrary to the general trend of party opinion. In urging also that no peace terms be stated at this time the Karlsruhe organization is going counter to party leaders, who are already pressing in the Reichstag for a statement by the Chancellor.

SEIZED LABOR DELEGATION.

German Government's Method of Preventing May Day Strikes.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—Confirmation comes from Switzerland of reports of summary methods used in Germany to prevent May day strikes.

These advices say that the fact was brought out in a discussion between Herr Cohn, Socialist member of the Reichstag, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, Minister of the Interior, Saturday that the entire labor deputation, which called on the Under Secretary of the Interior to discuss the situation, was arrested.

TWO FRENCH TRAWLERS BATTLE WITH U-BOAT

Fishers Use Small Guns Till Their Own and Two Spanish Craft Are Sunk.

PARIS, May 7.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from San Sebastian, Spain, tells of a fight between a submarine and Spanish and French trawlers in which two French trawlers with small caliber guns battled for some time with the submarine, but finally were sunk. Two of the Spanish trawlers also were sent to the bottom. The dispatch says:

"A submarine attacked the fishing fleet, consisting of a number of Spanish and French craft, including the French steam fishers Verdun and Marne, both of which were armed with small calibre guns. These guns were used so effectively that the submarine was compelled to plunge. Later it reappeared and the fight was resumed. It lasted for an hour and the Verdun and Marne were gradually overcome and sunk. Seven sailors from the vessels are missing.

"Two Spanish fishing craft also were sunk during the engagement."

Turks Tell of Local Successes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7, (via London.)—An official communication issued today says:

Two squadrons of Russian cavalry which crossed the upper Diala River were repulsed, leaving the dead behind them.

Sinai Peninsula: Six of our airplanes have dropped bombs on the enemy headquarters and also on his airdromes.

PETROGRAD, May 7.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Caucasian Front—Our fire repulsed a small Turkish attack northeast of Kighi and another attack in the region of Achagi Sourin, northwest of Ognott.

Our artillery brought down a German airplane in the neighborhood of Gouragoumoura. Two officers were made prisoner.

A squadron of German airplanes dropped bombs on Seletina, Moldava, and Kimpolung.

CRUEL TO PALESTINE JEWS.

Turks Loot and Slay Victims Deported as a "Military Measure."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 7.—The Jewish Chronicle has received further details of the desperate state of affairs in which the Jews of Palestine are placed. It says:

"The evacuation of the civil population of Jaffa was carried out early in April ostensibly as a measure of military precaution, but really as a measure chiefly aimed at the Jewish population. While on the one hand all Jews, even German, Austro-Hungarian, and Bulgarian were ordered to leave the town, the Mohammedans and Christians were permitted to stay.

"No means of transport was provided or obtainable for those who were ordered to leave the town. Nor were the Jews of Jaffa the only ones thus treated. Three hundred Jews from Jerusalem were also deported amid circumstances of the utmost cruelty. In Jaffa 8,000 Jews evicted from their homes were not allowed to take away any belongings or provisions. Their houses were looted and pillaged even before thei rowners left them by Bedouins. A Jewish suburb of Tel Aviv was sacked unuer the eyes of the authorities.

"As an example of many ruthless acts visited upon the Jews, two Jews were hanged at the entrance to Tel Aviv, the object being, it was explained, to indicate the fate in store for any Jews who might be so foolish as to resist the order for evacuation. The roads to the Jewish colonies north of Jaffa are lined with thousands of starving Jewish refugees, and many cases are reported of wealthy Jews found dead in sandhills around Tel Aviv, most probably victims of robbery and murder.

"In order to drive off the bands of robbers preying on the refugees on the roads the young men of the Jewish colonies organized a body of guards, who agreed to take turns in order to watch the roads. These guards, however, were promptly arrested and imprisoned by the authorities after suffering considerable maltreatment."

WELCOME AMERICA AS ENGLAND'S ALLY

Two Meetings Held by World's Evangelical Alliance in London to Give Thanks.

WILSON MESSAGE PRAISED

Clergyman's Plea for Monarchical Government Is Interrupted by Shouts of "No!"

LONDON, May 7.—America's entry into the war was commemorated again here today at two large meetings for united thanksgiving and intercession, under the auspices of the World's Evangelical Alliance, in Queen's Hall.

At the morning meeting the Chairman, Willoughby W. Dickinson, member of Parliament for North St. Pancras, read a message signed by Baron Polwarth, which was cabled to President Wilson as an expression of appreciation of the "lofty words in which you have set before the people of the United States the true meaning of the conflict with the Central Powers." The text of the message follows:

"In behalf of the World's Evangelical Alliance, a British organization, the object of which is to unite evangelical churches and Christians in a common bond of truth and love, we desire to express to you our profound appreciation of the lofty words in which you have set before the people of the United States the true meaning of the conflict with the Central Powers, the issues involved in their relation to the cause of civilization, and the principles and ideals of justice, freedom, and righteousness.

"The co-operation of America in the great task which the Allies have undertaken encourages confidence in an early victory and the establishment of a righteous and lasting peace. We recognize in the decision the hand of Almighty God in answer to united and sustained prayer."

"Battle Hymn of Republic" Sung.

Patriotic fervor ran high, especially when the audience rose and sang "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord" and the American and British national anthems. The speaker's table was draped with the Stars and Stripes and the American colors hung with those of the Entente Allies in other parts of the auditorium.

Mr. Dickinson said that of the most momentous two events in modern history—the Russian revolution and America's entry into the war—the latter was the most important because it "must be realized that America, above all things, is a peace-loving nation where the ideas of pacifism have found most fertile soil. America comes in not to fight for herself but to fight for the world. She is fighting not for war but for peace."

The Rev. Frederick B. Meyer, minister of Christ Church, said:

"We must thank God for America's accession. It has purified our ideals. She stands for the same ideals of freedom and liberty that we do and she joins us to vindicate those ideals.

"America stands sponsor for a league of nations when Europe is to make war impossible. She comes in to make this war the end of wars. America has no old scores to repay. Her motives are pure. Her cause quickens and clarifies our own. Her coming in spells doom for Czarism and Kaiserism. Above all we welcome America's accession to our cause because we know it will bring a speedier end to the strife."

The speaker quoted from Lincoln's Gettysburg address, saying the ideals expressed by the great emancipator were reiterated by President Wilson in his address to Congress at the time of America's entry into the war.

All Republics Now United.

A second meeting, held in the afternoon, was presided over by Sir Charles Wakesfield, formerly Lord Mayor of London, who hailed as a Godsend the entrance of the United States into the war.

"All the great republics of the world," he said, "have now joined hands in the fight for freedom and the overthrow of despotic governments."

Dr. William R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, made a plea for the monarchical form of government.

"The monarchical form of government may be good or bad, just as the people permit, he said. "It is not the monarchical form of government that free democratic people object to, but the military spirit ruling it. England had militarism in the ten years preceding the downfall of Cromwell."

There were cries of "No" from all parts of the auditorium.

"Yes, we did," continued Dr. Inge. "It is a dark spot in our history, of which we cannot be proud. It is the internal spirit of a nation, not its external form of government, that decides its character."

The speaker pictured George Washington and George III, viewing the Stars and Stripes now floating from the House of Parliament, with King George exclaiming: "They have chosen George Washington as King."

Today's meetings were preliminary to a day of united prayer which has been fixed on Whitsunday, May 27.

AIRPLANE DROPS BOMBS, KILLS MAN, NEAR LONDON

Two Persons Also Wounded and Some Buildings Damaged by Early Morning Visitor.

LONDON, May 7.—A hostile airplane dropped four bombs northeast of London this morning, it is officially announced. The statement reads:

In the early hours this morning a hostile airplane appeared over the outskirts of northeast London and dropped four bombs. One man was killed and a man and a woman injured. Slight damage was done to buildings.

No one in the area where the German airplane dropped bombs saw anything of the enemy. The people were awakened by the explosions, but by the time they reached the street the machine had disappeared. The bomb which caused the casualties fell on the roof of some residential buildings and the other missiles landed in a nearby swamp.

Aviator Robinson Is a Prisoner.

LONDON, May 7.—News was received today from Geneva confirming the report that Lieutenant William Leefe Robinson of the Royal Flying Corps has not been killed, as was announced last month, but is a prisoner of the Germans. Lieutenant Robinson, who came into prominence last year by bringing down a Zeppelin which took part in a raid on London, is held captive at Karlsruhe.

BRITISH BREAKING HINDENBURG LINE

Continued from Page 1.

fighting at times was of a very violent character, but the French maintained their positions everywhere. This afternoon's official report, couched always in moderate terms, says "the Germans were mowed down in masses by our heavy and field artillery and machine guns, suffering large losses in these engagements."

The number of prisoners taken in the latest battle now number more than 14,200, bringing the total number taken since April 16 to about 29,000.

During today there was less fighting along the Aisne front, but the heavy artillery engagements continue.

The statement issued this afternoon follows:

Yesterday evening and last night were marked by violent new reactions on the part of the Germans in the region northeast of Soissons and along the Chemin des Dames, where we identified four fresh divisions. Very violent counterattacks, preceded by intense bombardments, were launched against our positions at Froidmont Farm, on the Cerny-Hurtebise front, and on the Craonne and Vauclerc Heights. The fighting, which assumed a most violent character, terminated to the advantage of our troops, which victoriously resisted the most furious assaults and maintained their positions everywhere. The Germans were mowed down in masses by our heavy and field artillery and machine guns, suffering large losses in these engagements.

The number of our prisoners is now more than 6,200. This brings up the total number of prisoners taken by French troops in the fighting since April 16 to about 29,000.

On the remainder of the front there were intermittent artillery engagements. We broke up several surprise attacks by the enemy, particularly in the Argonne, near Bolante and Grurie Wood. We made several successful incursions into the German lines near Sonvaux Hill and east of Moncel.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

The enemy did not renew his attempts in the region north of the Laffaux mill or on the Chemin des Dames. Violent artillery fighting continued, particularly near Juvincourt, and the sector of Craonne, where our troops consolidated their positions on the Californie plateau.

According to prisoners taken on that part of the front, four fresh regiments, which participated in the fruitless attacks last night on this plateau, suffered very heavy losses.

Northwest of Rheims we carried out an isolated operation which enabled use appreciably to enlarge our positions south of Sapigneul. About 100 prisoners, of whom two were officers, remain in our hands.

LINES HELD, BERLIN SAYS.

All Positions Said to Have Been Maintained Despite Heavy Attacks.

BERLIN, May 7, (via London.) — All the German positions between the Soissons-Laon road and Ailles, and north of Laffaux have been maintained, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The Germans have captured 726 men since Saturday.

Fourteen British and French airplanes were brought down yesterday on the western front.

The text of the headquarters statement reads:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Near Lens and Arras the artillery battle again increased to great violence in the evening. The battle is spreading further to the east by way of Bullecourt. The enemy continues his bombardment of St. Quentin, causing fires in the town and new damage to the Cathedral.

Front of the German Crown Prince—After the heavy losses which the French suffered on Saturday they refrained for a time yesterday from continuing their attack. Not until afternoon did strong forces advance between Fort de Malmaison and Braye. These were completely repulsed.

In the evening and at night violent attacks developed north of Laffaux and between the Soissons-Laon road and Ailles. After bitter fighting, during which we obtained local successes and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, all oru positions were maintained by our brave troops. Fierce local attacks by the French between Ailles and Craonne failed.

On the Winterberg the fighting fluctuated throughout the day. By a rush we recaptured the northern slope and maintained it against several enemy assaults. On the southern slopes the French were forced to retreat. The plateau remained unoccupied by either side. Chevrous is in our possession.

This great day of fighting in the Aisne battle has also been successful for us. Since May 5 nine officers and 726 men have been taken prisoners between Soissons and Reims. Forty-one machine guns and quick-loading rifles have also been taken.

Fourteen enemy airplanes were brought down yesterday.

The official communication issued this evening says:

On the Arras front strong artillery fire continues on some sectors. At Roeux and between Fontaine and Reincourt British attacks have been repulsed in sanguinary losses. At Bullecourt the fighting continues.

On the Aisne strong French attacks on both sides of Craonnelle failed.

MORE AIRPLANES NEEDED.

London Correspondent Defends Use of Second Grade Machines.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 8.—The military correspondent of The Times, giving further impressions of his recent visit to the British front, replies to criticisms made of the types of airplanes used by the British. He says that criticising types is folly, because many different kinds are needed, according to the work on which they are employed, and it is impossible to say which is best.

The writer defends the partial use of second-grade machines as unavoidable, saying that if none but the latest model of each type were used there would be few airmen aloft. He believes that the latest type of the British fighting plane is equal to the German, but that a greater number of them is needed. This machine is operated by a lone aviator and carries two guns.

In reference to the wear and tear of machines and the strain on the pilots, the correspondent says that the life of an airplane does not exceed two months, while the pilots, who are mostly 19 or 20 years old, have to fight for two months before they are much good. The strain is so great that few can stand it for more than three, six, or nine months.

The writer contends that the British have not enough men or enough divisions in the field and says that the severity of the present fighting adds to the gravity of the question.

"Victory or defeat," he concludes, "depends on man power and nothing else stands betwen us and success."

TRANSPORT IN FRANCE IN AMERICAN HANDS

Ambulance Men to Form New Service, and Some Will Train for Officers.

PARIS, May 7.—With the entrance of the United States into the war, the American Field Ambulance Corps, which heretofore has confined its duties to ambulance work along the front, has decided to develop two important new branches of its work. These are:

First—A military transport service, in which the Americans will have charge of the transportation of ammunition and field supplies at main points where offensives are in progress.

Second—A military school, at which the Americans will receive special training under French officers, leading to appointment as officers of the French Army after a few weeks of intensive training.

Both these steps have been worked out by Professor A. Platt Andrew, Chief Inspector of the American Ambulance Corps, together with the French military authorities, and the actual commencement of both branches will occur this week.

The first section for the transport of ammunition to the fighting front leaves next Wednesday. It will be composed of forty-five Americans, drawn from the leading colleges, with twenty heavy ammunition trucks. It is expected that one additional section will leave for the front each week.

The school for Americans seeking commissions in the French Army will be opened tomorrow at Meaux, where extensive quarters have been assigned for recitation rooms, drilling, dormitory, and refectory purposes. Fifteen Americans will compose the first class, and will be drawn from those who previously have been operating ambulances. As these qualify, pass the examinations, and are assigned to French commands, others will be brought in from ambulance work to form new classes, thus making a continuous flow of Americans qualifying for French commands.

The development of these two new branches of work probably will lead to a change of the name of the American Field Ambulance Corps to "The American Field Service" or "American Volunteer Corps."

The French Government is supplying trucks for the transportation of ammunition, while the American organization supplies the men. It is the intention, as the transportation of munitions develops, to give Americans entire charge of the bringing up of supplies for the reserves at the front. This does not mean reserves held inactive back of the fighting line, but those reserves actually called into operation and requiring an immediate large supply of all kinds of ammunition. From a military standpoint the hastening forward of this ammunition to reserves in action is considered one of the most important branches of the operations.

The Ambulance celebrated the extension of its activities and bade farewell to the members who are leaving Tuesday and Wednesday for their new duties at a dinner tonight at the Paris headquarters. William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, the principal officers of the French Army Automobile Service and members of the Medical Officers' Corps were among those present.

GERMANS SILENT ON CRAONNE.

Papers Make No Mention of Capture of Height by French.

COPENHAGEN, May 7, (via London.)—The German newspapers, apparently under instructions, ignore the capture of Craonne absolutely. The French report of the taking of the village is printed, but it is buried in a column of the Entente official bulletins and in small type.

No mention is made of the loss of Craonne by the war correspondents, who otherwise are industrious in writing long commentaries on the western situation, or by the military critics. Captain von Salzmann, military critic of the Vossische Zeitung, attempts to warn off his readers from reading the French report, assuring them that the enemy reports are all lies and unworthy of attention.

Captain von Salzmann further on in his article, discussing the difficulties of the supply of ammunition under bombardments by gas bombs, makes the discovery that the sinking of the steamer Lusitania long postponed the use of gas bombs by the Entente Allies and saved the lives of perhaps a hundred thousand German soldiers.

The writer says that under the new Hindenburg method of flying defense the best soldiers have been concentrated in corps of élite storming troops which are used in counterattacks, regardless of the cost. Captain von Salzmann says in conclusion that the people should "only give the German gunners cannon and enough munitions and we will see who wins."

CASUALTIES OF AMERICANS.

Three with Canadians Dead, Four Wounded, and One Injured.

OTTAWA, May 7.—Casualties among Americans with the Canadian oversea forces, reported here tonight, were as follows:

Died of wounds—C. J. Parling, McCarron, Mich.; M. H. Saunders, Lynn, Mass.

Presumed to have died—J. A. Bloomlis, Tacoma, Wash.

Missing—T. Gardiner, Bradley, Me.; J. T. Fellows, New London, Conn.; E. Martin, Madison, Wis.

Wounded—J. P. Murphy, Seattle, Wash.; C. E. Morgan, Richmond, Va.; C. C. Ryan, Brewer, Me.; W. B. Maser, Danvers, Mass.

Injured—H. V. Kershaw, Philadelphia.

SAYS GERMANY BEGINS TO CRACK

Continued from Page 1.

which will make his postion easier. There are rumors that something is expected to hasten peace."

He goes on to say that while the Chancellor, like Micawber, is apparently waiting for something cheerful to happen in the next fortnight, Germans overlook the fact that Anglo-Saxon trade agreements are undermining the basis of future German prosperity. He continues:

"Last week did not increase our political optimism. It brought to us the breaking off of relations by Guatemala, Haiti, and Bolivia. It is to be hoped that this process is not to be continued indefinitely, for otherwise even if we made a favorable peace, the rebuilding of German world trade will be an almost insoluble problem, even for the ablest German merchant.

"The passive resistance which German products will meet after the war in the countries now opposed to us means a not inconsiderable obstacle to the restoration of the status quo and of our overseas trade."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 7.—Information from what is regarded as a trustworthy source shows that a momentous political crisis is steadily working up in Germany. The Chancellor's position is being watched with growing suspicion by the Junkers and Conservative Party and is not unlikely to be before long the object of a bitter attack.

This gives point to the Cologne Gazette's recent statement that the Chancellor's forthcoming speech on Germany's war aims would be vague.

Bethmann Hollweg is apparently anxious to see some military developments before announcing whether Germany asks territorial expansion or not. In fact, the Chancellor is sitting on the fence. This annoys the junkers and hurts their pride.

The Chancellor is plainly in a dilemma. On the one hand he must define the German position moderately for the sake of the United States and neutrals. On the other hand, he must satisfy the home fire-eaters.

The Conservatives are also perturbed over the Chancellor's talk about electoral reform. It is noted here that Bethmann Hollweg has qualified his first promises by postponing concessions till the conclusion of the war. This deprives them of real value to the friends of democracy, but the mere consideration of greater electoral freedom is like a red flag to a bull as far as the junkers are concerned.

Consequently the Conservatives are regarding the Chancellor with growing distrust and aversion, and intrigues against him by this powerful faction are increasing.

LONDON, May 7.—The German Chancellor, it is said here, is anxious to see the outcome of the submarine campaign, the fighting on the Western front, and the Russian crisis before he definitely announces a "no annexation" program.

Likewise, it is believed, he is delaying in the matter of internal reform, hoping that the trend of events will make it possible to ignore a large part of the demands for such action.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the Pan-German newspapers in Berlin continue their attacks on the Imperial Chancellor. The Neueste Nachrichten and Tageszeitung accuse Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg of delaying his reply to the Reichstag interpellations regarding Germany's war aims until after the Stockholm Socialist conference. They complain strongly of such leadership of a great empire and advocate the holding of public meetings to protest against the Chancellor's weakness when the empire seriously needs strong guidance."

A Copenhagen dispatch says that there is still talk in Berlin, according to advices received here, that Germany will make new peace proposals this week.

No definite basis for the rumors is apparent, though the convocation of the Bundesrat Committee on Foreign Affairs perhaps may be confirmatory of them.

CROWN PRINCE LAUDS SOLDIERS FROM BERLIN

"With Such Troops We Can Fetch Devil from Hell," He Says in Telegram.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, May 8, (via London.)—The Berlin papers print a telegram sent by the German Crown Prince to the Burgomaster of Berlin, enthusiastically praising the troops from the capital. The Crown Prince said that he has just reviewed two regiments on their return from the front, and continued:

"Of the 400 with whom I personally spoke the majority were from Berlin. Notwithstanding the greatest exertions, the tremendous fire of the last weeks and considerable losses, the attitude of these Berlin boys was splendid. Their good spirits and ready wit had not suffered in the least. With such troops we can fetch the devil from heil."

AMSTERDAM, May 7, (via London.)—The German Emperor has sent the following telegram to the Crown Prince:

Your birthday falls this year in a serious and decisive time. In grateful and full confidence the Fatherland and I look upon your and the other battlefronts, which imperturbably resist all attacks and which will stand invincible in the new battles.

God grant the Fatherland, in your new year of life, a full victory and a peace filled with blessings.

The Crown Prince of Germany was born on May 6, 1882, and is, therefore, 35 years old. He is at present in command of the German armies facing the French offensive.

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All the Data on British Needs Will Be in Hands of Washington Officials This Week.

VISITING EXPERTS ARE BUSY

De Chair Explains Methods to Combat U-Boats—Balfour Visits the Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—By the end of the week the United States Government will have all available data of the British Government as to the necessity of getting food, coal, and steel to the British Isles. While every effort will be made to comply with the desire of Great Britain for these supplies in the amounts needed, it is realized by the British Commission and the American officials with whom they are conferring that in the last analysis the matter is one of sufficient shipping to transport American products across the Atlantic.

The shipping problem goes hand in hand with the submarine menace, and the solution of it depends on the ability of the Allied Governments to check the campaign of the U-boats. This is a question that is being taken up by the military members of the British mission with American officials.

Admiral De Chair, head of the naval contingent with the British mission here, spent most of today at the Navy Department, continuing conferences with bureau chiefs. He devoted himself to all sorts of technical discussions about submarines, the means of hunting and trapping them, and the lessons learned by the British in their long efforts to suppress the submarine menace. In a general way he is acting as an intermediary for the British Admiralty and facilitating the technical negotiations between the British and American experts.

General naval co-operation between the United States and the Allies against Germany is being negotiated largely in London and Paris, it was learned today.

Rear Admiral Sims, who has just attended the allied conference in Paris, is charged to speak for the American Government on major questions of policy.

Apart from the original announcement that the United States would patrol American waters, and thus relieve the allied vessels on duty here, no statement of naval policy is expected. Whether American vessels will cross to the other side and help in an offensive campaign in British waters or nearer the German bases seems likely to become known only through announcement of some decisive action if there is one.

There was talk today that the establishment of two war commissions, sitting continuously, one in London and the other here, might be one of the first steps to co-ordinate the resources of the United States with those of the allies across the sea.

The commission in London, with representatives of all the allied nations, including the United States, would, if this plan was carried out, decide upon the apportionment of seaborne traffic. The commission here would then charge itself with getting such supplies to the seaboard.

Balfour's Busy Day.

Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British mission, spent a busy day. Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court called on him this morning and took him to the Capitol, where he was introduced to other members of the tribunal. When the court met he sat for a while in the space reserved for attorneys.

Later Mr. Balfour had a conversation with Baron Cartier, the new Minister of Belgium, and subsequently was in conference with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and the British labor leaders who came to this country to discuss plans for industrial help to the Allies.

Tonight Mr. Balfour was the chief guest at a dinner given by Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois. Most of the guests were Senators and Representatives. Tomorrow Mr. Balfour will address the Senate.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor tonight entertained the British labor leaders at dinner and discussed with them the time and place of conferences to be held this week with American labor chiefs.

The presence of the British labor leaders is gratifying to American officials, who are anxious to learn how England solved labor problems, both in relation to conscription and as to freedom from strikes and other disturbances.

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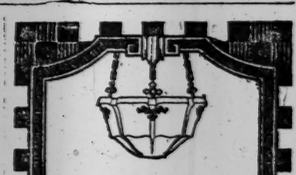

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This sale comprises shirts made up for this season's selling in prominent Men's Furnishing Shops, the names of some of the leading shops of the country being included—in fact, you will still find the labels of the shops they were made for sewed on the shirts.

We were enabled to buy these shirts underprice because they were classified by the maker as "imperfectly laundered." That's their only defect—nothing that will hurt the actual wear or mar the beauty of the style or fabric.

Every shirt is cut full and perfect fitting. All sizes from 14 to 17 in this sale.

Don't miss this opportunity to buy $1.25 to $2.50 shirts at..... **95c**

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Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash in the "S. & H." Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'clock; Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

WARNS RUSSIANS AGAINST AGITATORS

Gompers, in His Appeal to Labor Council, Says They Serve Prussian Militarism.

EXPOSES FALSE ASSERTIONS

Explains Purpose of American Mission and Throws Light on Question of Annexation and Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Following is the text of the cablegram sent yesterday by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies at Petrograd, designed to aid in combatting the pro-German agitation apparent during the last few days in Russia:

"Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, Petrograd, Russia:

"The gravest crisis in the world's history is now hanging in the balance and the course which Russia will pursue may have a determining influence whether democracy or autocracy shall prevail. That democracy and freedom will finally prevail there can be no doubt in the minds of men who know, but the cost, the time lost, and the sacrifices which would ensue from lack of united action may be appalling. It is to avoid this that I address you.

"In view of the grave crisis through which the Russian people are passing we assure you that you can rely absolutely upon the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the American people in the great war against our common enemy, Kaiserism. In the fulfillment of that cause the present American Government has the support of 90 per cent. of the American people, including the working classes of both the cities and the agricultural sections.

"In free America as in free Russia the agitators for a peace favorable to Prussian militarism have been allowed to express their opinions so that the conscious and unconscious tools of the Kaiser appear more influential than they really are. You should realize the truth of the situation. There are but few in America willing to allow Kaiserism and its allies to continue their rule over those non-German peoples who wish to be free from their domination. Should we not protest against the pro-Kaiser Socialist interpretation of the demand for no annexation, namely, that all oppressed non-German peoples shall be compelled to remain under the domination of Prussia and her lackeys, Austria and Turkey? Should we not rather accept the better interpretation that there must be no forcible annexations, but that every people must be free to choose any allegiance it desires, as demanded by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies?

"Like yourselves, we are opposed to all punitive and improper indemnities. We denounce the onerous punitive indemnities already imposed by the Kaiser upon the people of Serbia, Belgium, and Poland.

"America's workers share the view of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies that the only way in which the German people can bring the war to an early end is by imitating the glorious example of the Russian people, compelling the abdication of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs and driving the tyrannous nobility, bureaucracy, and the military caste from power.

"Let the German Socialists attend to this, and cease their false pretenses and underground plotting to bring about an abortive peace in the interest of Kaiserism and the ruling class. Let them cease calling pretended 'international' conferences at the instigation or connivance of the Kaiser. Let them cease their intrigues to cajole the Russian and American working people to interpret your demand, 'no annexations, no indemnities,' in a way to leave undiminished the prestige and the power of the German military caste.

"Now that Russian autocracy is overthrown, neither the American Government nor the American people apprehend that the wisdom and experience of Russia in the coming Constitutional Assembly will adopt any form of government other than the one best suited to your needs. We feel confident that no message, no individual emissary, and no commission has been sent, or will be sent with authority to offer any advice whatever to Russia as to the conduct of her internal affairs. Any commission that may be sent will help Russia in any way that she desires to combat Kaiserism wherever it exists or may manifest itself.

"Word has reached us that false reports of an American purpose and of American opinions contrary to the above statement have gained some circulation in Russia. We denounce these reports as the criminal work of desperate pro-Kaiser propagandists, circulated with the intent to deceive and to arouse hostile feelings between the two great democracies of the world. The Russian people should know that these activities are only additional manifestations of the 'dark forces,' with which Russia has been only too familiar in the unhappy past.

"The American Government, the American people, the American labor movement, are whole-heartedly with the Russian workers, the Russian masses, in the great effort to maintain the freedom you have already achieved, and to solve the grave problems yet before you. We earnestly appeal to you to make common cause with us to abolish all forms of autocracy and despotism and to establish and maintain for generations yet unborn the priceless treasures of justice, freedom, democracy, and humanity.

"AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
"SAMUEL GOMPERS, President."

VENIZELIST TROOPS WIN LAURELS IN BATTLE

Now Fighting Beside French in Macedonia, and War Office Praises Their Valor.

PARIS, May 7.—Troops of the Greek Provisional Government have now taken their place on the fighting line in Macedonia and General Sarrail describes their conduct as "brilliant," as appears from the War Office bulletin issued today, which reads:

EASTERN THEATRE, May 6.—There were artillery actions along the whole front. An attack carried out on May 5 by French and Venizelist contingents in the region of Jumnica (Lymnitsa-Serbia) enabled us to occupy enemy advance elements on a front of five kilometers.

A Bulgarian counterattack delivered for the purpose of regaining the captured positions was repulsed on May 6 by a Venizelist regiment, which took some prisoners.

In these two actions the Venizelist troops conducted themselves brilliantly.

BERLIN, May 7, (via London.)—Considerable fighting has taken place on the Macedonian front, but no results have been achieved by such attacks as have been made on the German-Bulgarian line, Army Headquarters, announced today. The statement reads:

Macedonian Front.—In the bend of the Cerna the artillery duel increased at times to one of considerable violence. Weak enemy infantry detachments which attempted to advance against our positions were easily repulsed. To the west of the Vardar enemy advances against Bulgarian field posts failed.

Eastern Front.—Aside from local artillery firing quiet prevails.

PETROGRAD, May 7.—The War Office statement today says:

In the region of the village of Potokhi, on the Beresina River, (western front,) our artillery dispersed an enemy attempt to approach our trenches, in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, south of Zubilno, after an intense fire with grenades and bombs, an enemy company left their trenches and began to attack our trenches with hand grenades. Our artillery drove them back to their own trenches.

On the Kabaroyce-Zboroff front the enemy carried out an intense bombardment.

On the Rumanian front enemy attempts to attack our positions south and southwest of Oona were repulsed by our barrages. On the remainder of this front there were scouting affairs.

MAY RECOGNIZE VENIZELOS.

Washington Awaiting Decision of Allies Concerning Constantine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The United States Government is awaiting the decision of France and England respecting the government of King Constantine of Greece, before making its own decision in regard to extending recognition to the de facto provisional government of former Premier Venizelos, which is established at Saloniki.

Pro-republican Greeks in the United States who are adherents of the Venizelos regime are trying to organize the sentiment of Greeks in this country for the dethronement of King Constantine and for the establishment of a Greek republic. Petitions asking recognition of Venizelos have been addressed to President Wilson. The State Department has instructed the American Minister at Athens to report on the territory over which authority of the provisional government extends.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY WINS CECILIE CASE

Supreme Court Decides Captain Was Justified in Putting Back on Eve of War.

SUIT WAS FOR $2,400,000

Collector at Boston Probably Will Be Ordered to Take Charge of the Vessel Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The conduct of the Captain of the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie in turning back to the United States without completing her homeward voyage in the latter days of July, 1914, just as war was breaking out in Europe, was approved by the Supreme Court today, in an opinion handed down by Justice Holmes. The case was a suit for $2,240,000 damages brought by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for failure to deliver at Plymouth and Cherbourg $11,000,000 in gold consigned by the trust company to its representatives in England and France.

The trial in the United States District Court in Massachusetts and the Circuit Court of Appeals placed the burden of responsibility for delivering the consignment of gold even in the face of war conditions squarely on the steamship company. The facts showed that the Cecilie turned back at 11.05 P. M., July 31, in consequence of the receipt of a wireless order from the Directors of the steamship company because war was imminent. The many wireless dispatches received by the Cecilie showed that Austria had declared war against Serbia; that Germany had delivered an ultimatum to Russia; that Sir Edward Grey had asked for a general conference of the Ambassadors, and that the British fleet was under orders to be ready for immediate service.

The Cecilie carried a large number of passengers, among whom were 804 Americans, 687 Germans, 151 Russians, 404 Austrians, and 14 English. In the view of the Court the fact that Austria had declared war against Serbia indicated that a general European war was imminent. On July 31 Germany had declared that a state of war with Russia existed, which served to strengthen the expectation of a general war. The Court took the view that the action of the Directors of the steamship company was therefore justified.

In the bill of lading there was no protecting clause except that the company might be excused from specific performance by "arrest or restraint by Princes, rulers, or peoples." The law that personal contact for service may be excused by death, and that labor under contract has been held to be excused in the face of an epidemic of cholera, was cited to support the view that the steamship company acted within its rights.

The further circumstance was urged that the responsibility of the company to its German passengers, who would have been detained in British or French custody, was also a strong reason for the course taken.

"We are unable," says the Court, "to accept the argument that the Captain of a ship may not give up the voyage to avoid capture after war is declared, and he is never to be at liberty to anticipate war."

BOSTON, May 7.—Federal officials said today that following the Supreme Court decision the Collector of the Port probably would be ordered by Washington to take possession of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which then will have the same status as other German refugee steamers here. Experts employed by the Government recently reported that it would cost $200,000 to repair damage to the Cecilie's machinery and that the vessel could not be made seaworthy in less than six months. Marshal John J. Mitchell said that while he had advertised for bids, none had been submitted, and that the repairs would be made under direction of the United States Shipping Board, after he had delivered the Cecilie to the Collector of the Port.

SEES WORLD STARVING FROM LACK OF POTASH

Prof. Ostwald Argues Germany Can Dictate What Country Shall Have Food Enough.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 7, (via London.)—Privy Councilor Wilhelm Ostwald has published an article in the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten, in which he seeks to prove that not least of the reasons for the failure of the world's crops is that by shutting Germany from all international traffic England succeeded in depriving the grain-bearing countries of their most valuable feltilizer—potash. America was least able of all the countries concerned to obtain a substitute for potash. He goes on:

"America went into this war like a man with a rope around his neck, which is in enemy's hands and is already pretty tightly drawn.

"With its tremendous deposits Germany has a world monopoly in potash, a point of immense value which cannot be reckoned too highly when once this war is going to be settled. It is in Germany's power to dictate which of the nations shall have plenty of food and which shall starve. Germany is in the position, often realized by Bismarck, to handle the long arm of the lever.

"The dearth of potash, as well as the ever-increasing results of the U-boat war, is working in Germany's favor."

Professor Wilhelm Ostwald is one of the greatest of German scientists and is known to chemists the world over for his work in electro-chemistry. He is 63 years old and has been a professor at Leipsic University for thirty years.

WHY CAMPBELL WON V. C.

Showed Gallantry and Skill in Commanding British Ship in Action.

The naval honors supplement of the latest London Gazette to reach New York partly reveals the secret of the V. C. won by Commander Gordon Campbell. The first announcement seven weeks ago said that the medal had been awarded by the King to Commander Campbell for a most gallant deed in the service of his country.

The London Gazette now announces that the Victoria Cross is granted to the commander "in recognition of his conspicuous gallantry, consummate coolness, and skill in command of one of His Majesty's ships in action."

GERMANS ATTACK TISZA.

Peace Utterances of Magyar Premier Enrage Farmers at Berlin Meeting.

Herr Wildgrube, a Saxon member of the Reichstag, introduced a speech he made at a gathering of agrarians in Berlin on March 25 by saying that he had been reading some of the peace utterances of the Hungarian Prime Minister Count Tisza.

"Five days after the declaration of the ruthless submarine war," said the Saxon Deputy, "the Hungarian Premier was still ready to enter on peace negotiations; and to my mind Count Tisza's readiness to discuss peace on the basis of Mr. Wilson's suggestion—that is, peace without victory—is even more objectionable than the attitude of the ordinary peace advocates. Mr. Wilson's peace, from the point of view of us Germans, would be equivalent to defeat, and it is to be hoped that responsible quarters will teach Count Tisza a lesson on this subject."

Newspaper Men to Continue Drills.

At the regular weekly drill of the newspaper men's training corps for officers in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory last night it was unanimously decided to continue the drill, on the ground that the training corps would be a valuable adjunct in qualifying men for future Plattsburg camps. The training corps meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Three hours' instruction in map drawing, field service regulations, and small arms practice, together with infantry drill, is given by regular army officers.

Lodge's Assailant Joins Reserve.

BOSTON, May 7.—Alexander Bannwart, who engaged in a fistic encounter with Senator Lodge while acting as a member of a peace delegation to Washington several weeks ago, enrolled today for the officers' reserve training camp at Plattsburg. Bannwart said that he regretted his trouble with Senator Lodge, and was anxious to take an active part in the war.

WATCHES of WORLD-FAMOUS MAKES

REED & BARTON
ESTABLISHED 1824
SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

"Liberty Loan of 1917"
3½%—free from all taxation
Subscriptions from $20.00 up will be received by this bank at par until June 15, 1917. Blanks sent on request. No charge for handling.
Gotham National Bank of New York
Broadway at Columbus Circle.
OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Victor Record 64664
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
by McCORMACK with male chorus
The first Victor record McCormack has made since taking out his citizenship papers. This record (64664) should be in the home of every Victrola owner.
GIMBELS—VICTROLA SALONS—Fifth Floor and Subway Balcony

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Telephone Order Service — Madison Square 8200

A Quantity of
Men's Spring Suits at $15
Regular stock, standard Gimbel Clothes reduced to balance our immense assortments

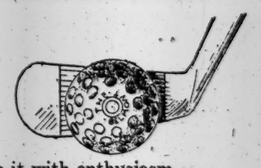
Single and Double Breasted Models.
Smart New Pinch Backs.
Belted Models.
All the New Style Touches.
Blue Serges, Browns.
Plain Greens.
Shepherd Checks.
Oxford Grays.
Pin Checks.
Plaids, Mixtures.
All Sizes in the Collection.
Most every man can be Fitted at $15.
Conservative Styles as well as Ultra Models for Young Fellows.

Also 300 smart Top Coats at the same price. Silk lined Chesterfields, Oxford Grays.
GIMBELS Men's Store—Fourth Floor—Broadway

FRENCH FLAGS
In Honor of the Hero of the Marne and the French Republic
Marshal Joffre is due to arrive in New York Wednesday.
We consider ourselves rather fortunate to have secured such a beautiful collection of French Flags in time for his arrival.
Prices are fair, despite the fact that French Flags are scarce.

At 10c — Size 9x13 inches, printed cotton, mounted on staff.
At 35c — Size 18x24 inches, printed cotton, mounted on staff.
At 75c — Size 11x17½ inches, silk flags, mounted on staff.
At $1.25 — Size 26x45 inches, sewed cotton cloth.
At $1.50 — Size 32x48 inches, printed cotton, with heavy canvas heading and two grommets to hang same.
At $2.00 — Size 3x5 feet, sewed cotton, with canvas top and two grommets.
At $4.75 — Size 4x6 feet, sewed cotton, with canvas top and grommets.
At $5.50 — Size 5x8 feet, sewed cotton, with canvas top and grommets.
At $19.50 — Size 6x10 feet, flags of French wool bunting.
At $35.00 — Size 8x12 feet, flags of French wool bunting.
At $37.50 — Size 9x15 feet, flags of French wool bunting.
At $42.50 — Size 10x15 feet, flags of French wool bunting.

82,000 Golf Balls
Left from the "100,000 Allotment" "and Still Going Strong!"



This is undoubtedly the largest single disposition of Golf Balls in American store history and golfers are taking to it with enthusiasm.
The entire accumulation of J. P. Cochrane & Co., London and Edinburgh, offered to Gimbel Brothers.
At this writing there are 82,000 balls left, with mail orders and 'phone orders pouring in. The man who thinks there is plenty of time to "get his" may be disagreeably surprised to find them gone.

34c Each—3 for $1—$3.85 Dozen
Regular 50c quality
All "Rex" quality rubber-centre balls, wound with the same grade of rubber as the famous "Challenger" $1 Ball, except that shorter lengths of rubber tape are used.
The covers of the balls are identically the same as the covers on the "Challenger," and the balls come in bramble or recessed markings as you prefer. Both strongly guaranteed.
Most of the balls are marked with the private brand of some famous English or Scotch professional, or the brand of a world renowned course, such as Ashton.
It will be one of the best "putts" you've made this season if you'll put in a season's supply of golf balls today!

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.
Buying time was never so opportune—selections are at their best—*prices* are as low as they usually are several weeks hence—for we have readjusted our entire stocks to meet the demands of the day—
The following are a few suggestions of the values we are offering—and similar reductions prevail throughout the entire establishment:
Suits { that formerly sold for $55 to $125 at $35 $50 $65
Coats and Capes { that formerly sold for $55 to $95 at $35 $50 $65
Gowns { that formerly sold for $65 to $225 at $45 $75 $95 $125
Wraps { that formerly sold for $95 to $195 at $75 $95 $125
Hats { that formerly sold for $25 to $45 at $15 and $25
Summer Furs—20% under prevailing valuations
—MANY ORIGINAL PARIS MODELS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE—AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.
American Flags
Wool Bunting, Cotton Bunting and other Grades at Prices Much Lower Than Elsewhere
Cotton (Battleship) Bunting American Flags, with sewn stars and stripes.
3x5 ft., $3.49 — 5x8 ft., $6.49
4x6 ft., $4.89 — 6x10 ft., $7.94
8x12 ft., $11.89
American Flag Outfit, $7.87
One 5x8 ft. Cotton (Battleship) Bunting Flag, one 10 ft. Pole with Halyards and Stationary Bracket.
Flags of The Allies
Various sizes, ranging from small Jap Silk styles at 9c per dozen to 15 ft. Wool Bunting English Jacks.
Small American Flags in Silk or Cotton at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.
We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities Sold to Any One Customer.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

B. Altman & Co.
Silk Hosiery of American Make
is extensively featured in the new assortments for Summer.
Many novelties are included, as well as several styles heretofore obtainable only in Europe, but now successfully manufactured in the United States.
All the fashionable colors are represented.
Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Personal Needs for Our Future Fighting Men
There are many useful things which Uncle Sam does not furnish his boys. We have them—at prices lower than elsewhere.
Service Watches
Worn on the wrist; nickel or silver cases, 7 or 15 jewel movements. Some with unbreakable crystals, some with luminous dials and hands.
Swiss make, $5.89 to $19.89; and a waterproof one at $27.50.
American make, $9.24 to $19.89.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.
Vest Pocket Cameras
Light weight, inexpensive to maintain and capable of making excellent pictures of your experiences. Two sizes, 1⅝ x 2½ in. and 2¼ x 3¼ in. Priced $4.49 to $28.50.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.
Smoking Stock
All well known brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at substantial savings; also
Pipes, from 23c up.
Tobacco Pouches, 24c to $2.49
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, of leather, 49c to $6.49
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.
For Notes to the Folks at Home
Red Star Writing Tablets, 100 sheets, 27c
100 envelopes, 24c
Fountain Pens, 14-kt. points, self-filling device, 94c
Fountain Pen Ink, in wooden case to prevent spilling, 21c
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.
Woven Names on Tape
Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish by far the best method. Gross, $1.84; Half gross, $1.19.
Macy's—Notion Dept., Main Floor, 34th St.
Sewing Kits, 47c
The men in the service call these handy outfits "Housewives." Each one contains buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoe laces and thread.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.
Toilet Articles
"Numberone" Tooth Brushes, large, 29c
"Numbertwo" Tooth Brushes, medium size, 24c
"Dentifricia" Tooth Powder, cans, 10c
"Prophylactum" Tooth Powder, large cans, 16c
Tooth Powder or Dental Creams in collapsible tubes, 15c
First Preferred Hair Brush, solid wood back, pure bristle, $1.19
Others, 24c to $8.29
Pocket Combs, hard rubber, 12c
Shaving Brushes, 29c up
College Safety Razor, with seven Blades, 74c
Extra Blades, 3 for 10c
Shaving Soap, stick, 5c
Ideal Foot Powder, 18c
Toilet Kits, 24c to $3.96
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St. Rear.

MILUKOFF CLAIMS GREAT VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

securing a bloodless victory, but also in order to facilitate the transfer of troops to the Franco-British front, and calls for an end to the practice; but I have some doubt whether his appeal will be answered. Questions of transport, equipment, and discipline also are causing anxiety. On the other hand, the condition of the Baltic fleet, on which Admiral Kedrox issues a report, is infinitely better than rumors suggest.

The provisioning of Petrograd, where prices in some cases have increased 1,000 per cent., is demanding the serious attention of the Government. There is a deficit of 2,800 wagons of supplies.

The city, answering the appeal that there should be no demonstrations or manifestations, is quiet today. The killing and wounding of civilians and soldiers by Leninetes in the Nevsky Prospect have brought home to the people the danger of an outbreak. Repetitions of the shootings would only succeed in hastening a military dictatorship and bringing forth a Cromwell.

GURKO WARNS THE ARMY.

Points Out the Peril of Fraternizing with Enemy Troops.

PETROGRAD, May 6, (via London, May 7.)—General Gurko, commander on the western front, has issued an order declaring that the fraternizing of Russians with the enemy troops must be stopped. He declared that such fraternizing, which has become a common practice, enables the enemy to learn Russian military dispositions, and also, by causing a lull on the Russian front, leaves the Germans free to concentrate forces against the British and French.

General Gurko warns the troops that if the fighting comes to a standstill in France the Germans will throw all their forces against the Russians, who, lulled by promises of peace, will not be in readiness to repel the attack. He says that three divisions of Germans have already been transferred from the Russian front, and that others are following, including artillery and aircraft.

The order concludes with an ardent appeal to the troops, in the name of the emancipation of enslaved nations, to do their duty toward Russia and her allies. It says: "Write the first pages of the history of new free Russia with blood if need be."

Representatives of the Belgian and Serbian Embassies have published an appeal to the Russians, recalling the sufferings of their respective countries, and asking the Russians not to leave them to their fate.

The Council of Deputies has voted support of the Russian "loan of freedom" by a large majority.

Socialists Triumph at Tomsk.

City elections held at Tomsk, the capital of the Russian province of that name, resulted in the election by the Socialists of their candidates to all offices, defeating the Constitutional Democrats very decisively, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Jewish daily Forward of New York.

AF&Co.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Swords and Plowshares

With this big nation facing two jobs, every one must be prepared for more activity.

This war will be conducted without any interruption of our regular business of increasing prosperity.

Healthy minds and sound bodies are the prime essentials.

The seeds of patriotism and garden seeds should be sown by the same hands—the secret of preparedness is to keep your red blood stirring!

Let us all get out under the sky, where the hum of the bees and the song of the birds assure us that the world is the same old world!

Camp Goods Filled with Optimism

Tents for the soldier, tents for the sportsman and tents for the family.

Comfortable canvas homes for the Summer.

Baker tents, wall tents, automobile tents, canoe tents—the wonderful Fifth Floor in the new Abercrombie & Fitch Building, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, is filled with camps and camp furnishings.

The "Coleman 58" for Army Officers—and all the camp comforts, asleep or awake, for the soldier and civilian.

Abercrombie & Fitch Camp Conveniences

Including mess kits, cooking outfits, luncheon kits, knives, axes, cots, mattresses, blankets, stools—every article of the tested and accepted kind.

For the military man:—

Army and Navy Knife	$2.50
One-piece Knife, Fork and Spoon	$1.50
Helio Non-Breakable Metal Mirror	$1.25
Military Tobacco Pouch	$8.50
Officers' fitted Toilet Roll	$12.50
First Aid Case	$1.25
Flashlights, from	85c
Flasks, from	$1.50
Money Belts, from	$1.50
Unfitted Khaki Toilet Rolls for your own fittings	$1.00
Military Wrist Watch, illuminated, with unbreakable crystal	$12.00

Khaki and Rufstuff Clothes for Women

Many new semi-military models, at once comfortable and smart in appearance.

Khaki dresses and suits in a wide range of styles, from $8.50 up.

Shirts, hats and caps, spiral puttees and shoes appropriate for these costumes.

Write for New Booklet on Spring and Summer Sporting Clothes for Women.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

ACCUSE THREE MORE IN INSURANCE FRAUD

Warrants Charge New York Men with Conspiracy in Looting of Pittsburgh Life.

ORDERED ARRESTED TODAY

New York Authorities Prefer to Try the Cases Here, and Will Not Surrender the Men.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 7.—Warrants for the arrest of three more men alleged to have been connected with the looting of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, a $24,000,000 life insurance corporation, were sworn out tonight by Horace W. Davis, Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania. The men named in the warrants are: F. A. Wallis, New York manager of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, who first agreed and later declined to become President of the Pittsburgh Company; J. S. Grant, and George A. Nichol, Jr., both of New York.

The arrests, it was announced, would be made on the charge of conspiracy to defraud. During the day the following men, for whom warrants already had been issued, were ordered arrested on the same charge: Clarence F. Birdseye of New York, alleged to have been the chief promoter; Kellogg Birdseye, his son, Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Life under the new control; Joseph C. Watson, Assistant Secretary of the Commercial Trust Company of New York, who is alleged to have certified a check for $120,000 for Birdseye, who had no funds in the bank; Robert R. Moore, President of the Commercial Trust Company; Alfred Leury, William D. McQueston, and George Montgomery. Most, if not all, of the men wanted are believed to be in New York and can not be extradited unless indictments are found against them.

In a statement issued tonight through J. Denny O'Neil, State Insurance Commissioner, Benjamin F. Hadley of New York, Secretary and Superintendent of Agents of the Equitable Life Company of Iowa, declared that W. Howard Nimick, former President, and W. C. McCausland, former Vice President of the Pittsburgh Life, had had knowledge nine days before they turned over the company to the Birdseye interests that "the transaction was a fraudulent one."

Commissioner O'Neil was today appointed receiver for the Pittsburgh Life on the petition of Harry Rowans, special counsel named by the Department of Justice to investigate the affairs of the corporation and criminally prosecute all persons connected with the alleged misappropriation of $1,900,000 of the company's funds.

WANT TO TRY CASE HERE.

New York Will Not Surrender Accused—Wallis Ready to Tell All.

New York authorities handling the Pittsburgh Life tangle were not impressed particularly with the issuing of further warrants in Pittsburgh for three others accused of having participated in the alleged robbing of the insurance company. The unconcern of New York officials was due to their determination to press prosecutions in this State and their definite purpose not to surrender the men wanted.

Frederick A. Wallis was much surprised last night to learn that a warrant had been issued for him. He thought the Pennsylvania authorities merely wanted to obtain his testimony. He explained that his only connection with the matter was to receive an offer of the Presidency of the Pittsburgh Life from Clarence F. Birdseye, who asserted that he, Birdseye, was acting for unnamed capitalists who were about to buy control of the company. Birdseye failed to disclose his principals or to offer proof, which he had promised, that the insurance authorities of New York and Pennsylvania had approved of the deal, and Mr. Wallis then withdrew his acceptance. In a statement last night, Mr. Wallis said:

"If any warrant has been issued for me in Pittsburgh, it can only be that they desire my presence to see if I can throw any light on this insurance scandal. I shall go whenever desired without waiting for legal summons. I had absolutely nothing whatever to do with this scandal, as the New York Insurance Department, which investigated the matter, well knows. I knew absolutely nothing of the details of the negotiations for the stock, by whom it was bought, what was the consideration. I declined to accept the presidency some days before the time fixed for my taking office because I was not satisfied that everything was right."

Both Mr. Swann and Mr. Phillips admitted yesterday that they did not know the whereabouts of Clarence Birdseye. Mr. Swann said Birdseye's lawyers had promised to send him to the District Attorney's office in the afternoon, but had reported they had been unable to get in touch with him. Mr. Swann does not believe Birdseye has run away. There may elapse a few days before the Grand Jury is asked to review the case.

Mr. Swann yesterday examined Alfred Leury, who became dummy President of the Washington Life, a concern owned by the Pittsburgh company, after control of the latter passed into the present hands. Mr. Leury furnished as well most of the dummy Directors of the Pittsburgh Life.

PASSES SHIP SEIZURE BILL.

House Discovers Exception Covering Craft in Virgin Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The joint resolution, already adopted by the Senate, authorizing the President to put into service vessels of the enemy in American ports was adopted by the House today without a record vote after an all-day debate.

It was revealed that an unpublished provision in the agreement with Denmark, by which the Danish West Indies were acquired by the United States, was that German or other warbound ships in the island would not be seized or confiscated.

The disclosure was made by Chairman Alexander of the Commerce Committee, presenting the Administration bill. When Republican Leader Mann asked for more information about the agreement, Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee warned the House that it was not a subject to be discussed publicly.

The disclosure plunged the House into a long debate in which everybody seemed to be demanding details of the agreement despite Mr. Webb's declaration. He explained that the agreement covered all warbound ships, and that there were only two or three small craft in the islands, anyhow. Representative Hamilton, Republican, insisted the agreement had not been incorporataed in the treaty itself, but none of the Democratic members assented to the statement. The text of the treaty never has been made public.

In the view of the State Department, Mr. Alexander explained, inasmuch as the ships sought refuge in the Virgin Islands while the islands were under the Danish flag, the United States assumed the burden of international courtesy not to confiscate the ships later.

MORE SHIPS MUST BE BUILT.

London Expert Asks American Help in Offsetting U-Boat Ravages.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 8.—Archibald S. Hurd, a well-known writer on naval subjects, in an article to which The Daily Telegraph gives prominence, earnestly reiterates his plans for energetic shipbuilding to meet the losses caused by the submarine warfare. He appeals strongly for American help, in addition to the efforts which he declares to be essential here. Mr. Hurd says that something like an impasse seems to have developed ashore, while the balance against the Allies' shipping is daily increasing.

The writer says he speaks with the knowledge of the conditions in the shipyards and engine shops, and with a full sense of the serious character of the outlook. He declares that the construction is now at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year, but that if the country is not to be driven into a corner the output must be trebled and 3,000,000 tons completed within the next twelve months. The organization for this exists, he adds, but it is waiting for men and material. He adds:

"It would make all the difference if some of America's millions of skilled and semi-skilled workers could be shipped over here and others employed in America upon shipbuilding to the limit of the existing plants.

"It would also be invaluable if by economies in non-essential manufactures America could send an additional million tons of steel to this country in the next six months. * * * If the Allies' cause is to be assured beyond peradventure we must look across the Atlantic for even greater support than has yet been promised. We have no doubt that the Americans will select the most swift and effective way of insuring that the enemy shall not reap the fruits of piracy."

STATE BANKS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE

With Trust Companies, They Will Join System if Amendments Become Law.

WAR TO BE WON BY MONEY

W. P. G. Harding Tells Bankers That $7,000,000,000 Bond Issue Is Only a Preliminary Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N.Y., May 7.—Following a four hours' conference between Governor W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board and the Executive Committee of the State Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, it was announced today that the leading State banks and trust companies of the country would join the Federal Reserve system if the amendments to the Reserve act now pending are enacted into law.

The amendments have been framed to meet the objections to membership in the system that have been heretofore advanced by the State institutions. At the conclusion of the conference, in which F. A. Delano of the Reserve Board participated, it was announced it had been a "very amicable discussion" and that indications pointed to the addition of most of the State banks to the Reserve Banking system.

W. P. G. Harding, in an address tonight at a banquet of the Administrative Council of the association, declared that the European war would be won by American bankers. He was sure, he said, that the bankers of the country would make the flotation of the Liberty Loan a great success. The issue of $7,000,000,000 of bonds and short-term notes, he added, was sufficient to cover the needs of one year of the war, and in event the war lasted more than twelve months this country would have to raise at least $10,000,000,000.

Mr. Harding said that while he did not know how it would be done, he was sure it could be done. He called attention to the fact that the banks were not expected to subscribe to the long term bond issue, which he said should be taken up by the people, but that it was the duty of the banks to take the short term certificates of indebtedness, which are convertible into the bonds.

"It is essential," he added, "that the banks of the country should not load themselves up with the long-term securities. It is essential that the money markets be kept normal. The money raised by the loans will be left on deposit with the banks as far as possible. I do not know the precise methods that will be followed, but I believe that the Secretary of the Treasury will so arrange the matter that there will be the minimum disturbance." Mr. Harding called attention to the fact that there were signs of hardening of money rates, and declared that it was important that this stiffening tendency be kept within bounds.

Today's session of the Spring meeting was devoted largely to committee meetings, and in the evening there was a banquet at which addresses were delivered by Governor Harding, Pomeroy Burton of The London Daily Mail, and Major Charles W. Gordon of the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders of Canada, better known to the reading public as "Ralph Connor." Major Gordon's address was especially well received, and many of the women present wept as he described stirring incidents of the war.

"Even now," he declared, "Germany is planning for the next war. Germany wants peace only in order that she may recuperate. Peace with Germany would mean only postponed war and would be very disastrous to the cause which America now calls its own."

Mr. Burton demanded a fuller and more immediate preparedness against the menace of the submarine. "It is the duty of the Government," he said, "to make clear to every man, woman, and child in every State of the Union first what threatens, and then what duty and what sacrifices are necessary. The ignorance of the people is due to the imperfect projection of war facts by those in authority in the warring nations. For this reason the people do not realize the significance of war."

The Agricultural Committee of the Bankers Association recommended that as a measure of economy in the present war every individual be urged to save one cent on every meal. The suggestion was made that the American Bankers Association call off its annual convention, scheduled to take place at Atlantic City in September, on account of the war. Definite action in respect to the convention plans will be taken tomorrow by the Executive Council.

STICKS TO WOODEN SHIPS.

Denman Denies Report of Change of Shipping Board's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, tonight described as utterly unfounded reports that the board had abandoned its wooden shipbuilding program and condemned as unpatriotic "statements of facts concerning its policy which are untrue and about which the person making them had not the candor to ask the board." He also denied stories of friction between General Goethals and the board.

"There are contracts for dozens of wooden ships," Mr. Denman said, "all preliminary negotiations for which have been about carried to completion and which will be signed immediately upon the passage of appropriations by Congress in an amount sufficient to cover the shipbuilding scheme.

"The wooden ship plan being definitely under way and satisfactorily progressing, the board and General Goethals have turned to the stimulation of steel ship production. Undoubtedly the stories concerning the abandonment of the wooden ship program arose from the fact that, having nothing more to say about wood, we talked about nothing but steel. The wooden ship program will be carried on as it was originally conceived.

"The Shipping Board has never at any time given out a statement of the anticipated number of vessels to be built. We expect within eighteen months to turn out an enormous wooden tonnage, and we hope in the same period to turn out a very much larger steel tonnage. There are many experts who believe if we do not do this Germany will win the war.

"The board welcomes intelligent criticism. It considers unpatriotic a statement of fact concerning its policy which is untrue and about which the person making it has not had the candor to ask the board whether or not it is true."

Hungary to Issue a Sixth Loan.

LONDON, May 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says reports from Budapest state that the sixth Hungarian war loan will be issued in the middle of May. The loan will be a 6 per cent State issue.

GERMAN RAIDERS RENAMED.

De Kalb and von Steuben, for Germans Who Fought for America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7. — German names have been assigned by Secretary Daniels to the two German commerce raiders just taken over by the United States Government as its first naval prizes of war, but they will be the names of German Generals who served under General George Washington and aided the American colonies in winning their independence. The German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, 14,908 tons, has been renamed the Baron von Steuben. The German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich has been renamed the Baron de Kalb. Both vessels are at the League Island Navy Yard, where they were interned until the existence of a state of war between the United States and the German Government.

As soon as repairs are completed both vessels will be put into the United States naval service.

Baron von Steuben was known as "the drillmaster of the revolution." As an aide of Frederick the Great he had won fame in the Seven Years' War, and had been made Grand Marshal to the Prince of Hohenzollern. At Valley Forge he took up the task of transforming the forces Wintering there into a well-drilled army, and rendered invaluable service to Washington in organizing and training officers and men, welding them into a fighting machine that was a model for the armies that eventually defeated the forces of Cornwallis and compelled his surrender.

Baron Johann Kalb was a native of Huttendorf, near Baireuth, who served with the French in the war of the Austrian Succession and won a brilliant reputation in the Seven Years' War. He was one of the first to volunteer his services to the colonists after the Declaration of Independence, and in July, 1777, arrived in Philadelphia with eleven other officers on the ship fitted out by Lafayette. He was made a Major General and was selected as second in command to Lafayette for the proposed expedition against Canada, which was later abandoned.

At the battle of Camden, S. C., he won undying fame when, after the main body of American troops had broken and fled, Kalb, unhorsed and fighting fiercely at the head of his right wing, was wounded eleven times. He was taken prisoner, and died at Camden on Aug. 19, 1780.

SUMMONS U-BOAT BOARD.

Secretary Daniels Calls a Conference on the Submarine Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Daniels will tomorrow confer with the five members of the Naval Consulting Board's sub-committee who are in charge of the effort to invent a plan to circumvent the menace of the German submarine. No report had been submitted to Secretary Daniels, he said tonight, by this board, but the Secretary was in telephone communication today with William L. Saunders of New York City and Plainfield, N. J., who is a member of the sub-committee.

It was then that an appointment was made for the sub-committee to come to Washington tomorrow to make a report to Secretary Daniels. Those besides Mr. Saunders who are coming are Thomas Robbins of Stamford, Conn., of the Inventors' Guild; Elmer A. Sperry, Benjamin B. Thayer, and Lawrence Addicks.

Secretary Daniels said that about 500 plans which inventors believed would deal with the submarine menace effectively had been received by the Navy Department. All had been referred to the Naval Consulting Board.

Secretary Daniels said that he had great faith in American inventive genius and believed that a means for coping with submarine attacks on commerce would be found. He declined to say today whether he had learned from Mr. Saunders today that the consulting board had met with success in its experiments, but admitted that if a successful invention had been found very little would be said about it at this time for military reasons.

SINK TWO NORWEGIAN SHIPS

German Submarines Destroy the Capto and Natuna.

LONDON, May 7. — According to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen, the Norwegian Foreign Office has announced the sinking by German submarines of the steamships Capto and Natuna. The crews were rescued.

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will find in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger a staff correspondent's letter written from Boston outlining today's situation in New England's vital industries. It is a brightly written yet brief statement of the views of leading financiers, merchants and economists showing what the New England group of States is doing industrially. This BUSINESS NEWS of NEW ENGLAND appears exclusively in the Public Ledger's Business Section every Tuesday.

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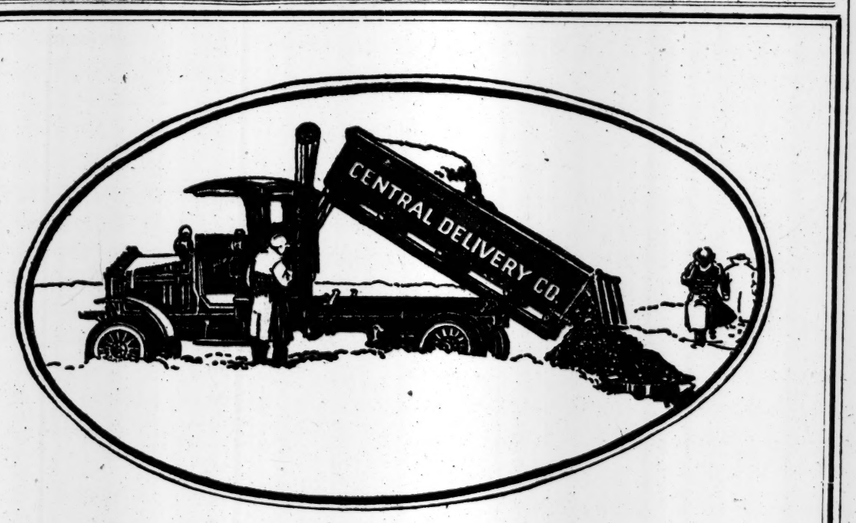
The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.



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THE Central Delivery Company, Inc., of New York, dealing in builder supplies, has standardized its truck fleet with ten 5-ton Pierce-Arrows after extensive investigation of other makes, including two years' unsatisfactory operating experience with three 7-ton trucks. Mr. C. J. Gallagher, Manager, writes: "We came to the conclusion that a five-ton truck was the most practical for our business, and the most economic 5-ton truck seemed to be the Pierce-Arrow."

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RAILROADS URGE RATE INCREASES

Eastern Lines Explain War-Time Needs to the Commerce Board.

EXPENSES ARE PILING UP

Proposed Advances, They Say, Would Fall by $75,000,000 to Meet Demands.

REA GIVES A WARNING

Present Conditions, He Declares, Are a Direct and Immediate Menace to the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Spokesmen of the railroads of the East, before the Interstate Commerce Commission today, in the first of the hearings through which all the roads of the country hope to get an increase of 15 per cent. in freight rates, asserted that the advance was imperatively needed to enable the railroads to meet the war-time demands of the nation and the increased cost of everything entering into the operation of their systems. Even should the advance be granted, they said, it would fall by $75,000,000 to offset the increase in operating expenses for the current year.

The Eastern lines completed their case today. Tomorrow the executives of the Southern roads will tell the commission why they think they should have more revenue. Representatives of the Western systems will present their arguments after the Southern lines have concluded their case.

Shippers, many of whom agree that some increase is necessary, will be heard by the commission on May 23. The proposed increase which has been tentatively authorized by the commission will go into effect on July 1 unless the existing tentative order is changed. Specific increases are sought for coal, coke, and ore in the East and South, which are exempted from the general raise.

Huge Jump in Expenses.

The proposed 15 per cent. advance would yield all the railroads between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000, according to an estimate based on last year's record earnings. Of this amount the roads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, operating 60,000 miles of road and carrying about half the country's traffic, said today their share would be $142,000,000. They gave the following summary of operating expenses in 1916 and indicated expenses for 1917, respectively:

	1916.	1917.	Increase.
Coal ..	$104,000,000	$162,000,000	$58,000,000
Wages.	701,000,000	770,000,000	69,000,000
Materials .	210,000,000	300,000,000	90,000,000
Total.	$1,015,000,000	$1,232,000,000	$217,000,000

Coal has advanced an average of 84 cents a ton in the last year, and Eastern roads consumed 63,000,000 tons. Wages under the Adamson act add $36,000,000 to the Eastern payroll, and increases to other employes, declared necessary to keep men from going to other industries, amounted to $33,000,000, making a 10 per cent. average wage boost since last year.

An average advance of 42 per cent. was shown in cost of such materials as rails, ties, ballast, structural steel for bridges and stations, other metal manufactures, equipment, parts, and oils. In addition, the carriers cited unprecedented increases, not included in the tables, in prices of locomotives, some of which have gone from $33,000 in 1914 to $55,000 this year, and freight cars, whose prices have jumped in many instances from $825 in 1914 to $1,800.

For the five largest Eastern carriers detailed reports of estimated 1917 increases in expenses and in increased revenues from a 15 per cent. higher rate were presented, as follows: Pennsylvania, $50,900,000, $39,141,000; New York Central, $42,700,000, $33,247,000; Baltimore & Ohio, $16,600,000, $12,786,000; New Haven, $12,300,000, $5,102,000; Erie, $10,000,000, $6,915,000. Last year's earnings, though the largest ever recorded, made only a 6.53 per cent. net income on investments, the Eastern roads stated, and the average charge for hauling freight has decreased gradually for the last fourteen years.

Executives Explain the Situation.

All the executives appearing today for the Eastern roads placed special emphasis upon inadequate facilities and insufficient capital. Howard Elliott, speaking for the New Haven, said the proposed increase would not met the advance in the system's coal bill. Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania, and others declared the increase to be absolutely essential if the roads in the great manufacturing districts were to be in a position to handle existing traffic and be prepared for war service. All the speakers represented the need of the lines in the East to be of the most urgent character.

President Smith of the New York Central in his formal statement to the commission said that the railroads were not seeking to shift their burdens to others, but they desired "merely to share in the prosperity of the country," and to maintain their position in relation to those whom they serve.

"We also ask for that financial strength that we must have," said Mr. Smith, "in order to carry out the program we have undertaken for the benefit of the country as a whole. Our revenues for a part of the year just past, reflected a satisfactory growth. By great effort and watchfulness, the margin between revenues and expenses was kept for a time on a safe basis, but with the passing of the year came a realization that different times were upon us. Prices for nearly everything rose rapidly. The profits enjoyed by selling all the transportation that could be delivered at old prices began then to melt away under the pressure of higher operating costs.

"I do not wish to appear as an alarmist. The problem must and will be solved in some way. But there is a changed situation by which our operating income is reduced to half of what it was last year."

In the competition for labor, Mr. Smith said, the railroads were at a great disadvantage. In one month last year the New York Central Road lost 4,000 men "who left the service voluntarily and, therefore, presumably to better themselves."

"We are here asking for a general increase of 15 per cent. in freight rates," said Mr. Smith. "Compared with the general increase in prices, especially for those things that a railroad has to buy, this is a modest request."

In answer to questions by the commission President Smith said:

"A fair estimate of the increases expected by the 15 per cent. advance in freight rates based upon last year's revenues is in round figures $17,000,000 per annum for the New York Central Railroad Company. One half of this will give us for 1917 about $8,500,000. Last year, on June 30, we had a surplus for the six months of $13,240,993. After dividends this year, for the four months ending April 30, we have not made one-third of our dividend by $1,280,000, and we are $7,811,000, or nearly two millions a month, behind the corresponding figures for the same period last year.

"These first four months do not reflect the full effect of the higher prices because coal has again advanced during the past week and wages have been recently increased since January. We are still charging out at old prices large quantities of material bought at lower prices than those now prevailing. Last year the per diem on freight cars was 45 cents. It is now 75 cents."

President Rea's Warning.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, read a statement to the commission, in part as follows:

"The conditions surrounding the railroads at the present time involve a direct and immediate menace to the country at large, and also to the shippers, passengers, and owners of the properties because of inadequate facilities and insufficient credit. If we are adequately to handle existing traffic and be prepared to meet the necessities of the international situation, it is absolutely essential that the railroads be granted higher rates."

Mr. Rea declared the situation on the Eastern roads generally under conditions as they existed today, when all their equipment and facilities were being worked to their maximum, was of serious concern, as, he said, could be seen from an examination of the figures of the Pennsylvania system.

Mr. Rea said that if the entire advance in rates that the railroads asked should be granted the Pennsylvania alone would be $12,000,000 worse off in 1917 than in 1916. He estimated that the entire rate advance would amount to only 13.31 per cent. of the freight revenues, or a total of $39,600,000, whereas a conservative estimate showed that the expenses of the Pennsylvania system would be increased by $51,892,000.

"Since June 30, 1916," Mr. Rea said, "there has been a substantial percentage increase in the number of tons and passengers handled per car and per train which ought to have meant an increase in net operating income. However, the saving that should have been effected thereby was nullified by the increased prices of materials, increased wages, the expenses incident to congestion, and the reduced efficiency of labor owing to the inability of the railroads to retain their employes in competition with industrial concerns.

"I feel that the increased rates asked for are absolutely necessary from the standpoint of the railroads and country, entirely aside from the present international crisis, although, of course, this latter situation intensifies the need for keeping the railroads in a stable and prosperous condition physically as well as financially."

Erie's Situation Explained.

In his statement F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie, said that his company had received no protest from shippers that freight rates were too high, but that it had received "countless protests" against the insufficiency of facilities for the movement of freight. The company was being called upon to defend damage suits, Mr. Underwood said, because of its inability to give efficient service from causes beyond its control.

Mr. Underwood told the commission that it was absolutely necessary that rates on ore and bituminous coal, between Lake Erie ports and furnaces at Pittsburgh, Youngstown, and intermediate points, should be increased. He quoted figures to show that the cost of six principal commodities used by the railroads had advanced during the year by percentages varying from 5.8 per cent. for ties to 75 per cent. for steel castings, and averaging over 40 per cent.

"These established increases in operating cost," Mr. Underwood continued, "together with estimated increases in taxes for the current year, indicate a total increase in expense and taxes for 1917 equivalent to 15.34 per cent. of the total operating revenues for 1916, during which year the company hauled the heaviest traffic in its history. Its terminals at New York, Youngstown, and Cleveland require an expenditure in order to enable it to do its business in ordinary times of not less than $30,000,000. To float the bonds to accomplish this requires better credit, which can only be had by showing a better margin between gross and net income. It, therefore, petitions for an increase in all the commodities transported by it, not only that it may carry a profit to its shareholders, to which they are fairly entitled, but that it may preserve its corporate life and properly discharge its duties to the general Government as a whole, and to the local communities and populations it serves."

New Haven's Fuel Expenses.

Howard Elliott, speaker for the New Haven, said a 15 per cent. advance would not pay the increased coal bill of that road. The greatest increase in revenue the road could expect, he said, would be $3,000,000 to $3,500,000, while coal contracts placed for 1917 indicated a fuel bill approximately $6,000,000 greater than last year.

"It is obvious," said Mr. Elliott, "that the railroads must work just as fast and as hard as they can to get themselves in a position to do promptly a maximum amount of business so as to help win the war. This may mean, and doubtless will mean, a change in the currents of industry to a greater or less extent, which will have an effect on gross earnings."

J. H. Hustis, receiver of the Boston & Maine, said that an increase of 15 per cent., even if traffic should continue to move in the record volume reached during 1916, would fail by $3,150,000 to meet the increase in operating expenses on his road caused by the advance in the cost of labor, fuel, and material.

"If the dictates of public opinion are to be followed," Mr. Hustis said, "if the population and property of New England are to be protected from a foreign enemy in time of war, if the manufacturer, shipper, and consumer of New England and of the United States are to be furnished with proper facilities, this increase now sought for is an absolute necessity."

On behalf of the Baltimore & Ohio, Vice President Thompson said that the system would have a "very serious and difficult problem to meet, even should the full advance of 15 per cent. in freight rates be granted."

Despite the fact that the gross earnings of his road in the last year were the greatest in its history, the return on the investment was lower, he said, than the average for twelve years.

Loree Discusses Finances.

L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson, devoted his testimony particularly to the financial emergency which he said confronted the railroads. Mr. Loree submitted with his brief two charts from The Annalist of New York of April 16 last.

"The financial plight of the railroads," Mr. Loree said, "has now come to be a crisis demanding action, but in no sense can it be considered as a sudden or unexpected happening."

Mr. Loree denied that responsibility for the condition of the railroads rested upon the officials of the companies. Railway service, he said, was the only commodity or service which had not gone up in price.

"It is apparent that the railroads are not now asking for real advances in rates," he said, "but merely for readjustments sufficient to make up a part of the losses which they have sustained by reason of general rises in the wage level and the price level.

"So far from keeping pace with rising costs which have been in progress since 1896, the railroads have been required to reduce rates which have not been changed since the value of money was at its highest."

FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

British Authority Gives His Views to Congress Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Before the Joint Committee of Congress on Interstate Commerce, of which Senator Newlands is Chairman, W. M. Acworth, England's leading railroad authority, appeared today to discuss the question of Government ownership of railroads in foreign countries. Mr. Acworth has just completed his work as one of the Royal High Commission which recently investigated the railroad situation in Canada.

Mr. Acworth expressed the opinion that Government ownership of railways either in the United States or in Great Britain was unnecessary and would produce unsatisfactory results. "In all the history of railway development," he said, "it has been the private companies that have led the way, the State systems that have brought up the rear. It would be difficult to point to a single important invention or improvement the introduction of which the world owes to a State railway."

Mr. Acworth summarized his conclusions as to Government ownership of railroads as follows:

"It is impossible to obtain satisfactory results on Government railways in a democratic State unless the management is cut loose from direct political control. Neither Australia nor any other country with a democratic Constitution—perhaps an exception ought to be made of Switzerland—has succeeded in maintaining a permanent severance. The Australian Parliaments have loosened their hold for a few years, but only for a few years. In France, in Belgium; in Italy, Parliamentary interference has never been abandoned for a moment.

"The facts show that Parliamentary interference has meant running the railways, not for the benefit of the people at large, but to satisfy local and sectional or even personal interests. They show further that, under Parliamentary management, it is easier to get money for big schemes of new construction than for inconspicuous day-to-day betterments and improvements which probably would produce much greater public benefit."

New Haven Stock Issue Favored.

BOSTON, May 7.—Governor McCall sent a special message to the Legislature today saying that he had been informed by the Public Service Commission that it was desirable that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company should be permitted to finance its floating debt by means of preferred stock instead of by short-term notes and temporary loans. It was his understanding, he said, that the company intended to provide additional facilities. The message was referred to a committee.

THOMPSON RECEIVERS OUT.

Lower Court Exceeded Authority in $70,000,000 Case, Decision Says.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court today reversed the Fayette County Court, vacating the appointment of receivers for Josiah V. Thompson. Three receivers were appointed Jan. 19, 1915. It was said that Thompson's estate was valued at $70,000,000 and that his indebtedness was $22,000,000, of which $15,000,000 was secured by mortgage on substantially the entire property of Thompson, which included coal lands and securities in coal companies and other concerns. Thompson, who was a banker, consented to the receivership, declaring that if his assets were conserved all creditors could be paid in full in a reasonable time.

The Supreme Court held that the County Court had no jurisdiction.

"If the defendant is solvent, as is alleged," the court said, "a court of equity has no power to place his property beyond the reach of his creditors or to enjoin them from resorting to the remedies which the law has given to them for the protection of their claims. Even in the case of a corporation a receiver will not be appointed where the only effect would be to hinder and delay the collection of valid claims, and the courts are without authority to make such an appointment."

COLUMBIA REDUCES EXPENSES FOR WAR

Trustees Say University Faces a Deficit Equal to Endowment of Some Colleges.

HARD WORK FOR THE STAFF

Those Left Behind Must Do the Tasks of the Men Called to Serve the Nation.

The Trustees of Columbia University announced yesterday plans for readjusting the affairs of the university to meet war conditions. After a long meeting, at which affairs of vital importance to the university were discussed, it was announced that the first step taken would bring about economies which seemed to be necessary. In view of the fact that the university expects an enormous decrease in registration of men students next Fall, the Trustees have decided that no appointments to junior offices will be made except such as are found to be absolutely necessary to carry on the university work.

"Officers now holding permanent appointments who are not called upon or who do not volunteer for national service," the Trustees stated, "will be expected so to readjust their ordinary work that whatever instruction is necessary may be given by them. There is every likelihood that after all possible economies have been effected, the result of the operations of the year 1917-1918 will show a deficiency as large as that of the endowment of some flourishing colleges and universities."

After waiting nearly a year, the Trustees announced yesterday the appointment of an administrative board for the new Columbia School of Dentistry. The direction of the school will be under Professor James C. Egbert, Director of the Summer session and extension teaching departments. Dr. Henry S. Dunning of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Chairman of the Dental Committee, which obtained the funds for starting the school, becomes a member of the board. The other members are Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the Medical Faculty; Dr. William J. Gies, Professor of Biological Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of the Crocker Cancer Research Laboratory, and Dr. Henry W. Gillette, a prominent practicing dentist of this city. The complete organization of the school will begin at once.

The religious life of the university came in for attention from the Trustees, and it was decided to reorganize religious and social activities on the campus and co-ordinate them under a special department to be known as the Department of Religion. The direction of the religious and social work will be in the hands of an administrative board, consisting of seven officers of the university, of which the chaplain will be Chairman. In addition, a director of religious and social work is to be appointed to aid the chaplain in building up the religious life of the university community and to co-operate in the volunteer work of religious organizations of every sort. The director will also superintende the housing conditions of students not resident in the dormitories, and will aid both students and alumni in obtaining either temporary or permanent employment.

The following officers obtained leave of absence for war service:

Frederick P. Keppel, Dean of Columbia College, to serve as assistant to the Secretary of War.

Henry H. Rusby, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, to undertake certain scientific investigations into the sources of the drug supply, for the National Council of Defense.

Marston T. Bogert, Professor of Organic Chemistry, to undertake special chemical research at the request of the National Research Council.

William A. Hervey, Professor of German, to give special assistance to the Post Office Department.

Leonard D. Norsworthy, Assistant Professor of Engineering, to give technical service to the Navy Department.

Albert P. Wills, Professor of Mathematical Physics, to drive an ambulance in France.

Dr. William G. MacCallum, Professor of Pathology, has resigned to accept the Chair of Pathology and Bacteriology at the Johns Hopkins University, and Professor Milton C. Whitaker, Professor of Chemical Engineering, has resigned to take an important position with a large industrial corporation. No permanent choice was made of a successor to Dr. George E. Brewer in the Chair of Surgery, but Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, now Associate Professor of Surgery and ranking officer in the department, was designated to serve as head of the department for the next academic year.

Among the gifts received by the university were $4,000 from Mrs. E. H. Harriman, to be added to the Harriman Fund for Surgical Research; $4,000 from an anonymous donor, to be added to the support of the School of Dentistry, and $2,500 for the purchase of an outfit to print Chinese characters for use in the university printing office.

Home for Homeless Boys Celebrates.

Borough President Marks spoke last evening at the celebration, held at the Hotel Plaza, of the eighteenth anniversary of the New York Home for Homeless Boys, started eighteen years ago by H. Clinton Eva, its present Superintendent. Other speakers were Judge Samuel D. Levy, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Morgan, and Joel W. Thorne, the President of the Board of Directors. More than 700 boys have been housed during the past year and 500 men have been fed.

A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

in a recent decision referring to

Lawyers Mortgage Company,

said:

"The Corporation is a great financial institution organized for the purpo e of guaranteeing real estate mortgages. It is one of the two or three largest and financially strongest institutions of the kind in the city, and I believe in the country. Its GUARANTEED MORTGAGE is a legal investment for trustees, Trust Companies and Savings Banks."

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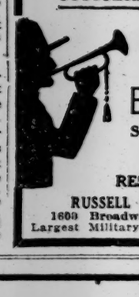

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If you want the old-fashioned stage coach-horse and carriage-sailing vessel kind of an Encyclopaedia Britannica you need not be in any hurry to buy now. You can get the heavy, bulky, thick paper Britannica at any time.

But if you want the modern "Handy Volume" Encyclopaedia Britannica, printed on genuine India paper, you must order at once.

The sets of the "Handy Volume" Britannica, printed on genuine India paper, now in stock are *all that we can get.* These are going at the rate of more than 2000 sets a week. The end of this sale is almost here. When the last set is sold no one will be able to buy the Britannica in this, its handiest form, at any price. No more can be printed. We cannot get another set from the publishers, because they positively cannot get any more of the genuine India paper. No more India paper can be made because two necessary raw materials—flax from Belgium, Germany or Ireland and hemp from Russia—because of the war, are now absolutely unobtainable, and no more can be secured for many years.

Note:—This also means that no more of the Cambridge University issue of the Britannica and Century Dictionary can be had on genuine India paper.

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Last June, when we had to advance the price of the "Handy Volume" Britannica a few dollars, *over 17,000 orders came in after the last day of the low price.*

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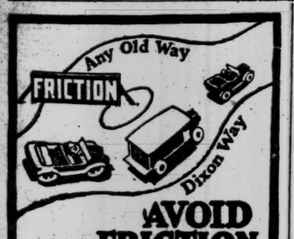

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CHICAGO HERALD AT 2 CENTS

To Raise Its Price for Entire District Where It Has Sold at One Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Chicago Herald will announce editorially tomorrow that on Monday next it will raise its retail price to two cents in the territory, where it has been selling at one cent. This action is taken because of the increase in manufacturing cost, including white paper.

James Keeley, editor of the Herald, asked whether the readers of the paper "realize that Chicago and New York are the only large cities of the country in which the price of daily newspapers is still one cent," and adds that more than 300 newspapers have in the last few months been obliged to raise their price to two cents.

WIN AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

Nationalists Are to Control Both Houses of Parliament.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Tuesday, May 8.—The latest election figures at hand show that the victory of the Nationalists is merely a matter of the size of the majority they will have in the Senate and the House, and that the "win the war" policy is assured.

The Labor Party was partially defeated even in Queensland, which was not expected. The Queensland Labor Government's referendum to abolish the upper house of the State Parliament was overwhelmingly defeated.

Australia has been the scene of a bitter political war since last November, when the administration's Conscription bill was defeated at the polls. Premier William Morris Hughes was ousted from the leadership of the Federal Labor Party and formed a new labor party, with the announced intention of continuing the fight for conscription.

The dissension in his ranks caused the Premier to resign on Feb. 10, but on request of the Governor General he immediately formed a new coalition Cabinet. The acuteness of the political situation prevented Premier Hughes from attending the recent imperial conference in London, and Australia was not represented.

HE PUT ALIEN MAIDS OUT.

Employer's Patriotic Resentment Results in Charges of Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., May 7.—Gertrude Steffenhagen, a young Prussian cook, and Anna Hepp, a Hungarian maid, employed two years in the home of Harry Alexander, an electrical engineer with an office at 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, have summoned him to appear before Justice George W. Hayden tomorrow morning to answer to charges of assault in the third degree because he ejected them from his home. He contends one of them made offensive remarks concerning the President and the flag.

Although the girls said that they consulted a physician after their banishment from the Alexander estate, and showed him what they alleged were "black and blue marks" on their arms, Mr. Alexander said yesterday he had "simply and gently assisted the young women to depart."

"The young cook is a proud Prussian maid, who resented every display of patriotism on my part after the United States entered the war against Germany," said Mr. Alexander. "She laughed at the flags with which I decorated my cars. Then she got the maid involved in the pro-German criticism of me and my activity to recruit for the navy. I had my cars and some forty others loaned by friends out on the first day to get recruits. When I returned home one evening from the recruiting campaign Gertrude indignantly remarked:

"'You shoudn't go around getting men to kill the Germans.' Finally, when Gertrude spoke of the President as a 'common loafer' and referred to the flag as a 'dirty rag,' I put them both out of the house."

Mr. Alexander is a member of the Naval Reserve.

The young women, who have obtained employment at the home of J. C. Crane, on the Beverley Road, have employed W. W. Walling to represent them in the Justice's court.

NOTICE TO ALIEN ENEMIES.

Not Necessary to Go to Washington for Information, Gregory Says.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Alien enemies and their friends are notified in a statement tonight by Attorney General Gregory that it is not necessary to come to Washington for information about the enforcement of the alien enemy proclamation, as the United States Attorney and Marshals throughout the country have full instructions on this subject.

Many persons have come from distant sections to ask simple questions that could have been answered by officials at or near their home towns.

MYSTERY IN SCHOOL FIRES.

Four Within Three Weeks Found in St. Nicholas Avenue Building.

For the fourth time within three weeks, fire of mysterious origin occurred in Public School 10, at St. Nicholas Avenue and 177th Street, yesterday, shortly after the noon recess. While 200 children were in the basement and yards, a pupil noticed smoke coming from the third floor and notified Superintendent John Elliott, who found a fire in a waste basket in a class room. It was extinguished without sending in an alarm. On two other occasions fire has been discovered during the same hour, once in the storeroom and another time in the assembly room.

While assistants of Fire Marshal Brophy and detectives of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau were conducting an investigation, just before 3 o'clock yesterday, on the second floor of the school, smoke was detected and traced to a room on the ground floor, where a big pile of newspapers were ablaze. The fire was extinguished without the pupils knowing about it.

Seven hundred boys and girls assembled for the morning prayer in the classrooms of St. Peter's School, at Trinity Place and Liberty Street, marched without panic to the street yesterday morning when a fire was discovered under the flooring in one of the rooms on the second floor. Seventy boys, in charge of Sister Matthews, were in the room. Firemen tore up the floorings and found a smoldering blaze beneath. It was extinguished with buckets of water after trifling damage was done.

WHITMAN VICTORY ON LOCAL OPTION

Senate Reconsiders Its Action, but Shows Resentment Over His Interference.

WAGNER TAUNTS MAJORITY

Declares the Big Men of the Upper House Gave Way to the Little Bosslets.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—After expressing its resentment of Executive coercion in more or less veiled language, the Senate tonight reversed itself on the Brown amendment to the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill. Leader Elon R. Brown, proponent of the so-called "one question" amendment, made a motion to reconsider the vote by which this was adopted at the session of last Friday. The motion was carried by the vote of every Republican Senator, with the exception of Albert Ottinger of New York.

The Democrats stuck to their guns and to a man voted against the motion.

Senator Brown in speaking on his motion, without naming the Governor, expressed regret that the opponents of his amendment had found it necessary to appeal to political leaders to bring outside pressure to bear on members of the Senate, with a view to influencing their votes. Senator Mills and Senator Wagner, the minority leader, also alluded to the coercion from the Executive Chamber. Senator Wagner taunted the Republicans with their lack of backbone and their readiness to surrender principle and bow to the "bosses and bosslets" of their own party who rallied to the Governor's support.

Senator Brown said frankly that he was not a believer in local option as an efficient means of stamping out the liquor traffic.

"It leads to all sorts of abuses and excesses," said the Senator. "It is not proper for the State to treat a trade as legal for purposes of taxation, and at the same time to permit its entire abolition locally. It is not, in my opinion, fair to the whole State to levy excise taxes upon certain cities and not upon others, and to permit cities which do not pay such taxes to share in the benefit of the taxes.

"I did not believe that the submission of four questions in blindfold language, to large communities where from ten thousand to half a million people vote, was a sane and proper way of taking a referendum in relation to the liquor traffic. I was of the opinion also, that if four questions were submitted, the question, for instance, as to whether there should be hotels and whether there should be saloons, if the referendum as to hotels was passed upon favorably, there would be an immediate stimulus to opening hotels of a low and dangerous character to the community.

"I regret very much to say that there has been a revival, in relation to this bill, of a practice which I thought had entirely gone by; namely, calling upon party leaders in different parts of the State to exercise an influence upon Senators to force them to cast their votes as to which they had doubts or contrary to their judgment. That I regret. I will not lay it at the door of any one.

"I will not make any charges against any individual in relating it, but I beg to say in apology to myself that when there was a conference of the Republicans upon this subject less than a majority of the elected Republicans in the Senate voted against this amendment and nearly as many, I think one or two less, voted for it, than voted against it."

Senator Ogden L. Mills, who got the floor next, said:

"There is more willfulness than water, more politics than pride of opinion in prohibition, more temper than temperance in this controversy. But we have reached a point where the Chief Executive and the Assembly are willing to defeat local option if this bill is amended in accordance with the view of a majority in the Senate.

"Not many years ago there was a campaign against bosses in this State. Is it going to be necessary to revive that campaign? It is plain that if that sort of pleasure can be exercised on a so-called moral issue, it can be exerted on a question that is not so moral. I am willing to recede rather than see local option defeated by those who would defeat it if their own views were not met in regard to every detail, for this amendment is purely a question of detail."

Senator Wagner taunted the Republican Senators for their spineless submission to decrees from the Executive Chamber and to the Republican bosses.

"I feel sorry for the members of the majority," said Senator Wagner. "I thought they were men of conviction until I saw the big men of the Senate give way to the little bosslets throughout the State on this so-called moral question, which has deteriorated into a petty political fight. You must pardon me if I voice the conviction that the bosslets and their lackeys here are less concerned in the morals than they are in the politics of this fight. I will not be dictated to either by the Governor or the little bosslets."

Senator J. Henry Walters of Onondaga, who proposed an amendment to the bill which was adopted at the Senate session on Friday, followed the example of Senator Brown and moved to reconsider a vote by which it was adopted in order that there should be no obstacle to the immediate passage of the bill.

Senator Brown arose and asked Senator Walters not to press his motion.

"I have just received word from the Governor," he said. "The Governor informs me that he will give us an emergency message on this bill, so that this amendment will not stand in the way of its prompt passage."

The Senate laughed a minute or so at this reference to a line of communication between the Senate leader, whom Governor Whitman on Friday read out of the Republican Party, and the Executive Chamber.

"Cannot the Senate give me credit for some sense of humor?" said the Senate leader.

"Has the Senate any right to perfect this bill?" then asked Senator Sage with much sarcasm in his tone.

Shouts of "No, no," came from every part of the Senate Chamber.

"Let us invite the Governor to come up here when we are in session and sit on the right of our presiding officer, where he can guide us and keep the Senate from going wrong," said Senator Wagner amid renewed laughter.

At the request of Senator Hill, sponsor for the bill, Senator Walters consented to let his amendment remain.

If the present program is carried out, the bill will come up for final debate in the Senate on Wednesday, and will then be sent to the Assembly for concurrence in the Walters amendment, which has reference merely to the application of the election law and the so-called double referendum for New York City. It is understood that Speaker Sweet and the Governor will accept these amendments.

CHURCHMEN BACK WHITMAN.

Episcopal Rectors Take Stand on Local Option Bill.

A resolution indorsing Governor Whitman's stand on the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill was adopted unanimously yesterday at a meeting of the Churchman's Association, composed of nearly 300 Episcopal rectors in the New York territory. The resolution was presented by the Rev. Dr. James Empringham, National Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, and was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church. A copy of it was telegraphed to Governor Whitman. The resolution reads:

"Inasmuch as notice had been served in advance by the Speaker of the Assembly that the amendment made by the Senate to the Hill-Wheeler bill could not be passed in the lower house, we stand with you in your insistence that the bill pass the Senate in the form urged by you. Your open fight for the people's rights on this question entitles you to the support of all earnest citizens in your conflict with those who have been the notorious enemies of local option."

About seventy-five Episcopal rectors attended the meeting.

BALFOUR TO STEEL WORKERS

Sends a Message Through Congressmen, Urging United Effort.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 7.—Steel workers of the Mahoning Valley are urged to put forth their best efforts in the doing of their part in the war in a communication addressed to them by Arthur James Balfour, British Foreign Minister and head of the war commission from Great Britain to this country. The communication, sent through Representative John G. Cooper, reads:

"I hope you will on my behalf give a very warm greeting to the steel workers of the Mahoning Valley. I know well that they have fully realized the vital importance of this war to the security and honor of their country and to the cause of freedom throughout the world. I hope that they will also realize how much they can do in their individual capacity for the common cause of promoting the output of material on which a plentiful supply so much depends.

"It is only through strenuous exertion and zealous co-operation of the allied belligerent powers that victory is possible. With these assured, then victory is not merely possible, but assured."

McCLELLAN NOW A MAJOR.

Ex-Mayor and Princeton Professor Enters Ordnance Department.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 7.—George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York City and son of General McClellan of civil war fame, has received a commission as Major from the War Department.

It was impossible for him to be commissioned as a line officer, because he had passed the age limit, and his assignment is to the Ordnance Department. He expects to be called into active service at any time. Major McClellan has been Professor of Economic History in Princeton University several years, and has been voted the most popular professor by the undergraduates several times.

ALIENISTS FOR DR. WAITE.

Application to Gov. Whitman for Doctors to Examine Poisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, May 7.—An application is to be made to Governor Whitman to appoint alienists to examine Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, the poisoner. Three doctors are expected to make the examination, according to prison attendants, some time next week. Counsel for Dr. Waite favors this step, as the last resort to save him from being put to death in the electric chair on Monday, May 21.

Germans Fine Big Belgian Bank.

HAVRE, May 7.—The Société Générale, one of the largest Belgian banks, has been fined 250,000 marks by the German authorities. The fine was levied under the pretext that the bank was in correspondence with the Belgian Government.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon Is 81.

WASHINGTON, May 7. — Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, ex-Speaker, was 81 ears old today. He seems as vigorous and active as ever. He received many congratulations.

ASKS WHITMAN'S AID OF FARM LOAN BONDS

Secretary McAdoo Wants Governor to Urge Legislation to Enable Their Purchase.

WHITMAN ONCE REFUSED

Accepted "Unfavorable Comments of Uninformed Persons," Head of Treasury Points Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary McAdoo has sent a letter to Governor Whitman of New York again asking that he urge the Legislature to enact a law permitting the funds of State savings banks, insurance companies, and private trustees and guardians to be invested in farm loan bonds. The letter follows:

May 5, 1917.

The Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

Sir: It is with great pleasure that I learn that bankers of New York have arranged to make a sum of $10,000,000, or more, available for short-time loans to farmers, and, also, that the bankers have succeeded in securing your co-operation. It is an admirable movement, which will serve a very useful purpoes, and reflects credit upon every one concerned in it.

The present critical situation in respect to the world's foodstuffs accentuates the most pressing problem in American agriculture today. The crying need of the farmer is now, and has been for many years, not so much short-time credits as long-time credits. With respect to the short-time credits needed to make or harvest a crop, his position has been greatly improved by those provisions of the Federal Reserve act of 1913 which enable national banks to make five-year loans to farmers and give agricultural paper a preferred status as to rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. In addition to this, the Federal Reserve Board, by regulation, provided for a lower rate on loans secured by warehouse receipts for grain, cotton, and other commodities, with corresponding benefit to the farmers.

But it was not until the Federal Farm Loan act was approved in July last that adequate provision was made to meet the long-time credit needs of the farmers. We must all admit that this was a most unjustifiable neglect of the business needs of our basic industry. How urgent the need was is shown by the fact that, although the twelve Federal Land Banks established under that act have been in operation for little more than thirty days, they have applications already entered amounting to more than $125,000,000. In the State of California alone long-time mortgage loans are needed to the amount of over $15,000,000.

It is this long-time amortization loan, running from five years to forty years, that is most valuable to the farmer. It is only on a loan of this kind that the farmer with small capital, or no capital, can afford to clear land, buy farm equipment, plant orchards, establish dairy herds, or build silos; and it is frequently the case that the farmer with small means, or no means, can buy a farm in no other way than through this long-time amortization loan. The average farmer cannot undertake to pay on these things in six months or a year, or from the proceeds of one crop or two crops.

The money to make these long-time loans can only be secured by the Federal Land Banks through the sale of the farm loan bonds, authorized by the act. Recognizing the supreme necessity for such loans, the Congress so safeguarded the issue of these bonds that their security has never been responsibly questioned, and cannot be questioned. The Congress went further, and in order to make them especially attractive to investors exempted them from all taxation.

Recognizing the fact that the greatest accumulation of capital in the country was in the State of New York; that the farmers of the country needed the use of some of that capital; and that it would be to the interest of your investors to lend it to them through the medium of this new and ideal security, viz: the Federal Farm Loan bonds, I wrote you on Jan. 6 last, asking you to suggest to the Legislature of New York the passage of such legislation as would permit the savings banks, insurance companies, and private trustees and guardians to invest in these bonds with statutory sanction and approval. I wrote you again on Feb. 9. I have endeavored in every possible way to impress the importance of the subject, but have received in reply only a letter from your counsel, quoting a letter from the Superintendent of Banks, who quoted unfavorable comments from unnamed and evidently uninformed persons, and your letter of Feb. 14 accepting and adopting the views of the Superintendent of Banks.

The Legislature of the State of New York is still in session. An act of such obvious propriety and utility could, if suggested by you, be adopted almost immediately. It would be permissive only, and there could be no legitimate objection to it. I am loath to believe that it is not your sincere desire to extend to the farmers of New York, and of every other State of the Union, the real, substantial, and permanent help of the Federal Land Bank system.

In view of the fact that our country is now at war and that a grave emergency confronts the United States and the world, calling for the use of every facility and resource to increase farm production throughout the land, may I not again bring this matter to your attention and urge you to at once send to the Legislature a message recommending the passage of the Land Bank Enabling act? Similar acts have just been passed by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and approved by the Governors of those States. Very truly yours, W. G. McADOO.

WHITMAN ANSWERS McADOO.

Insists He Would Err in Urging Farm Loan Bond Legislation.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—Governor Whitman's refusal to recommend the Federal farm loan enabling legislation, as requested by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, was based upon the opinion of State Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards, a Democratic official, that the bonds "are not of such a character as to be acceptable to the savings banks of the State," the Governor announced tonight. He informed Mr. McAdoo of the Banking Superintendent's ruling and, in reply to a second letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, wrote him as follows:

"You must realize that I must be guided by the official of the State of New York who has charge of such matters, and, in view of the statement of the Superintendent of Banks, I feel that I should be doing wrong if I recommended to the Legislature the passage of legislgtion which you have asked."

The third letter of Mr. McAdoo was received and answered by the Governor today. The reply stated that the Governor was "very glad to be able to inform the Secretary of the Treasury that the bankers of this State are doing much more to promote the development of agricultural interests and to increase production during the present time of stress than had been reported to the Secretary."

The Governor's letter stated that, in every section of the State, individual banks were lending their support to the farmers; that no legislation such as was suggested by Mr. McAdoo had been introduced; that the savings banks were opposed to such legislation, "although they are at the present time engaged in a concerted effort to render all means possible to the National Government"; that they are facing a rather serious situation in the event of the withdrawal of large sums by their depositors, animated by patriotic motives, for investment in Liberty bonds, and that large demands are being made upon them by the farmers of the State.

"In view of such conditions," the Governor's letter concluded: "I should dislike to insist upon legislation which might increase their burden in the face of their opposition. I can assure you that no one has a greater desire than I to do everything possible for the common good at this time, and New York State is prepared to make many sacrifices."

OTTINGER MEASURE VETOED BY MITCHEL

Tells Whitman the Purpose of the Bill Was to Discredit the City Administration.

INVITES ENDLESS LITIGATION

Purpose of the Movement, He Says, Is to Prevent a Settlement of the West Side Plan.

Characterizing the action of the Legislature in passing the Ottinger bill, which gives the Public Service Commission joint power with the Board of Estimate in making a contract with the New York Central Railroad Company regarding the west side improvement plan, as solely an attempt publicly to discredit his administration, Mayor Mitchel vetoed the measure yesterday and sent it to Governor Whitman with sharp criticism of what he called "the little politicians in the Legislature."

The bill also provides that in the event of the railroad failing to reach an agreement with the city by Dec. 1 next the city shall have the right to compel the railroad to abolish all tracks at grade, and that there must be a readjustment every twenty-five years of the sum paid by the railroad for street rentals. During the afternoon the Mayor held a public hearing on the bill and heard it denounced by Ira A. Place, general counsel and Vice President of the New York Central, and Controller Prendergast. It was defended by Julius Henry Cohen, representing the Citizens' Union; Charles L. Craig, for the West End Association; William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the Public Service Commission, and others.

"This bill," wrote the Mayor in his memorandum to the Governor, "evidences the extent to which some members of the Leislature are prepared to sacrifice the public interest in the accomplishment of a purpose which is wholly political. The whole movement, culminating in this bill, to frustrate a proper and equitable settlement with the New York Central Railroad of its terminal freight situation on the west side of Manhattan Island, inspired and accelerated by a single disreputable newspaper of this city and furthered by the efforts of a number of members of both houses of the present Legislature, has had as its sole purpose the attempted public discredit of the present city administration."

The Mayor cited the decision of Justice Manning in refusing to allow the case to be held up, and said that the paramount importance to the vast commercial and business interests of New York City of an immediate settlement of the vexed question "has been ignored by these short-sighted men or brushed aside as trivial." Continuing, the Mayor said:

"The effect, in the immediate future, upon the cost of living in this city, through the cramping of the terminal facilities of this vast food carrier, has been passed by as of no moment. True to the spirit which has permeated a considerable number of the members of the present Legislature throughout its session, the only considerations that have moved that body in dealing with this question have been those of political expediency and political spite. With the certainty born of my experience of the temper and motives of these men throughout the present legislative session, that the motive behind all this legislation has been political, and in no respect bred of a regard for the public welfare, I cannot treat this bill even with that respect which I customarily accord to the regular crop of vicious local bills transmitted from Albany, and which yearly receive the disapproval of the Mayor."

The Mayor said the bill violated fundamentally the principles of municipal home rule in seeking to take out of the hands of the municipal authorities the power to deal with the matter conferred upon them by the provisions of the laws of 1911. The measure would, he said, frustrate any agreement between the city and the railroad company in settlement of that company's terminal facilities on the west side, as a settlement can only be effected by mutual consent. The twenty-five-year rental settlement provision, he said, wholly ignored the fact that the railroad enjoyed the right to use the streets along and across which its rails were now laid for an indefinite period, measured by the life of its franchise from the State, without payment of any kind to either State or city.

The Mayor also pointed out that the bill would either bring about interminable litigation, with the ultimate defeat of all the declared purposes of the bill, or would create an intolerable freight condition on the west side of Manhattan and set up a barrier for all time to a proper development of the Port of New York.

In opposing the bill at the hearing, Mr. Place said he did so as a matter of duty, because the measure was bad for the city, the company, for shipping, and for everybody concerned. He declared that the railroad would abide by the law, which orders it to halt negotiations, and said that if the measure was enacted the foundation and basis of the agreement between the railroad and the city would be completely wiped away.

Mr. Cohen said the bill represented a great advance over the bill of 1911.

"It does in a little different form," he said what we have wanted to do for some years, for it gives the city power to deal with the railroad company. I believe that it will be possible for the two bodies to agree."

Ottinger to Press His Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—Mayor Mitchel's veto of the Ottinger bill to give the Public Service Commission jurisdiction over the West Side Terminal settlement came to the Legislature tonight. Senator Ottinger declared his intention of asking for its passage over the Mayor's veto. As this requires only a majority vote he will probably succeed.

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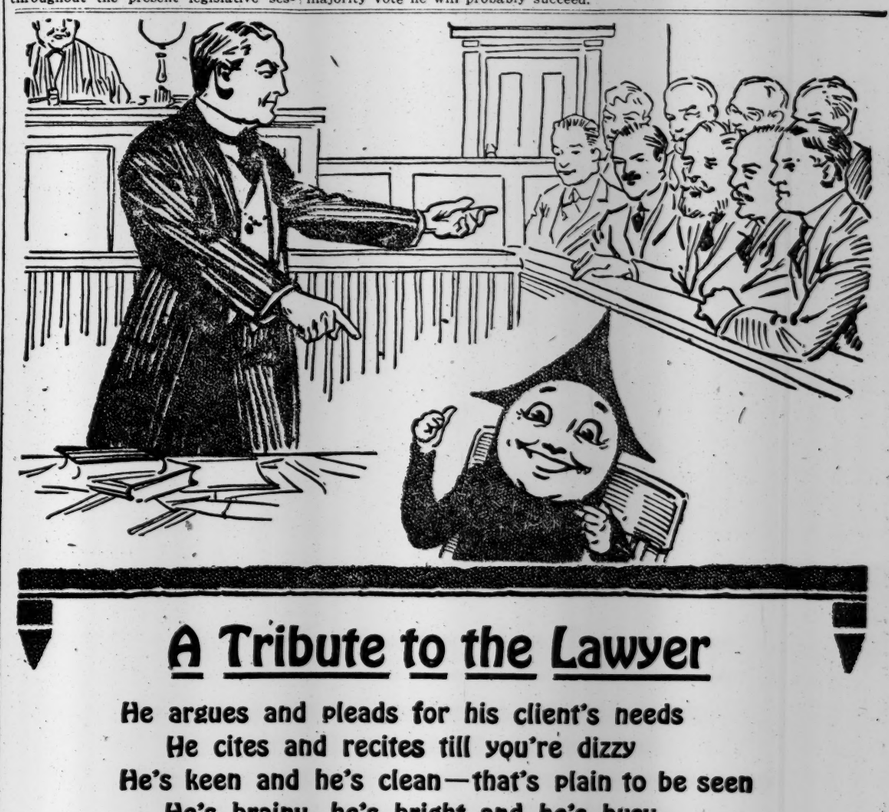

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Three of a kind — Keep them in mind

TWO LITTLE OPERAS CHARM AT LYCEUM

"The Maid Mistress" and "The Night Bell" Given by Society of American Singers.

TUNEFUL AND MIRTHFUL

Bispham, Florence MacLennan, and Lucy Gates Admirable In Works. of Pergolesi and Donizetti.

THE MAID MISTRESS, comic opera in two acts, by Giovanni Battista Pergolesi; English adaptation by Sydney Rosenfeld. At the Lyceum Theatre.

Doctor Pandolfo.....David Bispham
Zerbina .....Florence Easton MacLennan
Scapin .....Burgh Staller

THE NIGHT BELL, comic opera in one act, by G. Donizetti; English adaptation by Sydney Rosenfeld.

Don Hannibal Pistacchio.....David Bispham
Serafina .....Lucy Gates
Rosa .....Harriet Bellucci
Enrico .....Albert Reiss
Spiridone .....Carl Formes

Conductor, Artur Bodanzky.
Stage director, Jacques Coini.

The Society of American Singers is the result of the experiment made last Autumn of producing the two little operas of Mozart, "Bastien and Bastienne" and "The Impresario" at the Empire Theatre. The singers engaged in it and numerous others now undertake to continue the experiment by producing more operas of the same genre; and the first move in it was made last evening at the Lyceum Theatre, when Perolesi's trite "intermezzo," "The Maid Mistress" and Donzetti's comic opera, "The Night Bell," were given.

As was the case with the Mozart operas, these are presented in English translations, with some adaptation. The translations were made by Sydney Rosenfeld. The bill announced them as performed for the first time in America. In the case of "The Maid Mistress," at least, this is by no means true. Before the end of the eighteenth century it had been given in various American cities in both English and French versions.

The performance last evening made an auspicious beginning. The theatre was full; there were much laughter and applause. The little operas were found tuneful, pleasing in very different ways, and the representations were artistic. There was the enthusiasm of a first night greeting, and something that should prove more substantial.

The undertaking to present such works as these in a small theatre suitable for them in its intimacy, of a size to enable them to be perfectly understood, and by artistic forces of high merit, is one that should meet with the same kind of response called forth by the Mozart operas last Autumn. There are no more Mozart operas to go on with, and even if there were, a repertory could not be made up entirely of Mozart. Of the pieces chosen for presentation now, one, Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona," as it is styled in the original, was, a century and a half ago, one of the most popular of its kind.

It was called by the Italians of the period an "intermezzo," the lightest kind of comedy, which was represented in the entr'actes of serious or tragic opera, with which it had otherwise no connection whatever. Donizetti's "Il Campanello di Notte" occupies a less distinguished niche in the hall of fame, but it is characteristic of his mirthful and farcical style, in which he did what he seems his best work, known today by his somewhat more substantial "Don Pasquale," "L'Elisir d'Amore," and "La Fille du Régiment." "The Night Bell," however, was never vouchsafed the taste of immortality that has fallen to their lot and that has kept them alive today. The third of the series, to be given first on Thursday evening, is Gounod's "Mock Doctor," a setting of Molière's comedy, "Le Médecin Malgré Lui."

It would be hard to imagine anything less substantial than "The Maid Mistress." There are but two speaking characters: Pandolfo, bachelor, grumbling at the way his household is run, and he is neglected; Zerbina, the maid who runs the household, neglects the master, and twists him around her little finger. There is also Scapin, a footman, in the household, who has nothing to say or to sing. When Pandolfo begins to speak of marriage, Zerbina begins to think of being the bride. She accomplishes this by the simple expedient of announcing that she is engaged to a Bulgarian Captain—he is a sailor in the original version—and dressing Scapin up to represent him. He presents such an unpleasant figure that Pandolfo needs but a short time to persuade himself that he must wed the maid who has already insinuated her way into his heart, to save her from such a fate.

Pergolesi, "the child of taste and elegance and nurstling of the graces," as Dr. Burney called him, wrote music for this of simple and transparent beauty. It is charmingly melodious and unfailingly vocal in its character. Besides the airs, the original is set altogether in "secco" recitative of the kind best known to this day and generation in Mozart's operas. Wisely, probably—since the art of delivering this kind of recitative with the requisite vivacity and naturalness of accent has almost vanished—this has all been turned into spoken dialogue by the adapter. The singing voices are floated upon an accompaniment played only by the strings, together with the harpsichord, that was an invariable component of the orchestra in Pergolesi's day.

The extreme simplicity of all this calls for singing and playing of finish and refinement; for there is nothing behind which crudeness and roughness can take refuge. So, too, the acting must be of an equal finish and nicety. David Bispham as Pandolfo and Florence Easton MacLennan as Zerbina last evening met these requirements admirably. It is long since Mr. Bispham has sung better, and his skill as a comic actor was manifested. Mrs. MacLennan's fresh, pure voice and her excellent style of singing gave a true account of the music. She showed an abundance of resource, finesse, and demureness in her portrayal of the wily maid, and her performance was wholly charming.

Arthur Bodanzky was the conductor, and gave a smooth and well-balanced performance. Between the two scenes of the piece was played as an intermezzo a movement from the concertino by Pergolesi that Sam Franko introduced in one of the concerts of the Friends of Music last Winter.

In Donizetti's "Night Bell" there are music and comedy of a century later. The opening scene is the wedding feast of an apothecary, into which comes a former suitor of the bride, determined to make trouble. The guests are dismissed and the newly wedded husband is about to follow the bride to the bridal chamber, when his office bell rings and he is obliged to admit a patient. He is disposed of, and the apothecary again prepares to retire, when the bell is again rung by another and the same interruption occurs still again. The needs of the three patients occupy the whole night. The last one throws off his disguise and is revealed as the disappointed suitor, who under different disguises also effected the two previous interruptions.

The scheme is not one of the utmost delicacy in the world, nor is its elaboration in the little comedy. But it is amusingly and effectively carried out. The music is recognizably in Donizetti's comic vein, with plenty of tunefulness and rhythmic verve. There is a moment when it seems as if the composer was going to rise to the level of his better known, which justice could hardly be done by any but an Italian. But his performance on the whole is very engaging, and was found highly amusing by last night's audience.

Miss Gates sang the music of Serafina with much charm, with puoyancy, grace and flexibility, and her impersonation was admirable. Mr. Bodanzky achieved a performance vigorous and vivacious.

GIVE "SHOW" FOR BORDEN.

Canadian Troops Entertain Premier with a Mock Conflict.

BRAMSHOTT CAMP, England, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The biggest "show" staged in England during the war was put on here the other day in honor of the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, by thousands of his fellow-countrymen in khaki. It included an exhibition of all phases of training by infantry and artillery, gas-helmet drills, bayonet practice, trench-fighting, bombing, signalling, and ended with a review of about 50,000 troops. The bad weather kept the airplanes away, but there were plenty of good-sized bombs to represent the noise of howitzers.

The "show" was the nearest thing to a good-sized battle that can be staged without a real enemy. It was the daily practice on a larger scale in honor of the Canadian statesman. The men never call it a battle; they always refer to this business of modern warfare as a "show." Sir Robert remarked at the end that it was the best "show" of its kind he had ever witnessed.

Perhaps the most interesting phase of the spectacle was the trench-fighting. Real trenches with plenty of barbed wire entanglements in front of them were taken by infantrymen armed with rifles with fixed bayonets. Bombs were exploded before the trenches to indicate a barrage fire. After the infantry captured the trenches, rockets were sent up as signals to the artillery; flags were also hoisted over the trenches to indicate that they had been taken and were being consolidated. A few moments later a messenger brought a dispatch to the commanding officer in the rear telling that the objective had been taken and was being held. This process was repeated until the whole series of trenches were taken. The exhibition closed on a great plain where the Premier reviewed the troops and pinned medals on five privates for bravery during the battle of the Somme.

KITTY GORDON HURT.

Actress Burned Badly While Posing in a Moving Picture.

Miss Kitty Gordon, the actress who is now posing for moving pictures, was badly burned last night while taking part in a battle scene staged by the Paragon Motion Picture Company in a field near its studio at Fort Lee, N. J. Miss Gordon, taking the part of a Red Cross nurse, had rushed upon the field in the play to rescue another Red Cross nurse, a part taken by Miss Pinna Nesbit, just as one of the electrical bombs let go. Her clothing caught fire, and she was badly burned about the body and face.

Miss Nesbit was burned also, but not so severely as Miss Gordon, who was removed to her home at 50 West Sixty-seventh Street, where she was treated by a physician. It was said she would be unable to act again for several weeks.

FOR CENSORSHIP IN HOME.

Wilton Lackaye Suggests Cure for Vicious Type of Plays.

In an attack on the so-called problem and sex plays, with which he said the stage had been surfeited this season, Wilton Lackaye told the members of the Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Service at a meeting held last night in Carnegie Hall that there was a growing need for a censorship in the home. He severely arraigned parents who permitted their children to see plays of this type.

"I am opposed to a public censorship as a measure of safety, since it would undoubtedly end in political plums," Mr. Lackaye said, "but I do believe in a censorship in the home. You must make dirt unfashionable. That's the way to close the vicious type of plays."

Dr. James J. Walsh of Fordham University criticised the advocates of birth control. The Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes and the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn, S. J., also spoke.

HURRIED HIS DRIVER; FINED.

Magistrate House Makes Example of Motor Car Owner.

In convicting in the Traffic Court yesterday not only the chauffeur but also the owner of an automobile which was going thirty-three miles an hour, Magistrate House warned owners of cars who urged their chauffeurs to drive at excessive speed.

Motor Cycle Policeman Howard Smith testified that he timed a delivery automobile from Second Street to Tenth Street on Second Avenue last Friday, and that it was going thirty-three miles an hour. Smith testified that the chauffeur, Morris Kastenbaum, 21 years old, of 1,739 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, said his employer, Matthew Arnow, had told him to "shoot up their quick." Kastenbaum pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of $35 or fifteen days in jail. Arnow was found guilty and was sentenced to $40 fine or fifteen days.

James N. Steele, a broker, of 122 East Seventy-sixth Street, with offices at 25 Wall Street, appeared as complainant against Solomon Kaiser of 521 East Eighty-first Street, whom he charged with reckless driving. Kaiser's horse and wagon were in collision with Steele's automobile at Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue, and the shaft of the wagon injured Steele's five-year-old daughter, Elizabeth. Magistrate House sentenced Kaiser to two days in jail.

In all, thirty-seven speeders faced Magistrate House. Two second offenders were sent to jail, while the others paid fines ranging from $25 to $40. A thousand dollars in fines was collected.

Wilson to Open Actors' Fund Fair.

President Wilson will open the Actors' Fund Fair in Grand Central Palace Saturday night at 9 o'clock by pressing a button in the White House at Washington. When the President touches the button a circuit will be completed that will unfurl the flags of all our allies. Mayor Mitchel will deliver the inaugural address, and then Julia Marlowe will recite "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Music Notes.

Among events of Jeanne d'Arc day, Albert Larrieu will appear this evening in the hall of Notre Dame Chapel, on Morningside Drive, with Mmes. Lecomte and Ariel. The proceeds go to war sufferers abroad and to the fund for a statue of Jeanne d'Arc in the new French church.

The Society of Frenchwomen of New York held its festival of Jeanne d'Arc on Sunday evening last, at Washington Irving High School, with a musical program under the direction of Emile Villemin.

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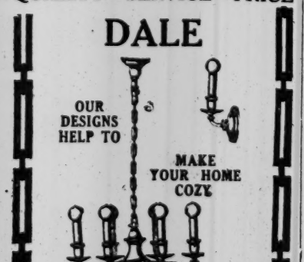

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SATISFYING REVIVAL OF IBSEN'S 'GHOSTS'

Jose Ruben Gives a Superb Performance as Oswald at the Comedy.

MARY SHAW, MRS. ALVING

Thus Augmented, the Washington Square Players Wind Up Their Season with a Great Tragedy.

GHOSTS.—A revival of Ibsen's drama. At the Comedy.

Mrs. Alving.....Mary Shaw
Oswald Alving.....Jose Ruben
Regina Engstrand.....Margaret Mower
Jacob Engstrand.....T. W. Gibson
Pastor Manders.....Arthur E. Hohl

José Ruben's superb performance as Oswald richly rewards the playgoer who, in this unrecognizable Maytime and in this troublous year, feels equal to an evening spent in rapt contemplation of so stupendous and oppressive a tragedy as "Ghosts." For "Ghosts" was revived last night by the Washington Square Players, headed and, for the time being, augumented by Mary Shaw. And it was Mr. Ruben who achieved the brilliant success of the revival.

Mr. Ruben had his admirers among the scattered few who used to find their way to the somewhat raffish French Theatre atop the Century long before the days of the Cocoanut Grove, and to them there has been something of the smug satisfaction of all "I-told-you-so" pests in the steady revelation of power during his long and busy season in English with the Washington Square Players. He is extraordinary as Oswald.

The rôle is rich in its opportunities for a young actor of skill, eloquence, and imagination. None of the terror of the rôle escapes the present Oswald. His revelation of the gradual disintegration of the worm-eaten son of a wastrel father will remain among the vivid memories of the season now drawing to its close, and surely wins for him a secure position among the foremost actors in our theatre.

Mary Shaw, of course, is the Mrs. Alving, reappearing for this week, at least, in a rôle she first attempted here about eighteen years ago. Many of her scenes she plays to the best of her rich resources, but every now and again she slips back into a routine of hollow sound and conventional gesture that ill-become the first of the great modern plays, the trail-blazing tragedy of Ghosts.' Then, too, there is often present a certain confusion and indecision in her work—sometimes, apparently, a mere lack of emphasis where it is most needed—that detracts incalculably from the force of her performance.

As for the rest, T. W. Gibson does his best work—a distinctly creditable piece of creative acting, as the evil and soft-spoken Engstrand, but he underscores his points so heavily that he protrudes from the play and should be spanked before this evening. Arthur E. Hohl may be quite acceptable as Parson Manders if he learns his part before the end of the engagement. His performance last night was mere chaos. Margaret Mower as Regina satisfies the eye and will serve.

The hearty curtain calls which followed the second act brought forward Mary Shaw, who made a telling appeal for an endowed school of acting which might so train and stimulate the minds and the hearts of aspirants for the stage that they would be fit to interpret the inexhaustible riches of the great Norwegian. She mentioned the fact that after many years under the censor's ban, "Ghosts" was actually being played in London, where, it is amusing now to recall, one of the most austere and lofty plays of our time and one of the greatest tragedies of all literature was scoffed off the stage as "dirty," "dull," and "putrid," to mention only a few of the more printable adjectives hurled at "Ghosts" and Ibsen when this first of his great naturalistic dramas was unfolded before the outraged cities of more than a quarter century ago.

It is amusing, too, to know that the Washington Square Players, perplexed in their quest for a suitable play with which to conclude their first season at the Comedy, called upon some of our best playwrights for comedies, returned them one and all with the decision that they were not funny enough, and then produced "Ghosts."

WHITMAN'S AID RESIGNS.

Spencer Prepares for Active Service —Hayward's Resignation Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—Lieut. Col. Lorillard Spencer today resigned as Military Secretary to Governor Whitman for the purpose of taking up service with the Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard. This is the negro regiment of which Public Service Commissioner William Hayward is the commander.

Colonel Hayward, it was reported at the Capitol today, would resign to devote himself exclusively to his regiment. The resignation of Lieut. Col. Spencer and the expected resignation of Colonel Hayward are taken here as an indication that the National Guard soon will be summoned to active service.

Lieut. Colonel Spencer will be succeeded in his present post by Major Francis L. V. Hoppin, Adjutant General of the First Brigade National Guard.

NO DANCING IN WARTIME.

Long Island Students Agree to Ban and Call Off Junior Prom.

Dr. Peter E. Demarest, Principal of Bryant High School at Long Island City, has issued an order that the pupils refrain from all dancing in the school building during the war.

"It strikes me," said Dr. Demarest, "that dancing by the students would be unseemly at a time when Americans might be shedding their blood in battle for the nation's honor and safety."

The students readily accepted the order and decided to eliminate the junior prom this year. The money that would be spent for this affair will be given to the military battalion in the school for equipment.

SINGER DIES ON THE STAGE.

"East Side Caruso" Stricken Before His Audience.

While singing on the stage of the Chalet, a cabaret on the Bridge Plaza in Long Island City, shortly before midnight last night, Domonic C. Harmiontore, known as the east side Caruso, placed his hand over his heart and sank to the floor dead. Death was caused by heart disease. Harmiontoro was 38 years old and lived at 207 Crescent Street, Long Island City.

Italian Guns Smother Foe's Fire.

ROME, May 7.—"In the Sugana Valley on Saturday evening our batteries silenced a heavy enemy bombardment," says today's War Office report. "The artillery activity was interfered with yesterday on the Trentino front by rain and mist. On the Julian front the enemy's artillery of all calibres displayed great activity from the Plava sector to the sea. Our batteries replied vigorously and effectively. Small encounters of patrols led to the taking of a few prisoners."

Arrested for Disparaging President.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 7.—Charged with treasonable utterances, Albert Lee Roberts, representative of a Kansas City coal company, was arrested here today by a Federal agent. He is alleged to have spoken disparagingly of President Wilson, but denies intent to be disloyal.

Lloyd George Returns to London.

LONDON, May 7.—Premier Lloyd George and his colleagues who have been attending a war conference of the Allies in France have returned safely

MARTIAL OPERETTA REVIVED

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" Has a Stirring Tableau.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—A revival of the operetta by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards.

Gen. William Allen.....Arthur Cunningham
Cordelia Allen.....Juanita Fletcher
Felix Graham.....Percy Parsons
Col. John Graham.....Edward Basse
Mrs. Constance Pemberton.....Bonnie Boyce
Kate Pemberton.....Nannette Flack
Amelia Thropp.....Elsa Garrette
Susan Clay.....Aimee Torriani
Robert Pemberton.....Julia Gifford
Capt. Geoffrey Martin.....Harrison Garret
Major George Buckle.....George Burns
Major William Walker.....Roy Raymond
Jonathan Phoenix.....Maurice Darcy
Uncle Tom.....Wilbur Cox

The martial atmosphere that pervades "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Stanislaus Stange's and Julian Edwards's operetta of a dozen or more years ago, led to its revival in these days of preparation for war last night at the New Amsterdam. But for its fullers' earth-covered troops passing and repassing a given point, its roll of drums, and its stolen orders this operetta would unquestionably have remained unsung and forgotten in the archives of Broadway, for there is only this and its music to commend it to an audience of 1917.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" must have been old-fashioned even when it was first presented at the Broadway Theatre; certainly it creaks in all its joints now, with its asides, its apostrophes to the old home, and its primitive humor. Mr. Stange and Mr. Edwards, both of whom are now dead, undoubtedly patterned their work on the Gilbert and Sullivan models, and only Mr. Edwards, the composer, showed himself an apt pupil of the masters. His score is agreeable and musicianly.

The only touch that seemed of this generation was a stirring finale—one of those rousing patriotic tableaux without which no musical play is complete in these throbbing days. From out the well of a gun-crowned fortress marched squads of soldiers of all our Allies, each with their flag.

Our troops came last, and as the flag appeared and the stage band and the orchestra in the pit struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" the audience, which had jumped to its feet with the appearance of the first flag, the French tricolor, burst into the words of the national anthem—or such of them as they could remember. The tableau, which was staged by R. H. Burnside, is easily the best of the kind the war has produced.

The old piece was uncommonly well sung. Two of the principals, Nanette Flack and Edward Basse, to whom fell several of the best numbers, are accomplished singers. Mr. Basse, who seems to be a newcomer, is a young baritone of promise who has an agreeable personality among his other qualifications.

Arthur Cunningham of Gilbert and Sullivan fame lent his big bass to General Allen's songs, and Juanita Fletcher, Bonnie Boyse, and Julia Gifford, the last named a member of the original cast, were among the other principals. The chorus, too, could sing, which probably explained the sacrifice of Southern beauty in some instances. Under the leadership of Signor A. de Novellis, whose reception showed that Broadway audiences are not as forgetful as they are painted, the performance moved with spirit and precision.

WINEBURGH IS WINBURN.

Advertising Man Didn't Like His German Name and Had It Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 7.—Jesse Wineburgh of 45 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, President of the New York City Advertising Company and Railway Advertising Company of 225 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, petitioned the Supreme Court recently for permission to change his name to Jesse Winburn. Justice Young granted the request today after reading this plea:

"That deponent has always believed in the justice of the cause of the Allies in the present European war, and has always hoped for their success, and since the entry of this country into the war, as an American citizen by birth, it is particularly unpleasant and distasteful to deponent to be suspected by strangers, because of deponent's German name, of being of Teutonic origin and in sympathy with the Central Powers."

He expressed also the opinion that it would be of substantial benefit to him, socially and financially, if the request was granted.

LAWSON ANIMAL SALE.

Prize Farm Stock to be Auctioned on Boston Common.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 7.—Thomas W. Lawson's blooded Jersey cattle, not to forget two blue pigs, will be sold on the Boston Common at public auction at noon Wednesday, May 16. Mayor Curley today granted the necessary permit, but declined to serve as auctioneer, leaving that to the master of Dreamwold himself.

In addition to the cattle, Mr. Lawson will sell several of his prize winning horses. He expects that the Jerseys will bring $50,000 and the horses $3,000 to $4,000 a pair. Fifty blue ribbon pigs and other fancy live stock will also come under the hammer.

The Major's answer to Mr. Lawson's request for permission to hold the sale, part of the proceeds of which will go to buying seeds for the big State war farm at Dreamwold, was an acknowledgment of the contribution of land and money made to the "feed America" movement since the war was declared.

INDICTS KING TO PEOPLE.

Baron d'Estournelles, Famous French Senator, Sends Address to Bulgarians.

The Agence Balkanique with headquarters in Geneva has just sent out through its secret channels in Bulgaria a manifesto written by the French Senator, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. The Baron is well known for his attachment to both the freedom of the Balkans and to the Hague Tribunal. The manifesto, which is said to have been written at the request of a group of prominent Bulgars, reads as follows:

"Without distinction of political parties, my French friends and I have organized in Paris enthusiastic manifestations in favor of the oppressed peoples of the Ottoman Empire.

"For the last thirty years, together with our English friends, Gladstone at their head, we have protested against the massacres perpetrated by Turkey in Europe and Asia. We have supported with all our strength, both in Parliament and before the public opinion of our countries, the miserable martyred Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Serbian, and Rumanian peoples. In 1912 we applauded the union of these nations against the despotism of the Turks. We even pleaded extenuating circumstances for Bulgaria when, the victim and the dupe of a most infamous military coup d'état, she violated the Balkan pact and treacherously attacked her own allies.

"Bulgaria has been well punished for this treason. The second Balkan war was for her the most disastrous chastisement. At that time we understood that the unhappy Bulgarians were only the tools of the Bulgarian military party, a party without scruples, and of the alien monarch associated with this group. While the Bulgarian people, exhausted by two wars, tried to effect its own renaissance by work, Czar Ferdinand thought of nothing but of achieving his own personal ambitions. For him the youth of Bulgaria lived for no other purpose than to sacrifice itself for him.

"In the past I devoted myself to the cause of the Bulgarian nation, and I will devote myself to it today, but this time to defend it against its Czar. Czar Ferdinand, half German, half French, having no Bulgarian blood at all in his veins, a false Christian, neither Roman Catholic nor Orthodox nor Protestant, a veritable Judas, a traitor to all countries and to all religions, the assassin of his own people, cursed by millions of mothers, wives, and children—all the world desires that at last he shall pay the penalty of his crimes. What remains of the Bulgarians can believe me when I declare that they have been shamefully deceived and that there is nothing left for them to do but to rise in rebellion against the unspeakable Czar Ferdinand."

YALE ALUMNI WORK FOR 'DRY' REUNIONS

Ex-President Taft, Head of Committee of Seventy-one, Appeals to Graduates.

3,000 FAVORABLE REPLIES

Scope of Movement Is to Have All Alumni Eschew Liquor During the War—Harvard in Line Also.

A move to make the Yale reunions "dry" this year and in that way help in influencing public opinion in favor of nation-wide prohibition has been started among the Yale alumni in a letter just sent out by ex-President Taft.

The former President is backed in his appeal by what is called the Yale Committee of Seventy-one, of which he is Chairman, and it is hoped to influence other universities throughout the country to fall into line in the anti-liquor campaign. Already, it is said, Harvard has decided on a similar move.

Mr. Taft's appeal has been sent out to 21,500 Yale graduates, and, although it was mailed only a few days ago, replies had been received yesterday from 3,000 alumni, every one of whom was heartily in favor of the plan.

The object of the Committee of Seventy-one is, primarily, to have alcoholics barred at all of the class reunions in June, but its effect will be much broader if the committee is able to carry out its plans. For one thing, the committee hopes to get all the alumni to eschew liquor for the entire period of the war. That is not set down in the appeal put out by Mr. Taft, but will be urged in a quiet campaign among the graduates. The argument will be used that the nation needs every ounce of its strength to fight the war to a victorious end, and that alcohol is an enemy that must be conquered.

One of the early results of the Taft campaign was a vote taken by the Yale seniors to oppose the use of class funds to buy drinks at class reunions and other gatherings. Other classes took similar action.

One of those associated with ex-President Taft on the Committee of Seventy-one is Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, who is interested in the movement recently started to curtail the use of grain in the manufacture of alcohol for the sake of economy. Professor Fisher wants all manufacture of alcohol cut down that in any way encroaches on the supply of grain needed to feed not only the people of the United States, but of the allied countries.

Others working with Mr. Taft for prohibition among university alumni are Robert W. De Forest, Walter Camp, Henry L. Stimson, Vance C. McCormick, William Sloane, John Hays Hammond, Anson P. Stokes, Thomas D. Jones, Edward H. Coy, and John R. Kilpatrick, Yale athletes.

"The Yale alumni are serious about this," said L. E. De Forest, one of the Committee of Seventy-one, to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday. "It is a patriotic work we are trying to do. We'll fight it out on these lines, no matter how dry it makes us."

SCOUTS LOST IN MOUNTAINS.

Police, Home Guard, and Friends Seek Boys in Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., May 7.—Two 12-year-old Boy Scouts of South Orange who are believed to be wandering somewhere in the Orange Mountains are being sought by the police, Home Guards, and friends. Walter Houghton, son of Mr. and Mrs H. L. Houghton of 135 Ward Place, and Everett McGraw, nephew of R. C. Ellis of that street, left their homes for a walk yesterday afternoon and have not returned.

The boys had little money and carried their scout equipment.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME PATRIOTIC MILITARY OPERA
ZIEGFELD NEW 11:30 MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
Turn to the Right! POPULAR PRICE MAT. TOMORROW.
GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20 Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
Lew Fields presents AN ALL-STAR CAST JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MARY THILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."
LYCEUM BROADWAY & 45TH ST. 2 WEEKS Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS OPERA COMIQUE IN ENGLISH.
TONIGHT TOMORROW MAT. & EVE., and Saturday Matinee.
"The Maid Mistress" & "The Night Bell"
Thur. Ev. (1st time), "The Mock Doctor."
GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25 M. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20
Hale Hamilton-Edward Ellis present GEO. M. COHAN'S Greatest Comedy
GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD
with Hale Hamilton and Edward Ellis
Original Wallingford | Original Blackie Daw.
HUDSON Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
OUR BETTERS "Brilliantly Sensational Comedy"
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD COCOANUT GROVE CENTURY ROOF. B'way, 62d. NIGHTLY AT 11:30 DANCING AT 10:30
COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Pop. Mat. Tomorrow.
"THE WILLOW TREE"
REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
PETER IBBETSON.
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
A Drama of Dreams and Love
GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LAURETTE TAYLOR IN J. HARTLEY MANNERS' PLAY "OUT THERE"
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow (Popular) & Sat. 2:15.
GEORGE in Louis N. Parker's Play.
ARLISS "DISRAELI"
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE
Moves Next Week to MOROSCO THEA.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON The Brat
NEXT MON., JANE COWL, "LILAC TIME."
FULTON 46th St., near B'way Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"
ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:25.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE
MOVES NEXT MON. to HARRIS THEA.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"
NEXT THURS. NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
SPEC'L BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
American Ambulance Field Service and Children of Frontier. Special Prices.
ELTINGE W. 42d St. BEGINNING SUN. EVE., MAY 13.
SEAT SALE NEXT THURSDAY.
DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF IN HIS ORIGINAL PICTURES and TRAVEL TALKS.
Evs. 25c to $1. "AROUND THE WORLD." Daily Mats. 25 & 50c. "YELLOWSTONE PARK."

ATTACK RHINELANDER WILL.

Arguments Heard on Waldo's Claim and Decision Reserved.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger heard yesterday a suit by the executors under the will of Charles E. Rhinelander, who died on Dec. 7, 1915, at the age of 85 years, leaving an estate of more than $1,000,000, for the construction of the will to determine whether Mr. Rhinelander's only heir at law, ex-Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, his nephew, shall receive only a trust fund of $600,000, as provided in the will, or the entire estate outright. Mr. Waldo contends that the provision of the will leaving the residuary estate to the executors, the late B. Aymar Sands and Herman Le Roy Edgar, to be distributed among religious, charitable, and educational institutions is invalid.

The organizations among whom the greater part of the estate will be distributed if the court holds the will valid include the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Skin and Cancer Hospital, Hope Farm, Sheltering Arms, Wayside Nursery, Children's Aid Society, Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Women's Christian Association.

Mr. Waldo contends that the residuary bequest to charities is too vague to stand in law, and also that the clause giving the executors authority to name the beneficiaries is not legally permissible. John M. Bowers, counsel for the estate, in urging the validity of the entire will, argued before Justice Newburger that Mr. Rhinelander had often discussed with the executors, who were his closest friends, the manner in which he wanted his estate distributed for charitable and religious purposes, and that he made an absolute gift to them of the residue because he understood fully what they would do with it.

George W. Wickersham, counsel for Mr. Waldo, objected to testimony by Mr. Edgar as to what Mr. Rhinelander said to him with respect to the distribution of his estate, and the Court declined to receive the testimony. The Court reserved decision after giving counsel an opportunity to submit briefs.

HUNT FOR BUSINESS MAYOR.

Committee of League Will Pass on More Than a Dozen Available Names

A committee to select a candidate for Mayor and one to draft a platform have been named by Joseph Yeska, Chairman of the Business Men's League, which plans to nominate a business man for Mayor this year. These committees will hold their first meeting at the league headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, next Monday evening. More than a dozen names of successful business men who are considered to be of Mayoralty calibre have been suggested.

Chairman Yeska said yesterday that the response to the petitions supporting the movement for "a business man for a business job" had been so satisfactory that he expected to be able to announce before the end of the month that 50,000 voters had been enrolled. A staff of volunteer workers are making a house-to-house canvass throughout the five boroughs, and it was said that they report much sentiment in favor of the movement.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Today, 50c. to $1.50.
Passing Show 1917 THE VERDICT OF EVERYONE—MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD: "JUST WONDERFUL!"
CHARLES DARNTON, EVE. WORLD: "Dazzled blinking New York."
44th St. THEATRE, Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
Another big hit. Brilliantly sung.—Herald.
Reginald de Koven's Greatest Comic Opera
THE HIGHWAYMAN
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Delightful and brilliant success. —Vivian, American.
Astor B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. TOMORROW 50c to $1.50.
"RECEIVED WITH GENUINE APPLAUSE."—Morn. World.
His Little Widows
"A LIVELY CHORUS OF REGULAR GIRLS."—Morn. Sun.
NORA BAYES
39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w at 2:30, 50c to $1.50
in "The Songs You Love."
N. B.—TAKE NOTICE
"More enjoyable than ever."—Herald.
"Carries a delighted audience with her."—World.
"Nora Bayes again wins approval." —American.
"Program bright and amusing."—Times.
"Extraordinary that she (N. B.) should be able to carry a two-hour entertainment to success."—Tribune.
"Go to see and hear Nora Bayes." —Journal of Commerce.
"Most interesting entertainment in town."—Globe.
"Nora Bayes is the champion gloom dispeller."—Evening Sun.
"A real success."—Mail.
"Unusual unique entertainment." —Journal.
SHUBERT Thea., 44th, w. of B'way LAST WEEK Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w. Fri. 150th Time
EILEEN Mr. Herbert will conduct.
MON., MAY 14 CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY.
LYRIC 42nd, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
Last Week Here. Moves to Shubert Next Mon.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD Play with HER SOLDIER BOY Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.
NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w and Sat. 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter.
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.
303rd Time!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Mats. Tom'w Thurs. & Sat.
SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Thea., E. of B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.
CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow and Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love
PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w and Sat. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w and Sat., 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CAL

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1917.

THE LIBERTY LOAN.

With reference to the Liberty Loan and the war to save the life of democracy throughout the world for all time, this country is now in about the position that it was when the fleet practiced with its big guns shortly before the Spanish war. After the firing, the flagship showed a signal for all commanders to report aboard. They all went expecting praise for the results they had shown. It is easy guessing who the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was who told them that practice which was merely good was not good enough and that they ought to have shot as though in the presence of the enemy. Something of the same spirit ought to be shown in the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. It is not enough that they are larger than anything in the nation's experience, and larger than most persons anticipated. They are not large enough in comparison with the issues involved.

The calculations which are current are mostly too commercial and too conservative. There are too many calculations of profit and loss, when patriotic feeling should be the dominant motive. There is too much of waiting for others to show the way and too little of taking the lead. There is too little appreciation of the effect which would be produced if only the first two billions asked for were given. If there is the slightest doubt about the ample oversubscription of this first offering, all future offerings will be prejudiced. Any amount asked will be provided, because it must be, but the later and larger amounts will come more easily, more cheaply, with more cheer for ourselves and our comrades in arms, with more discouragement to the enemies of the human race, if the offering of the two billions discloses that there is a demand for five or ten billions.

There is need that this should be appreciated by everybody, from the Secretary of the Treasury to the humblest wage earners who can spare no more than a week's wages. The Treasury should give every facility to all banks, especially to the Federal Reserve Banks, because they are representative. The Federal Reserve Banks should give every facility within their power to all other banks. There should be no distinctions in this public service. All banks of all kinds ought to give counsel and assistance to their depositors. Those whose power to help the nation lies only in their money should not grudge it all, for it all is worthless unless this war is won. The Liberty Loan is our first engagement. There is scant appreciation that we are facing the enemy and that the first thing to supply is the "silver bullets" which will win. There should be such an oversupply of them as there is now of guns and ammunition in the trenches of our allies.

Only five billions are asked for, and some are appalled at the immensity of the demand. In THE ANNALIST they will find many comparisons to show how small five billions is in comparison with our wealth, population, and other economic factors. Instead of calculating how great is the burden of the five billions, there should be calculations, if there must be calculations where there should be enthusiasm and action, of how great would be the loss if no more than two or five billions is given when that is asked for. Instead of remarking how great is the burden of five billions to us, there should be reflections upon the fact that a smaller and less wealthy nation than ours, in its third year of a war whose weight we have yet to feel, subscribed that amount of new money in a loan whose aggregate is twice our first installment, which so affrights the timorous among us.

We should sink our differences and our preferences as to how things should be done. Each of us should do what is asked of us as our least duty, and then add as much again because the stake is greater than any possible sacrifice. The day is near when no man with a dollar will dare to say that his money has not yet backed those fighting his battle, for his life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

THE WELSH TRAFFIC BILL.

"An invitation for pedestrians to get off the earth": that is Chief Magistrate MCADOO's description and summary of the proposed "act to amend the highway law in relation to motor vehicles" introduced into the Assembly by Mr. WELSH, passed by that body, and pending in the Senate. This bill takes certain details of existing speed ordinances enforced in this city and extends them through the State. To all sorts of communities and conditions it applies one iron scale. Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street and the quietest corner of West Hurley are treated alike.

Why can't the sages at Albany let New York regulate in her own way this almost inconceivably vast traffic, whose efficient regulation is necessary to the public safety, to the safety of millions? As Chief Magistrate MCADOO said last week in a telegram of protest to Albany, the bill

> completely kills the ordaining power of the City Government, invading the principle of home rule, and treats conditions in this tremendous metropolis the same as in the smallest village in the State. Why cannot this city be exempted from its provisions?

Why not, indeed? The revocation and suspension of licenses is the chief practical restriction of "speeding." This bill largely nullifies that restriction. Before the Secretary of State can revoke a license he has to try the owner. The Secretary "shall have power," that is it is in his discretion, to revoke or suspend the license; and his decision "may in all cases be reviewed by writ of certiorari."

The bill will abolish the Traffic Court, and "almost destroy," as Mr. MCADOO says, the check on recklessness that lies in the power to suspend or revoke licenses.

Kill the bill instead of the pedestrians!

RUSSIAN RADICALS CALMING DOWN.

Evidence of returning sanity in Petrograd has been furnished by many incidents during the past week. None is more significant than the address of Mr. STANKEVITCH, a Social Democrat, to the great meeting in the Naval Cadet Building, where the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies received the report of its Executive Committee on the policy of the Provisional Government. Mr. STANKEVITCH reminded the workingmen and soldiers that, while they might have the power to overthrow the Government, their right to do it was highly questionable. "We represent only the workingmen and soldiers, not all Russia." They do not even represent all the soldiers, probably not many of them. Possibly this strange body that calls itself the Council of Workmen and Soldiers represents a million of the 170,000,000 of Russia's population.

The radical leaders of the Council have been very bold, even impudent. No law of Russia, no election, has given them a representative character, yet they have behaved as though they were really the Government, or a co-ordinate branch thereof. They have dictated terms to the Provisional Government, they have issued orders, some of which have been obeyed, because it would have been highly impolitic to drive so many workmen engaged in the munition factories into open revolt. But it is evident that these leaders now see plainly that even if they should set up a Government of their own they could not maintain it. The people themselves and the soldiers who are loyal to the Lvoff Government would overthrow them. They may have sense enough to see that the establishment of a Government of the proletariat at this moment would mean the ruin of Russia. Hopeless financial confusion would be the first effect of radical rule. That always follows when the powers of Government fall into the hands of visionaries and radicals, professing to be the best friends of the people, actually their worst enemies. The credit of Russia would suffer injury from which it would not recover in many decades, and Russia is going to need millions of foreign capital after the war for the development of her industries. And the repudiation of agreements with the Allies, which would very likely be a further consequence of Socialist and radical rule, would do irreparable harm to the national reputation.

The insistence of the radicals upon the policy of no conquest, no annexation, is not sufficiently explained by the Socialist doctrine of international brotherhood. The Russian Socialists conceivably may hold, as a theory, that the assumption by Russia of control over territory not now her own would be an injury to the people and the workingmen of the despoiled nation. But specifically the Socialists mean Constantinople when they talk about annexation. It may be that at the conclusion of peace Russia will not come into actual possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, but her whole commercial future depends upon her having the right of free access to the sea by that route, subject to no control or obstruction by any other power. An international agreement might give that right, but when the Russian radicals oppose the program as to Constantinople of the Russian Government and the Allies, they are in practical effect denying to their great country the right of unobstructed access to the sea for which it has fought many wars, and for which it will have to fight again until it gets it. Opposition to the extension of Russian privileges in that quarter is plainly of German instigation. The Imperial Government above all things desires to save from the wreck of war its Berlin-Bagdad project, to which the granting of Russian rights in Constantinople would be fatal. Here German cunning is playing upon the ignorance of the Russian working classes.

The intelligent men of Russia and the cultivators of the soil will make no mistake about Constantinople when they come to understand Russia's interests there. It is inconceivable, too, that any great part of the army can be deluded either by the preaching of Socialists and visionaries or by the German propaganda. Soldiers from the army lectured, we might say scolded, the Petrograd crowds last week for trying to get them into politics. They pointed out that their duty was to fight Germans. Most likely the Germans would be fooled again in this matter. Even if a separate peace were concluded, the army would have to be consulted, and all that part of it which is loyal to the Provisional Government would withhold ratification, it would continue to fight. In that case Germany would not only be unable to dispatch any considerable force from the eastern to the western front, she might even have to add materially to the strength of her eastern line.

There is encouragement in the fact that the first crisis in the new Government has passed and that among the people themselves, even among the Socialists, there is a reaction in favor of the constituted authorities. The report that the Duma is to be reconvened has not been fully confirmed. It seems to us that the prompt assembling of the Duma might put an end to the present uncertainty and danger. The members of the Duma, elected by the people, are unquestionably their representatives. They would speak with authority. There are seven or eight groups or parties in the Duma, of which not more than two could be considered as constituting the Extreme Left. The majority of its members are moderate, and the Progressive Block, of which MILUKOFF is the leader, should members of the Right act with them, would rule Russia until a Constitution had been drawn up and a permanent Government established.

MASSACHUSETTS' CONSTITUTION.

The Massachusetts Constitution, a well-written and weighty document, although it dates from that ancient and feudal time of 1780, has been amended and amended by piecemeal, in the ordinary way. To be sure, the State had a Constitutional Convention in 1820, whereof "every schoolboy knows" that JOHN ADAMS was a member. In 1853 the State treated itself to another convention, full of eminent personages, local or national, such as RUFUS CHOATE, R. H. DANA, Jr., ANSON BURLINGAME. Its debates are still readable. The constitutional changes it agreed upon were rejected by an ungrateful people.

Now the State is to have another Constitutional Convention. Eastward the Star of Faddism takes its way. From Oregon and Washington and Oklahoma the initiative and referendum, heaven's last, best gift to "direct government," has flown to Boston, perching boldly on the Gilded Dome. Doubtless the great heart of the Bay State beats warmly for other repairs that may be perpetrated on the State Constitution. In the election of delegates last week the sole test and shibboleth was the initiative and referendum. Believe in that, and you are a "liberal" or radical. Disbelieve in that, and you are a conservative.

Of the sixteen delegates at large, twelve are initiative and referendum men and only four "are unwilling to "submit this important question to "the people." Of golden Bostonian names CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, a CURTIS, a COOLIDGE, conservatives, were elected, and JOSIAH QUINCY, a radical. President LOWELL and MOORFIELD STOREY, conservatives, were beaten. Former Governor WALSH, SHERMAN L. WHIPPLE, MATTHEW HALE, and divers other Democrats or Progressives of credit and renown, were victorious. The Democrats have cried in their platform for the initiative and referendum. It is, or was, a Progressive "property." Both sides "claim" a majority of the 320 delegates. MATTHEW HALE counts 180 to 200 of his way of thinking, who "have come out definitely for the initiative and referendum." Of course, everybody who doesn't dote on the new palladium of our liberties is "a "representative of the special interests." "For a few days more," says the statement of the Union for a Progressive Constitution—there is a sort of Russian tang to that—"the "corporation element may keep up "their pretense that the matter is still "in doubt," but there is no doubt. A number of prudent patriots seem to have committed themselves to both sides. So the counting of noses goes on, and as at Sheriffmuir:

> Some say that we won and some say that they won,
> And some say that nane won at a', man!

The Boston Journal, loving not the I. and R., is still sure that "the "of dividends to be paid during the trend" of Massachusetts is toward liberalism. In June the Constitution builders will begin work. Possibly, if they make a Constitution sufficiently cranky, it will be accepted by the people. Still, there are a good many hard heads left in the State; and the initiative and referendum may be a bit too liberal for the liberal "trend."

BUBBLES BREAK AT STOCKHOLM.

Good is evidently going to come out of the international Socialist peace conference in Stockholm. The good it is going to furnish will be that of an object lesson. It is easy to talk vague and benevolent generalities, and plenty of soap bubbles are being blown in Russia just now with such labels as "no annexations," "no indemnities," &c. As long as there are no stone walls of fact to bump against, those soap bubbles can maintain their airy, floating, iridescent perfection of form, their appearance of solidity and substance. The Stockholm conference has arrived opportunely to furnish those stone walls.

"No indemnities" is the watchword there, too. So Mr. HUYSMANS, the Secretary of the International Socialist Congress, a Belgian, is inevitably and promptly asked, "Does that mean "that the invasion of Belgium is to re-"main unexplated?" Oh, dear, no, of course not; Belgium "must be re-established," her "material losses must be made good." "We do not look on that as an indemnity."

The questioner moves on from the Secretary to the President, Mr. BRANTING, who is a Swede. Certainly; he agrees with HUYSMANS. Well, how about Northern France? The ruin made in the evacuated districts must be made good, he says; not "the unavoidable destruction incident to war," but the "deliberate laying waste of "the country and the methods adopted "to cripple the country's economic "future."

The reason Mr. BRANTING and Mr. HUYSMANS make these large exceptions to their no-indemnity program is because, the moment the question is asked, it is obvious that they must make them, that no peace could be thought of that did not have these indemnities as the very foundation stone. But when this sine qua non is laid before Germany, what will be her answer? Is she conducting herself now as if she thought she would have to pay indemnities? Is she moderating her destruction of France so as to ease the burden she will have to assume? Nothing is further from Germany's thoughts than that she will pay an indemnity either to France or to Belgium. Such peace terms as these, though they are the keystone of the arch with the Allies, would insure a short and wrathful negative from Germany at the outset. She will come to them, but not until the Allies' arms have forced her.

But these Socialists have only begun their course of mitigation and modification with their no-indemnity program. Indemnities for Belgium and for France, they admit, will have to be given. Very well; but how about Serbia, the original victim, devastated, demolished, plague-stricken, famine-smitten, and almost wiped off the map of Europe? Obviously, Serbia must be helped to her feet again. Who shall pay the way, the Allies, who had no hand in her destruction, or Austria, Germany, Bulgaria, and Turkey, who destroyed her? How about Montenegro, who suffered the same fate? Obviously, these stricken countries must be raised, their trampled lands made to bloom again, their destroyed populations replaced. Who shall pay for it? Who should pay for it but the destroyer? Ruined Poland, who is to pay for her agony? Shall the ravages made in France be made good with German money while ravaged Poland is left to shift for herself? If you say that it is Russia's duty to make good the Polish ravages, to restore the wrecked land, why do you say so? Was it Russia that despoiled her? If not, why should she pay for the restoration, and not the nation that did the despoiling? Why should Russia pay for Germany's deeds?

The question could be pursued a good deal further than to Belgium, France, Serbia, Montenegro, and Poland. It will be, if the no-indemnity program lasts long enough. It will not last long enough; it is a brittle program, and a piece of it shivers off at the touch of each new question. Two questions asked in Stockholm have damaged it already beyond repair. When the Stockholm conference breaks up over these and other questions like them, the echo of the crash will be heard in Russia. It will supply the acid test for loose thinking there.

THE RATE ADVANCE ARGUMENT.

In the argument they made yesterday the representatives of the railways, asking for rates which would allow them to cope with the increasing costs of conducting transportation, stuck to the question of costs and similar economic considerations. The figures are tedious to those not interested in the subject. And there is reason to fear that those in power over the railways are thinking of other things. Congress and the Commission are concerned less with rates than with the curbing of excessive profits and the redress of inequalities of fortune, which exist among railways as among individuals, and for similar reasons. The Commission, for instance, asked how far the railways were willing to limit the rate "of dividends to be paid during the "continuance of the war." The two billions or so in receivership probably would be willing to compromise on any per cent. But why should the Commission concern itself with dividends? If the rates are reasonable, how can the dividends be unreasonable, unless the railway managements are to be punished for the efficiency upon which dividends depend?

The higher up the power over the railways is traced, the more implacable does it seem. For example, Representative ADAMSON would forbid the Commission to increase rates during the war, and has offered instructions to the Commission to report "what "roads stand in need of increased "revenue in order to maintain their "efficiency." Apparently the intention is to allow increases to companies which are either unfortunate or badly administered. A purpose is implied to substitute rates proportioned to the necessities of the railways for rates fixed under the rule of reason. It may be that rates should be fixed in that way, and that railways ought to be regulated to a uniform dividend. How can there be different rates for different railways, whatever the reason for distinguishing between them?

If Congress and the Commission had solved the long and short haul rate question, the distribution of dividends according to deserts and the fixing of rates according to the necessities of the companies might be intrusted to them with greater confidence. But inasmuch as the long and short haul question is in a worse muddle than it was when the Commission was appointed, it is to be feared that the new points which the regulators emphasize would be in the same condition after some decades. If the Commission and the railways agree upon what the question is, and if the Commission is open to conviction by facts, there ought to be a decision on the facts. There is danger either of a right decision for the wrong reasons, or of a wrong decision because the right reasons were not allowed to prevail. The railways ought not to be allowed unreasonably high rates to pay unearned dividends, nor ought they to be subjected to unreasonably low rates to prevent the payment of earned dividends. The decision should rest upon the conditions of the case and not on the theories of railway management or profits. The nearer the decision sticks to the reasonableness of the rates, the juster it will be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Reventlow Amazed and Alarmed.

Count zu REVENTLOW is eminent among Germans for the possession of mental qualities and mental furnishing which are the exact antithesis of those which give eminence to MAXIMILIAN HARDEN. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Count has been filled with rage by what the editor of the Zukunft has been saying about America and the Americans—especially their President—and by his bold characterization as fatal mistakes of the ruthless policies which the other has vehemently advocated before their adoption and as vehemently defended after they had been put into execution.

From the Count's denunciation of HARDEN as a traitor and as a man who ought to be driven out of the country, it can safely be deduced that the Zukunft articles have attracted much attention in Germany and made an impression on a good many of its people. That is enough to explain why the Count is angry, for he and all the other German journalists of his kind know that not much reading of such articles can be done in Germany without developing among its reading public a demand that its editors should inform themselves as to facts before they write, and that, having learned the truth, they should tell it.

Hitherto there has been a ready acceptance in Germany even of stories as grotesque as that of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt about a secret treaty between Great Britain and the United States, just as there has been for yarns describing HINDENBURG's retreat as a victory, but with the irrepressible MAX likely at any moment to reveal such things as that the United States cannot make a secret treaty with anybody—that the terms of every treaty into which this country enters must be a matter of public record before it has any binding force at all—it is evident that the Reventlows will find their ingenuity seriously hampered. Indeed, their occupation will be gone, or nearly so.

But the astonishment expressed by the Count at HARDEN's immunity from punishment is well justified. Of course he cannot understand it, and it alarms him, too, else never would he have contented himself with suggesting that the man whom he calls a traitor should be expelled from the country. The established penalty of treason is not exile.

More Kindly Than He Was Wise.

Glad as would be the people of this and several other countries to hear that a device for putting an immediate and permanent end to Germany's submarine activities had been found, they are still more anxious to be told that this highly desirable purpose has been achieved. The prompt attainment of that result, however, would be much facilitated if the device in question were put in operation while knowledge of its existence was possessed only by the allied navies.

Disclosure here of the fact that an effectual remedy for the submarine danger, even though no hint of its nature were given, would doubtless be transmitted at once to Germany by one or another of that country's spies, and that alone would be enough to put the enemy on his guard, to cause the taking by him of new precautions, and so to enable many of the undersea boats to escape that otherwise would have been taken or destroyed.

If merchantmen could have been, and if they had been, armed without letting the Germans know it, their submarine losses would have been far larger from this cause than has been the case, for they would not have avoided the armed ships, as they did, until they had learned how to foil their attack. That they have learned to do it, at least to a considerable extent, is made lamentably clear by the number of such vessels that they have recently sent to the bottom.

It was therefore a mistake, and a decidedly serious mistake, for the well-intentioned Mr. SAUNDERS publicly to announce that the great problem of the submarine had been solved. He did it, he says, because we needed encouragement and reassurance, and so we did, but we were far from being in despair. We would have been quite content to go on with our worrying for a while longer, and would have much preferred that to the sharing of our news with Germany and the consequent helping of her to meet the new peril we were preparing. It makes little difference whether Mr. SAUNDERS was right or wrong in declaring ended the day of the submarine. In either case, he has given aid, if not comfort, to the enemy, and that—well, it is something to be avoided.

Economize, but Not Too Much.

It is more than a little confusing to the public to receive alternating exhortations, now to rigid economy and now to go on spending money about as usual. The inconsistency is more seeming than real, however, or at any rate it can be removed by a little real thought on the subject.

That everybody should be more careful in all of his or her expenditures at this time than usual is true, but care means, not what the tariff makers used to call a horizontal reduction, but one that discriminates and has due regard to consequences. The economies should be in the use, and that means in the purchase, of things that are high priced because they are scarce.

It puts nobody out of work to simplify down somewhere near to the necessities what is bought for the table, because, in spite of all we can do in that direction, the prices of food will remain high, and, instead of discharging their hired men, the farmers will continue to cry for more of them.

The case is quite different in regard to most manufactured articles, for there a sudden diminution of demand means commercial and industrial troubles of the severest sorts.

EVERYBODY'S LIBERTY.

Congressman Osborne on the Dangers of Press Censorship.

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today on the subject of the vote in Congress on the censorship section of the Espionage bill, you use this language:

> Hardly any member pointed out plainly that it was not the liberty of the newspaper alone, but the liberty of the people, that was at stake. Under a rigid censorship the publisher or editor would suffer personally no more than the carpenter, the bricklayer, the lawyer, or the banker. The right to know and discuss the facts of government, it cannot be too often repeated, belongs to every citizen; the press is only the established and convenient medium for the exchange of facts and opinions. To deprive it of freedom to exercise this function is therefore to deprive the people of their most cherished right.

You are in my opinion entirely right in your assumption that the public is the interested party. You were hardly fair to the members of Congress, however, who debated the question, several of whom touched upon this point. In my five-minute talk on the floor of the House on the 3d instant, I used this language:

> I do not consider this question one in which the newspapers are the most concerned. The citizens of the United States are those who are the most deeply interested. They are entitled to have all the information which can be given them with safety to the public interests. In times of peace that is information of every kind. In times of war it is information of every kind that does not impede the business and the military and naval operations of the Government.

As the bill was finally passed with Section 4 somewhat modified, but still open to the objections made to the original section, although it was my desire to vote for every measure intended to fortify the Administration in prosecuting the war I regretfully felt impelled to vote against the entire bill, as did 104 other members.

HENRY Z. OSBORNE,
M. C., Tenth District, California.

U-Boats and Food Exports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The current tendency to entertain a panicky attitude toward the U-boat situation needs to be checked up by the facts of commerce. March returns of exports of seven principal articles of foodstuffs, not including cereals, show a total of 193,573,000 pounds exported, against 134,263,000 pounds in March, 1916. The increase of 44 per cent. in favor of the month when U-boat ravages were at their highest point of destructiveness, or near that, does not lend color to the claim that these pests of the sea have as yet shut our ships out of service to our allies. Moreover, meat and dairy products during the nine months ending with March amounted to 246,000,000 pounds, compared with 182,000,000 pounds in a like period in the preceding fiscal year. Evidently it is rather ahead of the game to "fly off the handle" on account of U-boats.

Nevertheless, the urgency of matching them in their own game is second to no other problem of this worldwide war.

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL.
New York, May 5, 1917.

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT!

We are sons of the chieftains who for
freedom battle waged,
Ere we fared forth to promise of a common heritage,
When auld Scotland wi' Wallace 'gainst
oppression took her stand,
And wi' Bruce at the Bannock held a
liberated land;
But again shrills the slogan, the
pibroch's ancient call
And we leap to our claymores in the
garb of old Gaul!

Our red locks may be shorn and our
tongues hae softer turn;
Our stout knees may be white; but the
ancient fires burn,
And the sped fiery cross down the glen
o' memory darts,
Setting flame in the night to the tinder
of our hearts;
For again shrieks the slogan, the
pibroch's stirring call,
And we stride to its stridence in the
garb of old Gaul!

For the liberty of faith we hae fought
and won our right,
But the arms we laid down we shall
raise again in fight
For our foe, now our friend; for that
friend who ever was,
Who gave home to the homeless for the
Chevalier's cause;
For the glens ring and echo with the
pipes' sullen call,
And the red heart is blazing 'neath the
garb of old Gaul!

For the flag that gave name to the
nameless of our scaurs,
And a land to the landless, the attainder
of our wars—
Ho! ye sons of Lochaber and of Athole
and Strathmore!
Don your plaids, draw your blades, for
a tyrant's cannon roar!
Let the pipes wake the eagles! Let
the blood hear the call!
Let us swing forth to battle in the
garb of old Gaul!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

HELPING GERMANY.

American Exports to European Neutrals Add to the Strength of the Central Powers.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.

New York, May 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The whole subject of our trade with the five so-called neutral nations is in reality as simple as purchasing a dozen eggs at the grocery store. But to understand it we must think in terms of economics, and not of politics. There are, indeed, imaginary lines of political demarkation between the five neutrals and Germany. Yet in everything economic, as regards food, clothing, and all the supplies for noncombatants and soldiers, those imaginary political lines have absolutely no existence whatever. People who talk of this subject in terms of political States and international precedent might as well converse in terms of theology or solar biology, so far as coming to intelligible or practical conclusions are concerned.

The average man, habituated to the terminology of politics and law and reckoning wholly from the point of view of precedents which have no bearing on this case, should begin a study of this subject by placing before his eyes a map of Europe. Draw a line about Germany and her allies, *including her five economic allies—Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.* Erase all political boundary lines. Now, then, comprehend that a shipload of goods sent to Copenhagen or Rotterdam has exactly the same effect upon the stomachs and the banking deposits of Germany, the ammunition supplies and the fighting lines of Germany, as though that shipload of supplies were sent direct to Hamburg or Bremen. It is nothing short of amazing that statesmen still talk and journalists still write as though we could gain anything by enforcing the rule that none of our goods shall actually reach Germany.

As an ex-school teacher, I wish to say that I can take any normal ten-year-old boy or girl out of any public school in New York and explain to that child in ten minutes' time why this policy of ultimate destination is wholly inadequate. Denmark, for instance, is a part of the economic empire of Germany. That being the case, it makes little difference whether the 800,000,000 pounds of cottonseed cake and meal we sent to Denmark last year reached Germany or whether it is now being fed to the cattle and hogs of Denmark. The purely political mind, enmeshed in legal formalism, perceiving that, while it would be very wicked indeed to send these supplies to Germany, argues that it is perfectly proper to have them consumed in Denmark. Let us see. Feed this enormous amount of material to the flocks and herds of Denmark, and Denmark will send the butter and cheese, the beef and bacon and the lard to Germany.

"Very well," continues the legalistic logician, "let us insist upon a ruling that Denmark send no food supplies to Germany." What happens? Simply this: The people of the great City of Copenhagen eat the butter and the cheese, the beef and the bacon, and proceed to manufacture cloth and leather, cannon and cartridges, for the German armies. It makes not the slightest difference what Denmark imports from the United States or what she exports to Germany. If she imports wheat from the United States and exports Bibles to Germany, then the printers who have been toiling in the Bible factories in Berlin will be released for service at the front or set to work in a munitions factory. By this transaction Germany loses absolutely nothing but gold, which is transferred from Berlin to Copenhagen. Germany today has just one use for gold—to pay for goods purchased in neutral countries. At home she needs gold about as much as she needs starlight. Hence if the economic allies of Germany import anything at all from the United States and export anything at all to Germany, we become a part of the German economic system, and are thus supporting a war against ourselves and our allies.

Let us consider the international law of the matter. We are told that the United States, as the most ardent advocate of the rights of neutrals, must cling to her principles of neutral trade, even though at war. We accept that principle, but is there anything in international law, from Grotius to Lansing, which prevents us from laying an embargo on our own exports in time of war?

The policy outlined for us by relentless facts is plainly evident. Let us say to the economic allies of Germany that if they export a pound of goods of any sort to our enemies we cannot export a pound of goods of any sort to them.

To all the hemming and hawing from different quarters all we can reply is that this is war upon land and sea, and not croquet and lawn tennis.

FRANK BOHN.

USE OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

What if Large Armies Were Sent to Russia and Saloniki?

New York, May 1, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the publication of my letter in THE TIMES quoting the postscript of a letter from Baron Sakatani of Feb. 4 containing the suggestion that the United States should assist in sending a Japanese army of a million men to take part in the great war on the side of the Allies and against Germany, I have received several letters and messages approving the idea.

No doubt the active participation of the Japanese land forces in the great struggle has been a matter of consideration in the allied camp during the last two years and a half, but no decision has apparently been reached. A renewal of the suggestion in the form put by Baron Sakatani is, however, of necessity entirely new, and may well have a place in the great combinations for extra-European assistance to the anti-German armies to be examined and co-ordinated at the conferences of French, British, and United States representatives.

I take it that the idea is an undertaking by the United States to share liberally the expense of transporting and maintaining the Japanese contingent at the front as well as aiding otherwise materially and technically.

It should not be dismissed offhand for many reasons, among which primarily stands the fact that I have already stated, that we cannot hope to take adequate part in the European land campaign under a year, although a respectable expedition of a limited number such as Theodore Roosevelt proposes may possibly be set in motion in half that time.

It has been shown recently that the Allies do need men, and they will need them more every day. A year from now they will need them still more, and that is when American arms and energy can begin to count. It may be cheerfully granted that on the western front the lines and the reserves are fully manned, but to crush Germany their maximum must be maintained. That is absolute, and France, great, valiant France, is putting her high school youths in the field—her boys!

Even the great "drive" in France of today and yesterday, with its enormous dynamics, its military brilliance, and its drastic draining of the fighting blood of Germany, is like to meet held and fortified line after line for many a blood-stained mile ahead, and for months to come, unless revolt and revolution shake down the throne of the Kaiser as they have shaken down the curule chair of the Czar.

On this revolt we may merely speculate. So deep in hypnotic sleep is the reasoning power of the drilled and dragooned German people that their awakening to the naked fact that they are the dupes of their aristocrats is at present problematical and cannot yet be counted on. They will tighten their belts for short rations, and chew their leggings first, until their war lines are smashed somewhere, and they see the ghosts of their excesses and brutalities in the war coming down upon German towns and villages with the dread of a German Louvain, a Belgium in Germany, and a demon dance of wantonness and destruction to duplicate on German soil the atrocities of the Hindenburg "retreat" before the legions and the guns of England and France.

But where is the line to be broken? Where it is least threatened now, namely, in Russia, in Rumania, or following up the movement from the south on Serbia, which we call the Saloniki campaign. With half a million Japanese backed by their great artillery at Dvinsk, what would not be possible? How long would Berlin afford a shelter for Wilhelm II. or his precious son? Not three months. With a quarter of a million Japanese on the Rumanian border, and quarter of a million (and enough heavy guns to match the Austrian heavy artillery) in the neighborhood of Monastir, such a rolling up of Teutons would follow that Emperor Charles would find private life profitable, and the Italians might make a foot race of their long-baffled march upon Trieste.

Along that eastern front are a half score points at which a large, well-found Japanese army would give the coup de grace to the war. The Entente lines barely hold there. Russia today is only safe in her endless, engulfing immensity that eats up enemies as it ate up the greatest soldier of the age. In the south, why does Sarrail linger at the Serbian gates? A Greece not to be overtrusted? A Turkish dash on the Allies' rear? At this distance one cannot tell what holds the Army of Saloniki back if it be not the overstrong defenses of the Austrians, Germans, and Bulgars operating in its front. Indeed, all along the eastern front the cause of the Allies needs a new support in strength enough to turn mere defense into overwhelming onslaught.

As to transport, I feel sure that American railroad skill joined to Russian experience could forward with surprising speed an immense army with all its belongings over the Siberian roads that landed the Russians in Manchuria thirteen years ago. If the sea route were necessary for some of the army or supplies, it must be noted that the Red Sea route would bring them to Saloniki weeks before they could be placed in Northern France.

Finally, offering my merely layman's apologies for handling, rashly perhaps, these great military questions, and stating my ignorance of how governmental and administrative circles in Japan regard the subject of Baron Sakatani's unofficial suggestion of "the best way, and almost the only way, to shorten the gigantic war," I give it my cordial support and invite discussion of the subject in all its bearings.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

Americans in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have today a vast population in the Russian Empire, in which, by the late change of form of government, there is no discrimination and one man is as good as another. We have a vast population totally uneducated and unfit to assume responsibilities. They are liable to be molded by a few leaders utterly unscrupulous, seeking their own advantage in the disorder and chaos they can create.

I have said enough to convey the idea that it would be a very great advantage to the civilized world in the settlement of this great contest if a large contingent of men were sent out there for the express purpose of locating all over the Russian Empire and deliberately forcing upon the Russian peasantry their influence in an honest education, and serving also as a guard against unscrupulous arousers of dissension, and showing the Russian peasantry the proper way of securing their rights and removing all suspicion by an honest conduct in all negotiations for acquiring land and other blessings open to them by the new Government.

S. P. HINCKLEY.
New York, May 3, 1917.

Freedom's Call in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the Pilgrim Fathers crossed the ocean seeking freedom, so the Germans crossed it in 1848; so also many of them have crossed it since the rise of Prussian power following the war of 1870.

I send you a translation of a call printed in Mainz on March 5, 1848, which I found among my father's papers. It will stir the hearts of many loyal Germans, loyal to America, yet loving the old home land, as it stirred the heart of Carl Schurz when he read it long ago.

A free Germany, governed by free men, is now become a need of the civilized world. The men of '48 were true leaders. They are justified today.

ELLEN FINK MILTON.
Williamstown, Mass., April 19, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

Citizens, stand firm and do not falter. Time presses!

Last call to all citizens of Hesse.

Every friend of the people and Fatherland, every man whose heart beats loyally for truth, freedom, and justice will join the march Wednesday to Darmstadt.

Hessians of the Rhine, will you not go along to our brothers who are waiting?

He who hesitates, no longer deserves the name of a free citizen.

Mainz, March 6, 1848.

"Bywords of the War."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

James Lane Allen's "Bywords of the War," printed in THE TIMES today, if not the supreme expression, as time may prove it to be, is certainly one of the finest literary productions that the war has inspired. Truth is beauty, and here is set down in glowing beauty and irrefragable analysis the truth as to America's entry into the great struggle—why she is girding up her loins and buckling on her armor to join those other Crusaders who have gone before for the sacred purpose of saving justice and liberty to man. Nothing yet written on the subject of the war has risen to more exalted heights than this wonderful bill of justification and powerful brief for right. It deserves to be set in letters of gold and hung together with the President's immortal address to Congress, in the halls of State.

C. H. ROBERTS.
New York, May 5, 1917.

NATIONAL AIRS STIR CAPITAL HORSE SHOW

General Wood Judges Military Hunters—French and British Officers Occupy Boxes.

SOCIETY ARRAYED IN FURS

Miss Constance Vauclain, Mrs. Wm. F. Hitt, and Miss Mildred Greble Among the Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Society was very well represented today at the opening of the National Capital Horse Show meeting for the last time at the present grounds on the edge of Potomac Park.

Today's events were originally scheduled for Saturday, and each succeeding meeting will be one day later than the printed program, extending the meeting to Friday afternoon.

The presence of Major Gen. Leonard Wood in the ring as a judge of the military hunters, with a number of French and British officers in uniform, making a tour of the boxes, with the band playing the national airs of all the Allies between events, added greatly to the military effect.

Although the President's box remained unoccupied throughout the afternoon, other box holders, all of whom entertained, included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bronson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, who had with them Senator and Mrs. Saulsbury; Senator and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., Senator and Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry, former Senator Joseph W. Bailey, General and Mrs. Scriven, General James Buchanan, Colonel and Mrs. R. M. Thompson, William Phelps Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLanahan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Addison, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. William McCritter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare, and Mrs. Edward Pendleton.

This was ladies' day in the ring, with Miss Constance Vauclain of Philadelphia, Miss Louise Long of Kansas City, Miss Amy du Pont of Wilmington, and Mrs. William F. Hitt of Washington making new records as whips, while Miss Mildred Greble and Mrs. Walter McKown Jones of Porto Rico, daughter of General James Buchanan, and Mrs. Allen Potts took several ribbons in the hunting class. Miss Constance Vauclain and Mrs. Hitt, who took first and second prizes in the well-appointed ladies' pleasure class, were much applauded in their rounds of the ring. Miss Louise McLanahan took a red with her Primrose in the saddle pony contest, in which the blue ribbon and William E. Fowler's cup were captured by little Miss Martha Ellis, daughter of Lieutenant Hayne Ellis, U. S. N., who made her début as a Washington exhibitor on this occasion.

Owing to the chill in the air there were few Springtime gowns, most women wearing furs as well as fur-trimmed suits.

There will be four events for hunters tomorrow afternoon, including the taking of the McMarry Cup, in which there is a strong social interest.

MISS HAYES'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Morris E. Kinnan on June 2.

The marriage of Miss Kate Bovee Hayes, daughter of Mrs. Nellson Abell Hayes, and Morris Egerton Kinnan, will take place on Saturday, June 2, in All Angels' Church. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the Hotel St. Regis.

Mrs. Walter Lyon is to be her sister's matron of honor, and the other attendants will include Mrs. John Cyrus Distler, and the Misses Virginia Keys, Ruth Rikon, and Lillian Braun.

Rowland Hughes McKee of Dayton, Ohio, will act as Mr. Kinnan's best man.

Mr. Kinnan's father, Alexander P. W. Kinnan, is President of the Union Dime Savings Bank of this city. He is a graduate of Princeton and the Columbia Law School. His engagement to Miss Hayes was announced last June.

Marquis of Aberdeen to Speak.

The Marquis of Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada, will make a short address at the Russian concert by Sascha Votichenko and others this afternoon at Maxine Elliott's Theatre. He will speak on America's part in the war on the side of the Allies.

DIAMOND WEDDING RINGS

The finer grades only

Theodore A Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS 371 Fifth Avenue at 33rd Street

WAR ADVANCES WEDDING.

Samuel Eliot of Coast Patrol to Marry Miss Anne Bradley May 12.

The date for the wedding of Miss Anne Brown Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley, and Samuel Eliot of Boston, was set for June 9, but as Mr. Eliot, who is a near relative of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University, has enlisted in the Coast Patrol, the time has been advanced to Saturday, May 12.

The ceremony will be performed in Grace Church, Madison, N. J., with only the immediate families and a few intimate friends present, but the subsequent reception at the home of the bride's parents at Convent Station, N. J., will be a large one.

Mrs. Charles B. Dickey, Jr., is to be Miss Bradley's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Martha Clow of Lake Forest, Ill.; Eleanore Mellon of Morristown, Anita Grosvenor, and Winifred W. Chisolm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm of this city, whose engagement was recently announced. The young Misses Lydia and Marian Lovering are to serve as flower girls.

Caleb Loring of Boston will be Mr. Eliot's best man, and his ushers will include A. P. Gardiner, Jr., W. D. Sohier, Jr., Frederick M. Burnham, A. P. Loring, Jr., Harry Lee, Donald Cutler, and John Simpkins, all of Boston; Frank Paul of Philadelphia, John Cotton-Smith of Washington, D. C.; Lawrence Millet of this city, and Charles B., Robert and Francis Bradley, brothers of the bride.

Miss Bradley's engagement was announced in March. She is a granddaughter of the late Joseph P. Bradley, who was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Eliot is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Amory Eliot of Boston.

DANCE AIDS IRISH SOLDIERS.

The Countess of Kingston Receives at Benefit at the Plaza.

A dance in aid of disabled Irish soldiers, in connection with the Shamrock Fund, was held last night at the Plaza by the Countess of Kingston and largely attended.

The Countess, in white charmeuse and pearls, received at the dance, which began at 10:30 o'clock. Interest was heightened by the presence of a group of French naval officers in their dress uniforms. Supper was served at midnight in the Palm Room.

The ballroom was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the Allies.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour of the British Commission was among the patrons of the ball. The patronesses included Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Lucius K. Wimerdig, Mrs. John Aspegren, Mrs. Edmund Bayles, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. James Kidder, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Edward House, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, and Mrs. C. H. Pope.

LUCY LANDON BETROTHED.

War Nurse to Wed Lieut. Ralph Speed of British Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Landon, who have been living in Paris since 1913, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Landon, to Lieutenant Ralph Speed of the British Army Service Corps in Paris.

Miss Landon has been a nurse at the American Ambulance since January, 1915. She is a niece of Levi P. Morton, Dallas B. Pratt, Henry H. Landon, and Major Francis G. Landon, all of this city. Her sister, Miss Ruth Landon, has been active nursing the French wounded, and her younger brother, W. H. Landon, is in charge of an ambulance at Noyon, France.

Lieutenant Speed spent the Summer of 1914 at Bar Harbor. His brother is a well-known English painter, who has just completed a portrait of King George.

MRS. LUCILE G. KAHN WEDS.

Daughter of Albert H. Gross Marries Alan T. Burleigh, Stock Broker.

Mrs. Lucile G. Kahn, daughter of Albert H. Gross of this city, was married yesterday to Alan T. Burleigh, a stock broker; residing at Montclair, N. J., by City Clerk Scully at the Municipal Building.

Mrs. Burleigh is a granddaughter of the late James Seligman and a niece of Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim. Her former husband was Rudolph H. Kahn, a French banker, whom she divorced last year. Her father is a banker and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

After an extended bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh will reside in New York.

MISS E. S. BURRILL ENGAGED.

New York Girl to Wed Clemont L. Barnwell of Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Burrill of 114 East Seventy-ninth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Steward Morris Burrill, to Clemont Livingston Barnwell, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Miss Burrill is a granddaughter of the late Daniel Jackson Steward of this city.

Mr. Barnwell was graduated from Harvard, class of '10, and studied architecture in Paris. For the last three years he has been with the architect firm of Trowbridge & Livingston. Recently he enlisted in the Officers' Reserve Corps. His clubs are the Union, Tuxedo, Harvard, and St. Anthony.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Government Loans

1794 On October 6th, 1794 the Bank of New York made a loan of $200,000 to the United States Government. In acknowledging this, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the first Secretary of the Treasury, wrote as follows:—

"It gives me great pleasure to have this fresh opportunity of bearing testimony to the liberal and patriotic zeal for the service of the United States which the Bank of New York has on every occasion evinced."

1917 The present Secretary of the Treasury asks for subscriptions to the great "LIBERTY LOAN of 1917." The Bank of New York will subscribe for a large amount for its own account, and asks everyone to help make the success of the loan immediate and certain.

The services of the Bank will be rendered free of expense or commission, and it is urged that liberal and prompt subscriptions be made through this Bank.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
48 Wall Street

ROCKEFELLER AIDS NEW CHURCH FUND

Offers to Add 50 Per Cent. to Amount Raised by Fifth Av. Baptist Congregation.

TO BUILD ON EAST SIDE

Edifice, with Its Site, to Cost $1,000,000, Will Be Erected at Park Avenue and 64th Street.

Members of the corporation of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in West Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, which was built in civil war days, met in the lecture hall of the church last night and voted to sell the property and to construct a larger edifice at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street This site is occupied now by private dwellings. How many of these must be torn down to make room for the new church had not been determined last night, but it was said that John D. Rockefeller had bought some of the property and had obtained options on enough more to meet the dimensions of a very much larger church building than that of the present one.

It was announced that Mr. Rockefeller and other members of his family had offered to add 50 per cent. to any amount which was obtained for the building fund. The new church, exclusive of the land, will cost $400,000. With the ground the total cost is estimated at about $1,000,000.

A Subscription Committee of fifty or more members was appointed, with William M. Crane as Chairman. When the vote was announced Mrs. L. H. Bigelow presented her check for $10,000 as the first contribution to the fund. The work of construction will not begin for a year, because of war conditions and the financial needs of other activities of the church, which it is believed should be adjusted permanently before disposing of the present site. The present site, consisting of four lots, forming a square of 100 feet, has increased greatly in value. The suggestion that this property be retained as an investment by the corporation was approved at the meeting because of the new zoning law, which would prohibit a tall office building on a plot of that size. Harvey D. Blakeslee said he had a prospective purchaser for the property at $500,000.

In a report submitted last night to the meeting, at which the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, presided, this statement of the situation was made:

"We have done the best we could with our facilities, but every department of work has been seriously restricted in its possibilities for want of room and proper conveniences. Our Sunday school and Bible classes have worked under severe handicaps. Our large auditorium is inadequate and unsuited to our growing congregation, and our equipment falls far short of meeting the demands of modern church work.

"Although nearly all the 650 members of the congregation live on the west side of Fifth Avenue, it was said the new location will have no disadvantages on that account, but is expected to draw many new members. It was pointed out that we are not at present a Baptist Church on the east side west of Third Avenue between Thirty-first and 127th Streets.

SUNDAY WEEDS HIS GARDEN.

27,035 Have Hit Trail So Far, It Is Announced for Evangelist.

Billy Sunday had his throat treated yesterday by a specialist, who is trying to keep his voice in condition during the rest of his revival campaign. After that he paid a visit to a dentist, and then weeded the flowers in the garden of his home at 184 Northern Avenue. Monday is a day of rest for the evangelist and he preached no sermons at the Tabernacle. The collections at the three meeting at the Tabernacle yesterday amounted to $1,380.03, and that at the women's meeting in the Hippodrome to $263.93, making a total for the day of $1,643.96. This made the grand total since the campaign began $87,384.95, which is considered by the Sunday party far below what it should be. It is estimated that the campaign will cost $150,000, which leaves $62,615.05 still to be collected.

According to announcement made for Mr. Sunday there have been 27,035 trail hitters to date, including the 289 who walked down the carpet path at the tabernacle at the meeting conducted by Mrs. Sunday. During the week the campaign will be extended to the women employed in city departments, and a lunch hour meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association in room 528, Municipal Building, today. Several men in the Sunday party conducted a meeting yesterday afternoon at the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men at Mount Vernon. Homer Rodeheaver, Sunday's choir master; the Rev. I. E. Honeywell, A. B. MacDonald, George Brewster, the Rev. Isaac Ward, Albert Peterson, Albert Saunders, and Fred Busse were members of the party. The usual afternoon and night sermons will be preached by Sunday today.

Canby-Waterman Wedding Near.

Miss Margaret Waterman, daughter of Isaac George Waterman of 57 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Joseph Benjamin Canby, Jr., obtained a license to wed yesterday at the Municipal Building. Mr. Canby is 29 years old, and lives at the Art Club, Philadelphia. He is the son of Joseph B. Canby. His fiancée is seven years his junior. The couple stated that they would be married some time this month.

Degree for William F. McCombs.

William F. McCombs, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will deliver the class address at Lincoln Memorial University, in Tennessee, on May 9. The title of the address will be "America's Leadership." On the same day the university will confer upon Mr. McCombs the degree of Doctor of Laws.

OFFICER TAKES WAR BRIDE.

Lieut. R. E. Anderson Weds Miss Anne Glover In Haste.

Another hurried war wedding took place yesterday afternoon, when Lieutenant Richard E. Anderson, U. S. A., son of Judge John Anderson of Castle Rock, Col., and Miss Anne W. Glover, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Glover, were married at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Glover, 36 East Seventy-sixth Street. Mgr. Lavelle, Vicar General of the Diocese of New York, performed the ceremony under a canopy of white roses and Southern smilax.

The bride wore a short white satin gown, trimmed with point lace and having a tulle train, and her veil of carrickmacross appliqué lace was held with a lace coronet and orange blossoms. Her flowers were orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Ernestine F. Glover, who wore a pale blue satin frock, faced with pink, and carried pink sweet peas. Austin Rothwell was Lieutenant Anderson's best man, and there were no ushers, as none except the families and a few close friends was asked.

After the ceremony the bride followed the old army custom of cutting the wedding cake with the bridegroom's sabre, when the maid of honor got the backelor's button. Miss Frieda Chorley of Garrisons the wishbone, and Lieutenant Cecil Johnson the wedding ring.

Those at the wedding included Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Cortlandt, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Oscar J. Charles of Washington, H. W. B. Glover and Miss Gladys Glover of Richmond, Va.; Lieutenant Thompson Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Dr. Howard Lilienthal and Mrs. Lilienthal, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. K. Olcott.

Lieutenant Anderson and his bride are going to El Paso, Texas, where he is stationed. He is in the field artillery and was graduated from West Point in 1912.

MISS BUCHMAN A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Buchman Weds Arthur Judell.

The wedding of Arthur Judell and Miss Helen Buchman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Buchman, was celebrated yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 39 West Eighty-fifth Street. The house was decorated with white roses, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a frock of embroidered white chiffon and a tulle veil trimmed with point lace, and carried orchids and white sweet peas. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Aline Buchman, in a pink chiffon frock, and who carried pink sweet peas. There were no ushers, but Mr. Judell's brother, Louis Judell, was the best man.

None except the nearest relatives, about thirty in all, were invited, and these included the bride's uncle, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey. On their return from their honeymoon, which will be spent at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the couple will live in this city.

BOLIVIA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Gutierrez, Minister of War, Succeeds General Montes.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 7.—José Nestor Gutierrez, the Minister of War, was today elected President of Bolivia. He succeeded General Ismael Montes.

Señor Gutierrez is a well-known political economist and banker. His political career began with the beginning of the great war, although previous to that time he had held non-political posts in the National Government. Since then his rise has been rapid. After being elected a Deputy in 1914 he was appointed Minister of Finance in 1915, and in 1916 he became leader of the Liberal Party and was talked of for President.

He was born on Sept. 5, 1869, of noble English ancestry, his maternal grandmother having been Mrs. Ryndo de Guerra. He studied in London and Manchester, and in 1887 entered the employ of the Huanchaca de Bolivia Mining Company. From there he went to the National Bank of Bolivia, and in 1892 became chief accountant at the National Treasury.

In the following year he was appointed reviewing officer of the national delegation in the Northwest. Since then and until he entered politics he had been chief investigator of the Botosi Bank, Assistant Secretary of Finance, and Inspector General of Banks. He is the author of "Banking Questions" and "Banking Reform."

By accepting the election of Deputy he severed his relations with several financial enterprises, but was soon after successively elected Vice President and President of the Chamber. He still held the latter office when he was appointed Minister of Finance in 1915.

Bolivia was the first South American State to ally herself with the United States after the rupture of diplomatic relations between Berlin and Washington, and she is the only South American country which has succeeded in placing a long-time loan in the United States since the war in Europe began.

SUES WALDORF ASTOR.

Action Brought for Penalties Under an Old British Statute.

LONDON, May 7.—Major Waldorf Astor, Member of the House of Commons and son of Baron Astor, (formerly William Waldorf Astor of New York,) is defendant in an action for £29,000 (nearly $145,000) brought by Charles Tranton. This amount is demanded in penalties at the rate of £500 daily for each occasion on which Major Astor sat in the House of Commons while a proprietor of The Sunday Observer he executed contracts to insert in that newspaper advertisements from Government departments.

Under an act of George III. a member of Parliament who accepts payment for Government contracts must vacate his seat. The case was adjourned.

Passengers for a British Port.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for a British port were:

E. C. Belcher, Stephen J. Burke, W. C. Chesters, Benton C. Decker, Mrs. W. Edey, Truman Evarts, W. W. Greene, C. de Guise Hite, J. F. Hutchinson, W. H. MacBeth, A. G. Milliken, Miss Helen Murphy, Ralph C. Norton, Maurice Roche, Mrs. M. H. Benson Sharpe, Robert R. Stewart, Ambrose Verney, Mrs. E. G. Thurber, C. H. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. West, C. F. J. Williamson, E. E. Wire, W. S. Barclay, Edgar G. Bigger, W. F. Collins, S. Gaston, Dr. D. S. Gibson, Mrs. J. Grayson, Miss A. L. Leybourn, Charles H. Looker, Miss Kate Noonan, Henry Nothech, Colman O'Shea, R. V. Roberts, and G. H. Rowson.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 5th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.76 cents per pound.—Advt.

To Women
Who Manage Their Affairs

If you are interested to know how

(1) To invest amounts of from $100 upwards in securities to receive a return of from 5% to 7%

or

(2) To exchange your present holdings with a view to increasing your income without lessening the safety of your principal

Write for Pamphlet A
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT
Alice Carpenter
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RUTH M'ENERY STUART, SOUTHERN AUTHOR, DIES

Famous for Her Negro Dialect Stories and Jingles, She Succumbs Here at 56.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, the author, famous for her stories and jingles of Southern life, died here Sunday in her fifty-seventh year. Mrs. Stuart was born in Avoyelles Parish, La., and when 8 years old her parents took her to New Orleans, where she attended private schools. At the age of 19 she married Alfred O. Stuart, a cotton planter. Upon his death she went to New Orleans and made her home there with relatives.

The Princeton Review published her first story in 1888, after which she devoted her time to literary work, writing many dialect tales after her first story, "Uncle Mingo's Speculations." In 1891 Mrs. Stuart moved to New York, where she lived until her death. At no time did her writings indicate that she had given up anything of her early youth spent in the South. On the contrary, in one of her latest works, "Daddy De Funny's Wisdom Jingles," published four years ago, she said in a foreword that the book was an acknowledgment of a debt she gladly owed the slaves who stood guard over women and children left in their charge during the civil war.

An extract from Mrs. Stuart's jingle, "The Mocking Bird," follows:

Br'er Mocking-Bird sings in de live-oak shade
A secon' hand chant or a serenade;
He'll take off a pa'tridge, a robin, or a jay,
But he'll nuver make a name no other way,
But he ain't by 'isself in dat, in dat—
But he ain't by 'isself in dat.

From "The Terrapin":

Br'er Terrapin draws in 'is head so knowin',
You can't tell whether he's comin' or goin',
But his mind ain't mixed—he's layin' low
Tel he sees which way he's obleeged to go.
An' he ain't no new politician in dat—
No, he ain't by 'isself in dat.

Mrs. Stuart was a student of the American-spoken tongue, and once replied spiritedly to an English criticism of the "American" language. She asserted that America was engaged in enriching the English language.

Among her books were "A Golden Wedding and Other Tales," "Carlotta's Intended," "In Simpkinsville," "Sonny," "Hally and Pizen," "Napoleon," "George Washington Jones," "Aunt Amity's Silver Wedding," "The Haunted Phonograph," and "The Cacoon," her last book published in 1915.

CHARLES D. FRASER DEAD.

Director in Many Mining Companies Was Member of Ardsley Club.

Charles Duncan Fraser of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, who died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital, was born in South Shields, England, in 1857. He first entered the employ of Oliver Brothers, iron manufacturers, of Pittsburgh, and was for twenty years secretary of the Oliver Mining Company, now the Iron Ore Department of the United States Steel Corporation, from which he retired several years ago.

Mr. Fraser was a director of the Hedley Gold Mining Company, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, and the Old Eureka Mining Company. He was also a member of the Engineers' Club, the Bankers' Club, the Ardsley Club, and Columbia Yacht Club, and the New York Athletic Club. He received an honorary degree of M. E. from Lafayette College and was a life member of the Sons of St. Andrew.

He is survived by his wife and one son, Duncan Fraser, a student at Harvard University.

Arthur Butler Twombly.

Arthur Butler Twombly, brother of the late Hamilton McK. Twombly, died on Sunday night at his home, 27 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Twombly was a member of an old Massachusetts family and was graduated from Harvard College in 1876. He was a member of the University Club, the Union League Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Automobile Club of America, and the Country Club. His brother, who died in 1910, was a brother-in-law of William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. Twombly is survived by his wife, who was Miss Jeanne S. Case.

MARRIES IN HASTE IN WAR.

George S. Delafield of 7th Regiment Weds Miss Mary Thomas.

Miss Mary Helen Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Thomas of this city, and George Selwyn Delafield were married yesterday at noon at Grace Church chantry, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Slattery officiating. Only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was arranged hurriedly, as Mr. Delafield is a member of the Seventh Regiment, which is to be called out soon.

A bridal breakfast followed the ceremony at the Hotel Brevoort.

Mr. Delafield is a son of the late Walter Delafield. His mother, who resides in Chicago, was here for the wedding. He is a brother of Mrs. Philip S. Dean of 780 Park Avenue and of Mrs. Henry Dwight Chapin of 51 West Fifty-first Street.

Obituary Notes.

Colonel STEPHEN A. DODGE, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home, 66 Orange Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-fourth year. He was a native of Andover, Mass., and during the civil war was a Colonel of the Eighty-seventh Regiment of New York State Volunteers. He was a member of Phil Kearny Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. CATHERINE SMITH, a member of an old Long Island family and wife of William C. Smith, died at her home in Sayville on Sunday.

JOHN E. GREANY, a native of London, England, and a former Supervisor of the Twenty-fourth Ward of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, 1,161 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty-five years.

Mrs. CATHERINE UPTON, a resident of College Point for half a century and widow of Robert Upton, who was Superintendent of the American Hard Rubber Works, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, 415 Jefson Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

BENJAMIN WRIGHTT, an architect and builder, died at his home, 1,035 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush, on Saturday.

JOHN MALONE DAGNALL, author and humorist, died at his home, 188 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, on last Friday at the age of 90 years. Mr. Dagnall had written many poems and prose works and at the time he was stricken he was writing a book of monologues, under the title of "Dolly Daffodil the Flower Girl and My Painting of Dolly." He also wrote and published "Daisy Swain, the Flower of the Shenandoah"; "The Mexican, or Love and Land," and a book of prose and verse called "Our American Hash." Mr. Dagnall came to this country from England sixty years ago, settling in Brooklyn.

JOHN A. BRODINE, Tax Assessor of North Brunswick Township, and formerly Tax Collector of Middlesex County, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J.

HARVEY WILSON, editor of The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, died at his home at Norfolk, Va., on Sunday, in his fifty-ninth year. He was formerly interested in The Newport News Times-Herald and returned to Norfolk ten years ago, when he purchased The Norfolk Public Ledger.

Mrs. SARAH VAN VLIET, widow of General Stuart Van Vliet, who fought in the civil war, died yesterday at her home in Shrewsbury, N. J., in her ninety-third year. Her death was caused by a recent fall, in which she fractured her hip.

ISIDOR GUNTZBURGER, head of the firm of Guntzburger & Sons, importers of precious stones, died on Saturday at his home, 736 Riverside Drive. Mr. Guntzburger was born in Alsace-Lorraine sixty-eight years ago and was a member of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade.

Dr. OTTO SCHIRMER, an eye specialist of 18 West Fifty-first Street, died Sunday in the Polyclinic Hospital. He was born in Germany and practiced there before coming to this country.

GORHAM NELSON THURBER, a native of Minneapolis, Minn., died on Sunday at St. Luke's Hospital in his thirty-first year. He was the manager of a local automobile concern.

Mrs. ADELAIDE RICHARDS McLANE, widow of Dr. James Woods McLane, a noted physician and lecturer on medical subjects, died last night at her home, 107 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. McLane was a native of Roxbury, Mass., and was married in 1886.

THOMAS H. PRIOR, a prominent resident of Trenton, N. J., and the builder of the Pennsylvania Station and other buildings there, died yesterday in his seventy-sixth year.

NOEL CANTOR of 561 West 143d Street, a retired stock broker, died last night at his home, in his sixty-third year. He was a brother of former Borough President Jacob A. Cantor of Manhattan, and for more than forty years had been Secretary of the Architect Masonic Lodge.

IRISH FOR UNQUALIFIED AID.

Pledge Loyalty to America Without Home Rule Proviso.

John McCormack, the Irsh tenor, sang to "standing room only" again last night, and the audience that heard him gave him an ovation equaled only by the one which it gave his accompanist. The latter was Victor Herbert, and, the audience was composed of members of the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The society held its quarterly meeting at the Astor and presented a large silver loving cup to Mr. Herbert, its retiring President.

The meeting was one of the largest the organization has held. Mr. McCormack became a member of the society and qualified as an orator as well as a singer.

A resolution pledging the society's loyalty to the Government was passed without any of the stipulations concerning freedom for Ireland that have been inserted in some recent declarations of loyalty. Former United States Senator James A. O'Gorman made an address in which he said that the magnitude of the war task ahead of the United States could not be overestimated. The members of the society, he declared, would not be recreant in meeting their duty.

The Rev. Francis P. Duffy, Chaplain of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" of the New York National Guard, and Colonel Haskell of the Sixty-ninth made speeches urging the members to send in recruits.

TREE HONORED BY PILGRIMS

Sir Herbert, at Farewell Luncheon, Praises Our Entrance Into the War.

The Executive Committee of the Pilgrims of America gave a farewell luncheon in the Bankers' Club yesterday to Sir Herbert Tree, who is about to return to Great Britain. George T. Wilson, President of the Bankers' Club, who presided, paid tribute to the guest's efforts at promoting friendship between England and America, and Chauncey M. Depew reviewed the effects of the war in bringing to this country English actors, English writers, and English artists. In thanking his hosts, Sir Herbert said:

"The entrance of the United States into the war is the greatest epoch-making event in history. The eyes of the world have long since been turned to America as the savior of civilization. When the call came, America responded generously. The countries now at war no longer look at the United States questioningly, but look to her as the country supplying not only the sinews of war, but the sinews of peace after the war.

"The world wants compulsory peace, and America will preach that gospel."

Louis R. Pomeroy.

Louis R. Pomeroy, for several years consulting engineer on railways and electricity, died suddenly at his home in Orange, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Pomeroy was born at Port Byron, N. Y., in 1857, and was graduated from Irving Institute, Tarrytown. From 1886 to 1890 he was a special representative of the Carnegie Steel Company. He held a similar position with the Camoria Steel Company. Later he was assistant general manager of the Schenectady Locomotive Company. At the time of his death he was with the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

ANDERSON—GLOVER.—On Monday, May 7, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, 36 East 76th St., New York City, by the Very Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Anna White, daughter of James A. and Frances Livingston Glover, and Lieutenant Richard E. Anderson, U. S. A., of Castle Rock, Col. Denver, Washington, (D. C.,) and El Paso papers please copy.

ANDRUS—ROOSEVELT.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Roosevelt, Jr., 65 South Mountain Ave., Montclair, announce the marriage of their daughter, Constance Cummings, and granddaughter of the late James M. Cummings, Mr. Carl F. Andrus, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Walter Andrus, 330 Park St., Upper Montclair. The service was held Saturday evening, May 5, at the St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair.

DELAFIELD—THOMAS.—On Monday, May 7, by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, at Grace Church Chantry, Mary Helen Thomas to George Selwyn Delafield.

POKRESS—ADELSON.—On May 7, Lucille G. Adelson to Louis N. Pokress.

Brooklyn.

FITZGERALD—CRONE.—May 6, Marie Crone to Thomas F. Fitzgerald.

LAHEY—SMITH.—May 6, Barbara Smith to William A. Lahey.

Died.

BACHARACH.—May 7, 1917, Solomon A., at his home, 600 West 161st St., age 55. Funeral services here and in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Philadelphia and Scranton papers please copy.

BARNES.—May 6, 1917, at Springfield, Mass., John Edward Barnes, late of New York City. Funeral private.

BRODHEAD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., May 6, 1917, Andrew D. Brodhead, aged 64 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 732 Jersey Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, May 9, at 2:30 P. M.

BURNETT.—Henry Winans, M. D., Sunday, May 6, 1917, suddenly, at Providence, R. I., husband of Ada Sibley and son of Eugenia W. Burnett and the late John H. Burnett.

BYCK.—Berthold, of 535 West 151st St., May 7. Funeral notice later.

CANTOR.—At his residence, 561 West 143d, Agil H. Cantor, in his 64th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARPENTER.—On May 7, 1917, Edward A. Carpenter, husband of Virginia Corning Carpenter and son of Emily E. and the late Leonard J. Carpenter. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 37th St., Tuesday morning, May 8, 10 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, Cedar St. and New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Edward Aaron Carpenter, a member of this society, on May 5, 1917.

DE LANCEY NICOLL, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

CARPENTER.—Edward A., May 5, 1917, member Continental Lodge, 287, F. and A. M. Services at Presbyterian Church, 37th St. and 5th Av., Tuesday, May 8, 10 A. M. Brethren invited.

CHRISTENSEN.—May 6, 1917, Martin P., age 57, beloved husband of Anna K. Christensen. Funeral Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 494 6th Av., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

JOHEN.—Julius M., beloved husband of Reba V. D. Cohen and father of Arthur, Henry L., Jorden, and Bobby Cohen, on May 6, at his residence, Rye, N. Y. Services and interment on Tuesday, May 8, 11:30 A. M., at Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COVEY.—On May 6, 1917, Mary Dorothea, beloved wife of Arthur Covey, in her 37th year. Funeral services will be held at the New York and New Jersey Crematory, Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9, at 4 P. M.

DAZIAN.—Isaac D., beloved husband of Hannah, father of Louis and Rose Nathan. Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 941 Sherman Av., Bronx. Standard Lodge, No. 30, I. O. F. S. of L. Hebron Lodge, No. 5, I. O. B. B.; Yorkville Brotherhood Aid Society, Emanuel Lodge, No. 1, U. O. T. S., are respectfully invited to attend.

DENTON.—On Sunday, May 6, 1917, Rhoda Seaman, widow of Samuel C. Denton. Funeral services at her late home, 434 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Thursday morning.

EDEN.—On Sunday, May 6, 1917, Mary Daggett Chidsey, beloved wife of John H. Eden, at her residence, Great Neck, L. I. Services at All Saints' Church, at 2:30 P. M., on Tuesday, 8th. Interment private. New Haven papers please copy.

FARNAM.—Suddenly, May 7, at her residence, in New Haven, Conn., Susan Frances Strong, beloved wife of William Whitman Farnam. Notice of funeral later.

FISCHER.—Rachel, at Malden, Mass., May 7, 1917, beloved mother of Dr. Stanley A. Fischer, 100 West 119th St.

FISHER—VAN NESS.—At Southampton, N. Y., on May 6, Mrs. Julia Van Ness Fisher. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRASER.—Charles Duncan, at Presbyterian Hospital, May 7. Funeral services Thursday, May 10, at "Rio Vista," Ardsley-on-Hudson, immediately on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 1:14 P. M.

FRASER.—On Sunday, May 6, Barbara Fraser of Aberdeen, Scotland.

FROMENSON.—Benjamin, 909 Beck St., Bronx, suddenly, at his home, at the age of 70; survived by his wife, Dora, and his sons, Morris, Abraham H., Bernard, and Hillel C. Funeral Wednesday, May 9, at 10 A. M. Interment Mt. Zion Cemetery.

GRUNDY.—At Jersey City, Monday, May 7, Emma L., widow of John and mother of Harold F. and the late Edith M. and J. Owen Grundy. Funeral services Tuesday, May 8, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 119 Newkirk St.

HAHN.—In his 61st year, George Hahn, beloved husband of Annie Oppenheimer, loving father of Harold, Antonia Tobias, Sadye Fishel, and Edna Strauss. Funeral Wednesday morning, at 10

M'GRAWITES RECOVER LEAD IN LEAGUE RACE—GILHOOLEY BREAKS COLLARBONE

GIANTS KEEP FANS WARM BY WINNING

Icy Blasts Forgotten by the Faithful as Phillies Are Defeated by 2 to 1.

LAVENDER'S SPELL BROKEN

McGraw's Men Fathom Jimmy's Magical Power for Their First Victory in Nearly Two Weeks.

After playing second fiddle to the St. Looey Cardinals in the league standing for a whole day, the Giants hopped back into the front of the National League race yesterday by defeating the Phils 2 to 1. This long-expected victory by McGraw's men—the first in nearly two weeks—wasn't entirely responsible for boosting the Giants up to the pennant peak, because the cold weather in Cincinnati had something to do with it. The Cards couldn't play out there, it was so chilly. Hurrah for the cold weather—in Cincinnati.

If the Giants had happened to lose at the Polo Grounds yesterday, some 2,500 people would have been in danger of flirting with the undertaker, but the victory added the warmth necessary to offset the calamity of arctic exposure. There is this to be said for those who sat through yesterday's game—if the little home flat was one-eighth as chilly as the grand stand was, the janitor's life wouldn't be worth a cigar coupon.

No matter how strong the inclination may be to gloat over the Giants' leap back to the lead, somehow or another one's mind clings to the weather. The Phils can thank Jack Frost for their one run. In the second inning Davey Robertson's hands were so cold out in the frigid blasts of right field that when Wooden Shoes Cravath boomed a high fly out his way, the ball just slipped off his icy mitts. Cravath got around to second base while Davey was making that awful muff.

A sacrifice hit and a long sacrifice fly sent him home. Some one with an eye for business some of these days will open a furrier's shop at the Polo Grounds and make a nice young fortune for himself. The chap who sells hot coffee up there made enough yesterday to forget worrying about next Winter's coal.

Lavender's Spell Broken.

The Giants broke the spell which Jimmy Lavender has held over them for a long time. Last season every time Lavender stuck his head out of the players' bench the Giants were beaten. They didn't hit him very much yesterday, but when they did slam him they made the hits sing their way out into the jungles. A three-base rap by Burns and a rousing double by Benny Kauff did the trick in the fourth inning yesterday.

Jeff Tesreau did the hurling for the home lads and he had the Phils worried from the start. Jeff had to pitch hard all the time to keep them at bay, pitched so hard on so warm day in August as he did yesterday he would just melt away before the game was half over. Four hits was the best that the Phils could do with the Ozark monster's flinging.

In the seventh inning they had a rally all cooked up and nothing in the world could have kept them from tieing the score, but a little nap which Claudius Cooper took on second base. While he was asleep he was tagged out, and this smeared the ambitious plans of Manager Patrick Moran. The score was 2 to 1 in the Giants' favor at the time when Cravath steamed a white-hot grounder right through Heinie Zimmerman.

Zim saw the ball coming and maybe he realized what he would be if that hot ball connected with his icy hands. Anyway Zim didn't give the ball even a nod of recognition as it rolled through his shoes, and Cravath was safe. Whitted whacked a hit to right and the slow traveling Cravath slowed down to second. Manager Pat Moran, coaching at third, summoned Claudius Cooper from the bench and sent him to second to run for Cravath. No one out and the Phils' chances of scoring were fine.

Cooper Caught Napping.

Cooper took a big lead off second and the Giants' wigwag signals worked to perfection. Manager McGraw on the bench, took off his cap and scratched his head, which must be the signal for the pitcher to slam the ball to second. It may not have been the signal at all, but anyway Tesreau whirled around and soaked the ball back to Fletcher and Cooper was tagged a city block off the cushion.

Manager Moran didn't say anything to Cooper as he walked blushingly to the bench. He probably called him aside last night, though, and pinched his arms to see if he was alive, or perhaps he wrote him a letter about it.

Luderus landed a Texas leaguer over back of shortstop. Burns, Fletcher, and Kauff called a convention to see what they could do about it, but the meeting adjourned with the ball recorded among unfinished business. If Cooper hadn't been asleep he would have tagged third on that hit and would probably have scored on the next play, as Niehoff cudgeled a long line hit to Robertson. Killifer then went out, Kilduff to Holke, and Tesreau's only dangerous predicament had passed.

Umpire Bill Byron created more or less talk among the ball players at the start of the game because of his decisions on balls and strikes. Bill wasn't a bit disturbed, however, as he figured that the agitation was due to the cold. Just as soon as the players got warmed up the roaring faded to a whisper. Byron takes all these vocal upheavals philosophically. He calculates that when it is very cold the players are restless, and when it is very hot they are restless, and when it is neither hot nor cold they are restless, anyway. When they roar at Byron the umpire assumes a faraway look and says to himself, "Hear the wolves howl."

The Phils' lone run was harvested in the second inning. Cravath hoisted a high fly to right close to the foul line, and Robertson got under it, making almost a perfect muff. Cravath traveled to second. Whitted then laid down a neat sacrifice, and Luderus sent a long fly to left, Cravath scoring after the catch. In the first and third innings the Phils' infield cut short the ambitious efforts of McGraw's men by staging a couple of double plays.

Burns Gets to Third.

Burns opened the fourth with a healthy smash to left centre. Paskert make a commendable dash after the ball and tried to gather it in just as it was about to nestle among the daisies, but he didn't quite reach the ball and it rolled on its merry way toward the fence.

By the time that Cravath had captured the truant ball Burnsie was taking short breaths at third base. Benny Kauff then sliced a grounder along the left-field foul line for two bases, and Burns scored. Kauff went to third as Robertson was being exterminated at first, and Zim shot a fast grounder at Lavender. The ball caromed off his glove to Bancroft, and while Banny was flipping Heinie out at first Kauff registered at the platter with the run which won the pastime.

Lavender was extracted from the game in the eighth, when Dugey was inserted as a pinch hitter. Dugey singled to centre and Paskert flied to Kauff. The Phils' rally didn't materialize, because Bancroft forced Dugey and Stock went out at first. Joe Oeschger finished the game for the Phillies. Where in the world Joe got that last name can't be imagined. Some pronounce it as 'if it were spelled "Oscar," while others call him "Esker." Most of the fans just point at him and call him "that pitcher."

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	1	1	1	0	Paskert, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Kauff, cf	3	1	3	1	0	Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Robertson, rf	3	0	0	0	0	Stock, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Zim'man, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	Cravath, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Fletcher, ss	3	0	0	3	4	Cooper, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Kilduff, 2b	3	0	0	3	6	Whitted, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Holke, 1b	3	0	0	9	1	Luderus, 1b	3	0	1	14	1
McCarty, c	2	0	0	7	4	Niehoff, 2b	3	0	0	1	6
Tesreau, p	3	0	0	0	2	Killifer, c	3	0	0	3	1
						Lavender, p	1	0	0	1	2
						a Dugey	1	0	1	0	0
						Oeschger, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	26	2	5	27	14	Total	29	1	4	24	17

a Batted for Lavender in eighth.

Errors—Robertson, Zimmerman.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Kauff. Three-base hit—Burns. Sacrifice hits—Cravath, Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Luderus. Double plays—Bancroft and Luderus; Stock, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; New York, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; Lavender, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lavender, 5 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Oeschger, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 2; Lavender, 3. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 0.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, (Postponed; cold weather.)
Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 1; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 4 Detroit, 3.
Chicago at St. Louis. (Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	9	5	.643
St. Louis	12	7	.632
Chicago	14	9	.609
Philadelphia	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	11	13	.458
Boston	6	8	.429
Brooklyn	5	8	.385
Pittsburgh	7	15	.318

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	11	4	.733
St Louis	11	8	.579
New York	9	7	.563
Chicago	11	10	.524
Cleveland	10	10	.500
Detroit	6	10	.375
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
Washington	6	11	.353

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Brooklyn at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

CUBS FALL UPON GRIMES.

Collect Four Tallies in Fourth Inning, Beating Pirates, 4 to 1.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh 4 to 1 today. The locals bunched hits off Grimes's wildness and took a lead in the second inning which the visitors could not overcome. Cooper replaced Grimes and the game resolved itself into a pitching duel between Seaton and Cooper, the former allowing three scattered hits for nine innings, while Cooper was touched for two in six innings.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder, ss	4	0	0	2	1	Gleason, 2b	2	0	0	1	4
Wolter, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Carey, cf	4	1	0	4	1
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	4	5	Bigbee, rf	3	0	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b	3	1	1	14	1	Hinchm'n, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Williams, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Altenb'g, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Mann, lf	2	1	1	1	0	Baird, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Elliott, c	3	1	1	4	0	Brief, 1b	4	0	1	14	0
Deal, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	Ward, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Seaton, p	3	0	1	0	5	Fischer, c	3	0	0	1	1
						Grimes, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Cooper, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	27	4	5	27	18	Total	28	1	3	24	17

Error—Fischer.

Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Elliott, Bigbee. Stolen base—Bigbee. Double plays—Deal, Doyle and Merkle; Gleason, Ward and Brief. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 2; Seaton, 5; Cooper, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Grimes, 3 hits, 4 runs, in 2 innings; Cooper, 2 and 0 in 4; Seaton, 3 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Seaton, 4; Cooper, 1. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

INDIANS SCALP TIGERS.

Come Out on Top in Loosely Played Fray by 4 to 3 Score.

DETROIT, May 7.—Cleveland defeated Detroit 4 to 3 today in a loosely played game. Bagby and Boland pitched well, but the former received better support. Detroit lost a chance to tie the score in the ninth when Speaker raced almost to the flagpole and hauled down Crawford's drive.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	4	1	2	0	0	Bush, ss	3	2	1	3	3
Chapman, ss	3	0	0	4	1	Young, 2b	3	0	1	3	1
Speaker, cf	3	1	1	5	0	Cobb, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Guisto, 1b	3	0	0	13	1	Veach, lf	3	1	2	4	0
Roth, rf	2	1	0	0	0	Heilman, cf	4	0	1	1	0
W'gans, 2b	3	0	1	2	6	C'wford, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Turner, 3b	4	0	2	0	3	Vitt, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
O'Neill, c	4	0	0	3	1	Spencer, c	3	0	0	2	3
Bagby, p	2	0	0	0	3	Boland, p	2	0	0	0	2
						C'ning'm, p	0	0	0	0	0
						a Burns	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	7	27	17	Total	30	3	6	27	11

a Batted for Boland in seventh.

Errors—Wambsgans, Bush, Boland.

Cleveland	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Graney, Bush, Roth. Three-base hit—Heilman. Stolen base—Roth. Sacrifice hits—Young, Chapman, Guisto. Sacrifice flies—Speaker, Cobb. Double plays—Bagby, Chapman, and Guisto; Vitt and Crawford. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2; Boland, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Boland, 5 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Cunningham, 2 and 0 in 2; Bagby, 6 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, Wambsganss. Struck out—By Boland, 1; Bagby, 3. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Hindebrand and O'Loughlin.

MINOR LEAGUE HIT HARD.

American Association Club Owners Discuss Retrenchment.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Although declining to admit that players in the American Association would be asked to accept a reduction in salaries, President Hickey, after a conference here today with half a dozen managers of the clubs, said the situation confronting the club owners would be placed before the players and owners alike.

President Hickey denied that a part of the schedule would be canceled. The subject, he said, had not been contemplated, although the league had lost $10,000 because of postponements within the last ten days.

"If the Government imposes a tax on baseball and the war situation cuts down the attendance," he said, "it will be absolutely necessary for us to retrench."

Hickey left for Milwaukee tonight for a conference there tomorrow with owners of the Milwaukee and Columbus Clubs. He will visit Kansas City Wednesday, and will call a special meeting later in the week if the club owners request it.

Jack Hendricks, manager of the Indianapolis Club, and Joe Tinker, President and manager of the Columbus Club, are opposed to a reduction in players' salaries or cutting down the player limit from seventeen to fifteen.

RAIN HALTS TENNIS PLAY.

Only One Match Contested as Women's Series Begins at West Orange.

A heavy downpour of rain, which lasted well into the afternoon, interfered to such an extent with the scheduled play for the opening day of the annual open women's tennis tournament at the Essex County Country Club in West Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon, that only one match was decided out of a series of ten which were scheduled to inaugurate the tournament. This lone match in the first round resulted in a victory for Miss C. V. Hitchins over Miss Helen Bernhardt by scores of 3—6, 6—3, and 6—3.

The summaries:

FIRST ROUND.—Miss C. V. Hitchins defeated Miss Helen Bernhardt, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Dorothy Dunn won from Miss M. Taylor by default; Miss Ethel Tyndale won from Miss S. Henry by default.

SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. S. W. McAneny won from Miss Gertrude Della Torre by default; Miss Helene Pollok won from Mrs. Robert A. Tope by default.

YANKEES WIN GAME, BUT LOSE GILHOOLEY

Right Fielder Fractures Collarbone in Diving for McInnis's Fly—Score Is 9 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Yankees won a ball game from the Athletics for the first time this season, at Shibe Park, this afternoon, but the day's toll for the Donovanites more than counterbalanced the victory.

The game cost them the services of Outfielder Frank Gilhooley for a month at least, for the little fly chaser sustained a broken collar bone. The final count was 9 to 4 in favor of the New Yorkers.

Gilhooley was injured in the second inning, after a long run for a fly from McInnis's bat. The New York outfielders shifted in the general direction of left field for the local first sacker, and he crossed them with a fly to right. Gilhooley, after a long run toward the right field foul line, saw that he could not reach the ball by running, so he threw himself, diving fashion, for it.

For a second it seemed that he had caught the ball, but then it rolled away as he struck heavily on the ground. He was able to walk to the clubhouse, where a local physician made an examination and discovered that the collar bone had been fractured on the left side. Gilhooley, accompanied by Pitcher Bill Piercy, went to New York tonight and a further examination will be made at St. Vincent's Hospital by Dr. Stewart, the club physician of the Yankees.

Tim Hendryx succeeded Gilhooley in right field and played a prominent part in the victory. Hendryx reached first base on each of his four trips to the plate, twice on hits and twice on errors, and scored three runs.

Gilhooley will not be ready to play again until after the Yankees return home, on the last day of May.

Today's game marked the re-entry into major league baseball for Cy Falkenberg, and the lanky veteran did not help his own cause any with his fielding. Two errors by Cy, one a poor throw and the other a dropped ball, came in the third inning and aided in the scoring of six runs. This inning put the game out of Falkenberg's reach.

George Mogridge, in winning his third game of the young season, had two bad innings, the second and fourth. In the second a pass to Strunk, a sacrifice, McInnis's double, a poor throw by Miller, and Schang's Texas Leaguer netted two runs. Hits by Thrasher and Bates, a fielder's choice, and Shang's triple, added two runs in the fourth.

In these innings alone did the Mackmen do any damage. In the seven other chapters two home players reached first base, Bodie in the third on a pass, and McInnis in the ninth on a single.

The Yanks won the game in the third. After two men had been retired Hendryx singled, High walked, and Maisel singled. Falkenberg's poor throw to catch Maisel off first let Hendryx score, High taking third, and Maisel stole and Pipp walked, again filling the bases. Falkenberg muffed McInnis's throw on Baker's grounder, and both High and Maisel scored.

Miller then hit into the bleachers in deep left centre for a home run, scoring Pipp and Baker ahead of him. It was one of the longest hits ever made at Shibe Park.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Witt, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Hendryx, rf	4	3	2	2	0	Grover, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
High, lf	2	1	1	1	0	Bodie, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Maisel, 2b	3	1	2	1	0	Strunk, cf	3	1	0	0	0
Pipp, 1b	3	1	0	15	2	Thrasher, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Baker, 3b	5	1	0	0	1	McInnis, 1b	4	2	2	13	3
Miller, cf	4	1	1	3	0	Bates, 3b	4	1	1	1	1
Pasqua, ss	3	0	1	2	2	Schang, c	3	0	2	5	2
Nunamaker, c	4	0	1	3	1	Falk'berg, p	3	0	0	0	3
Mogridge, p	4	1	0	1	5						
Total	35	9	7	27	16	Total	32	4	6	27	16

Errors—Miller, Grover, Bates, (2,) Falkenberg, (2.)

New York	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	—9
Philadelphia	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Hendryx, McInnis. Three-base hits—Schang, Maisel. Home run—Miller. Stolen bases—Maisel, (2,) Peckinpaugh, McInnis, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Thrasher, High. Double play—McInnis and Witt. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 5; Falkenberg, 2. Earned runs—Off Mogridge, 4; Falkenberg, 1. Struck out—By Mogridge, 3; Falkenberg, 4. Wild pitch—Falkenberg. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and McCormick.

RUTH WINS SIXTH IN ROW.

Babe Outpitches Johnson and Red Sox Beat Senators, 1 to 0.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Ruth beat Walter Johnson in a pitching duel today and won from Washington, 1 to 0, his sixth consecutive game for Boston. Johnson held the visitors safely until the eighth, when Scott doubled and went around on Thomas's bunt and Ruth's long fly.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	0	0	Shanks, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	0	3	1	Foster, 3b	4	0	1	0	8
Hoblitzell, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	Milan, cf	2	0	0	2	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	4	0	Rice, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Walker, cf	4	0	1	2	0	Gharrity, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	Morgan, 2b	3	0	0	0	0
Scott, ss	3	1	2	1	4	McBride, ss	3	0	1	0	2
Thomas, c	2	0	1	8	2	Crane, ss	0	0	0	0	1
Ruth, p	2	0	1	1	0	Alnsmith, c	3	0	1	7	0
						Johnson, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	29	1	4	27	9	Total	28	0	2	27	11

Errors—Gardner, Scott.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Scott. Sacrifice hit—Thomas. Sacrifice fly—Ruth. Double play—Scott and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Washington, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 1; Johnson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 4 hits in 8 innings; Ruth, 2 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Johnson, 7; Ruth, 3. Time—1 hour 34 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	—4	2
Buffalo	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	2

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2	8	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	7	1

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	3	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	—12	12	1
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	3

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	7	2
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	4	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	11	3	.786
Baltimore	13	5	.722
Rochester	9	7	.563
Providence	8	8	.500
Toronto	8	9	.471
Montreal	7	10	.412
Richmond	7	11	.389
Buffalo	3	13	.187

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 13; Memphis, 9.
Little Rock, 6; Mobile, 2.
New Orleans, 7; Chattanooga, 1.
Nashville at Atlanta; rain.

WHITEWASH SHOWER SPLASHES SUPERBAS

Braves Make the Score 7 to 0—Hy Myers Breaks Bone in Shoulder by Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—Suiting their actions to the day of the month the Boston Braves, who learned of Chief Stallings's wedding at Philadelphia a few minutes before today's game with the Dodgers, proceeded to pick a pretty bouquet of seven runs from the gardens of Sherrod Smith and Wheezer Dell. The warriors painted the score in bright colors for Stallings and his bride, but reserved the whitewash for their Brooklyn visitors, Dick Rudolph attending to the business of allowing Robbie's men five well scattered hits, from which nothing resulted.

The champions, in addition to being made to look foolish this afternoon, also received a more prominent body blow because of an accident to outfielder Hy Myers, who, when trying to get a low liner from Konetchy in the fifth inning, fell heavily and landed on his right shoulder. In the dressing room it was found that Myers had broken a bone in his shoulder, and he was sent to the hospital, where an X-ray was taken. Manager Robinson says it will be several days before it will be known how long Myers will be out of the game.

Brooklyn today looked anything except like a team of champions. Rudolph, pitching wide curves and not having any great amount of steam, had things all his own way. In only one inning did any of the visitors advance beyond the limits of first base, the exception being in the fourth inning, when with one out and one run behind, Daubert got an infield single and Myers doubled to right. Jake, however, was nipped at the plate on Wheat's rap to Massey, and then Zach was caught stealing second.

The Braves scored in four different innings, counting six hits and four runs against Smith, making the best of his passes, and three hits and two runs against his successor, Dell. The Braves took the lead in the second inning on a hit by Yagee, which followed a single by Smith and a pass to Konetchy.

Two innings later, with two out and the bases filled by means of two passes and a muffed fly ball by Fabrique, Fitzpatrick poked a double to right field for three runs. Massey's single, Smith's balk, and a hit by Konetchy added one run to Boston's score in the fifth, and in the seventh, against Dell, a pass to Maranville, hits by Twombly, and Smith, and an out at first netted two runs and completed the damage for the day.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Massey, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	Fabrique, ss	3	0	0	1	1
M'ville, ss	3	1	0	2	3	Daubert, 1b	3	0	1	9	2
Twombly, cf	2	2	1	0	0	Myers, cf	2	0	2	2	1
Smith, 3b	3	1	2	1	1	Johnston, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	1	1	10	1	Wheat, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Magee, cf, lf	4	0	1	4	0	Stengel, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Gowdy, c	3	1	1	6	2	Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	1	4	2
Fitzpatrick	2	0	1	0	0	Mowrey, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Rudolph, p	4	0	1	0	2	Miller, c	3	0	0	3	1
						S. Smith, p	1	0	0	0	3
						Dell, p	1	0	0	0	1
						aSmyth	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	7	9	27	13	Total	31	0	5	24	14

a Batted for S. Smith in the sixth inning.

Error—Fabrique.

Boston	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Myers, Konetchy, Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice hits—Massey, J. Smith, Fitzpatrick. Double play—Mowrey, Cutshaw, Fabrique, and Myers. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 6. First base on error—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off S. Smith, 4; Dell, 3; Randolph, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 6 hits, 2 runs in 5 innings; Dell, 3 hits, 2 runs in 3; Rudolph, 5 and 0 in 9. Balk—S. Smith. Struck out—By S. Smith, 1; Dell, 2; Rudolph, 4. Time—1 hour, 40 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield.

GET LETTER AT COLUMBIA.

Seven 'Varsity "C's" Awarded for Activities in Sports.

Seven 'Varsity "C's" and the insignia for the Winter minor sports at Columbia University have been awarded, according to an announcement made yesterday by Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager. The letter goes to Captain Herbert E. Vollmer of the swimming team for winning two first places in the intercollegiate meet; the four 'Varsity managers of baseball, crew, track, and basket ball; to Captain and Manager S. W. Allison of the fencing team, and to C. F. Leonard, 'Varsity centre on the basket ball five for four seasons. All other members of the five got only the "B. C. B.," but Leonard was honored because of his longer playing and because he is a member of this year's graduating class from the Law School. Allison's minor sports "C" was awarded because of the unusual interest he displayed and success attained as Captain and manager of the foilsmen.

It was voted at the meeting of the Insignia Committee not to award insignia this season in baseball team because of the fact that this sport on an intercollegiate basis has hardly proved itself of sufficient importance. Marksmen on the 'Varsity rifle team will get the insignia "R," for having participated in at least 50 per cent. of the matches with other college teams in the national association series. No letters were awarded to the athletes in crew, baseball, or track work because the season was cut short by the decree suspending sports.

The awards follow:

Crew C, With Crossed Oars—Manager L. S. Scofield.

Baseball C—Manager C. E. Lovejoy.

Track C—Manager C. M. Heydecker.

Basket Ball C—Manager H. E. Hochette and C. F. Leonard.

Minor Sports C—Captain H. E. Vollmer of the swimming team, and Captain S. W. Allison of the fencing team.

Basket Ball Insignia—Thomas Farrell, C. Farer, C. F. Leonard, C. C. Latour, Meredith Roberts, and N. N. Alexander.

Swimming Insignia—H. E. Vellmer, Ray Walker, Philip S. Herbert, P. S. Rogers, Ray Mills, M. Levie, S. Howard, and Manager S. C. Merrill.

Fencing Insignia—S. W. Allison, S. Valentine, L. Arnaud, and E. B. Towns.

Hockey Insignia—Manager Charles Hayward.

Tennis Insignia—Manager J. H. Titcomb.

Numerals, Freshman Fencing Team—H. W. Forster, W. J. Bloomer, Jr., and H. S. Chapin.

Louisville Releases Two Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—Pitcher Hub Perdue and Catcher Frank Crossin will be released, Perdue unconditionally and Crossin on option to an unnamed club, President O. H. Wathen announced today, in order to bring the number of Louisville club players within the American Association limit.

Kansas City Sells Gilbert.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—Announcement of the sale of Larry Gilbert, outfielder, to the New Orleans Club of the Southern Association was made today by the Kansas City Club of the American Association. Gilbert refused to sign this Spring and has been at his home in New Orleans.

Indians Release Smith.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 7.—The Cleveland American League Club today announced the release of Pitcher Clarence Smith to the New Orleans Southern Association Club.

N. Y. U. FALLS IN LINE.

Track, Baseball, and Tennis Teams Are Disbanded.

Athletics at New York University were abandoned formally yesterday when the baseball, track, and tennis teams were disbanded and the remainder of the schedules canceled. Although the authorities were in favor of continuing athletics, it was found impossible to do so on account of the general unrest in the student body and of the large number of men leaving college.

In discussing the action of the university authorities yesterday, Frank H. Cann, athletic director and track coach, said:

"In view of the fact that so many of our men have already entered some branch of service and others are expecting to be called daily we have found it impossible to continue. Practically every man on the track team has enrolled for service, and the majority of the members of the baseball team are similarly enrolled. We have been loath to take this action, but we can do nothing else."

HARVARD TRACK GAMES OFF.

School

TINPLATE SUFFICIENT FOR CANNING NEEDS

But Should Be Used Only for Perishable Food, Special Committee Finds.

60-DAY GRACE FOR PACKERS

Say Suggestions of Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce Should Be Closely Followed.

The special committee on the conservation of tinplate, composed of Government officials and trade representatives, which met in Washington May 1, has made public its recommendations which have been approved by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce.

"From information available," a statement issued by the committee says, "it would appear that, while the supply of tinplate will be sufficient to enable can makers to operate their plants to approximately full capacity in the near future, and then for the balance of the year, the extraordinary demand since October last for cans for dried beans and peas, hominy, macaroni, spaghetti, and other nonperishable foods has prevented the accumulation of the customary supply of storage cans to care for the perishable crops that will presently be forthcoming. Strenuous measures of economy must at once be taken if these products are to be secured.

"The committee believes the suggestions of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce, as outlined in their circular letter of April 6, should be followed exactly, and that no cans whatever should be used for the packing of non-perishable food products or non-food products where such use would divert the supply from the conservation of perishable fruits and vegetables, for a period of sixty days, or until such time as there shall be assured a sufficient can supply amply to care for the pack of the season."

The committee then made further recommendations to specific trades:

To the Farmers—That they co-operate generously with the canners of the country in the effort to permit no failing off in acreage planted to cannery crops, and that they recognize fully the vast numbers of the population of the United States and of the world that have become dependent on the food supply conserved yearly in tin containers.

To the Tin Plate Manufacturers—That they give preference to the delivery of tin plate for containers for perishable foods, and that they refrain from shipment of tin plate to those packers making their own cans where such are likely to be used for the packing of nonperishable products, and further, that they discontinue exportation of tin plate suitable for packers' cans except as such may be designated for military uses.

To Can Makers—That they withhold shipments of cans until they receive satisfactory assurance from customers that consignments will be used only for conserving perishable food products of the season.

To Canners—Whether buying cans from can makers or making them for their own use, that it shall be their patriotic duty, until an accumulation of a sufficient supply of cans to care for the perishable crops shall be apparent, to abstain completely from packing nonperishable foods.

To Wholesalers—That they forthwith voluntarily suspend or cancel all contracts for delivery of nonperishable food in tins.

To Every American Manufacturer and Merchant—That, having complete faith in their patriotic loyalty to their country in its effort to avoid the errors into which others have fallen through lack of intelligent foresight and recognition of unusual circumstances, they accept the suggestions above outlined in the same spirit in which they would appeal to them in case they had become the law of the United States.

The Tinplate Conservation Committee consists of Dr. C. L. Alsberg, Dr. E. E. Pratt, J. I. Andrews, H. P. Phelps, Henry Burden, W. F. Burrows, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh.

PRINCETON WOMEN AT WORK

Association for Patriotic Relief Organized to Make Hospital Supplies.

The Princeton Women's Association for Patriotic Relief, which will work in conjunction with the Princeton Red Cross, was organized yesterday at a meeting of 100 women at the Princeton Club in Gramercy Park. Its membership will be composed of women in the families of Princeton men living in and near New York, and meetings will be held on Monday' Wednesday, and Friday of each week from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The principal work will be the preparation of surgical dressings and other hospital supplies. A fund of $700 was collected to start the work.

These officers were elected: Mrs. Philip A. Rollins, President; Mrs. Francis G. Langdon, Vice President, and Mrs. Maitland Dwight, Secretary. Cornelius R. Agnew of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has offered to act as Treasurer. Among the women engaged in the work are Mrs. John Aitken, Mrs. Parker D. Handy, Mrs. Charles W. McAlpin, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, Mrs. John Grier Hibben, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., and Mrs. Alan Marquard.

SOLDIERS MOVE A HOUSE.

An Interesting Performance by North Dakota Guardsmen.

Carrying a six-ton building, without the aid of machinery or other equipment, was one of the unusual tasks performed by 250 North Dakota soldiers when they were on the Mexican border, according to the May Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The frame structure that was moved housed the Army Young Men's Christian Association at Mercedes, Texas, and measured 72 by 24 feet. Because the site was undesirable, it was proposed to hire a contractor to move the structure to a new location, but the army engineers devised a plan by which the men themselves could perform the task and so save money. They estimated that with 250 soldiers helping, each would have to carry less than fifty pounds.

Accordingly the building was well braced and its walls provided with runners. Since there was no floor, the men were stationed along all four walls, inside as well as out, each soldier standing next to a beam inserted beneath. At the word of command they lifted the building from the ground and marched away with it to a site 200 yards distant.

Cardinal Farley Improving.

Cardinal John M. Farley, who was operated on for an abscess last Thursday, was reported considerably improved last night. Cardinal Farley had been indisposed for several weeks before the operation, which was performed by Dr. Francis Cruger Edgerton of 58 West Fifty-ninth Street.

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ASSIGN CANADIAN WHEAT.

All but 10% Goes to Allied Governments or Dominion Mills.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, May 7.—Negotiations have resulted in an understanding that at least 90 per cent. of all Canadian wheat shall be sold to the allied Governments or to Canadian mills. A cable message from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Council to the Royal Grain Commission in London stated that "in view of the generous and equitable arrangements made through your wheat purchasing agents for settling outstanding contracts, as well as for future purchases of balance of crop, practically all interests on our Exchange have given assurance that at least 90 per cent. of wheat that will be purchased or contracted by them will be sold to allied Governments or Canadian mills."

The agreement provides for the liquidation of May and July. On contracts all grades of millable wheat will be tendered at rates agreed on by a special committee on behalf of the various interests.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Directors of the Board of Trade today requested brokers to cease advising customers as to the speculative sale or purchase of grain. May wheat today established a new high record—$2.85½.

SOUTH AMERICA BUYS ARMS.

Brazil Took $40,914 Worth of Munitions in March.

An analysis made by the National City Bank covering exportations to South America from New York during March showed that several of the countries of the Southern Continent bought domestic foodstuffs on a considerable scale during the period, and that about 85 per cent. of American exports to South America go from the Port of New York.

The largest single purchase was by Brazil which took wheat flour valued at $9,196,307. Other exports to Brazil were sugar worth $135,408, condensed milk exports valued at $5,472, and rice and tobacco. Firearms valued at $15,932, cartridges worth $13,059, and other explosives set down at $11,923 were also shipped there. Argentina bought fireshine invoiced at $20,837, and rifle cartridges valued at $6,581. Other South American countries buying rifles and cartridges here in March were Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

In addition there was a wide distribution of metal working machinery used in turning out munitions, Argentina's purchases in this line aggregating $8,488, and Brazil's $4,541. Metal working machinery for Chile amounted in value to $22,852, and for Peru to $14,222. Brass bars and manufactures, and copper in various forms, all used in the preparation of projectiles also figured in the March exports.

Refined sugar exports from here to Argentina totaled $1,112,121, while Colombia took American wheat worth $40,635. Argentina also purchased moving picture films valued at $41,617, with Brazil and other countries good buyers. Other leading exports were passenger automobiles, parts and tires, leather and shoes, steam locomotives, steel rails, railway track material, engines and parts, tobacco, surgical instruments, naphthas, textiles and wearing apparel.

UNVEIL STATUE OF WEBB.

City College Honors Former President on Charter Day.

Charter Day, marking the seventh anniversary of the College of the City of New York, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in conjunction with the unveiling and presentation to the institution of a bronze statue of General Alexander S. Webb, President of the college from 1869 to 1902, and a distinguished commander of the union army in the civil war. The statute was designed by J. Massey Rhind and shows the educator-soldier as he appeared when meeting Pickett at the charge at Gettysburg.

The statute was unveiled by Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin, granddaughter of Genetral Webb, and was accepted for the city by Borough President Marcus M. Marks. The same flag which flew over General Webb's headquarters as commander of the second division of the Second Federal Army Corps was raised to the staff of the college and saluted.

Prior to the unveiling ceremonies 500 undergraduates attended a luncheon in the gymnasium, at which the following delivered addresses: Professor Alexander du Pont-Coleman, the Rev. Charles P. Fagnani, Professor Adolph Werner, Sidney Miner, President of the Student Council; Professor John R. Sim, Lionel MacKenzie, George McAneny, Professor Leigh Hunt, Milton Tannenbaum, President of the senior class; Thomas W. Churchill, Henry Moskowitz, Chairman of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Sidney E. Mezes, President of the college.

Willys Joins Curtiss Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—John Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, has been elected a Director of the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Company. The election was announced here today by Glenn H. Curtiss. Mr. Willys became interested in the aviation business about the time that the Curtiss interests were re-organized. Mr. Willys has recently purchased a large block of Curtiss stock. The election to the Directorate was approved at a special meeting last Saturday afternoon.

Illinois Central's Income Grows.

CHICAGO, May 7. — Total operating revenues of the Illinois Central Railroad for the calendar year 1916 were $73,740,226, an increase of $9,936,187 over the previous year, according to the report made public here today. The operating expenses were $52,843,149, an increase of $3,823,207, while taxes increased $847,000. The net income of the road for the year is given at $15,868,282, an increase of $7,958,342 over 1915.

BUSINESS NOTES.

D. H. Jones, Treasurer of the Millen Cotton Mill Co., Millen, Ga., is in the city on business. He is stopping at the Hotel McAlpin.

B. B. & R. Knight, through their selling agent, William Iselin & Co., yesterday put price of 13 cents on 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" bleached goods, while on 7-8 goods of the same brand a price of 12¼ cents was put. The prices are net 60 days, and subject to further advance without notice. Orders for future delivery will be taken "at value" only.

A meeting of the Directors of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held today at 404 Fourth Avenue.

Walter E. Bedell, Incorporated, now operating women's outer garment stores in Providence, Paterson, Rochester, and Buffalo, and about to open another one in Cleveland, has taken a lease of property at 183 and 185 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, and will open a new store there. It is said that the store in Detroit will be the largest in the world devoted to the exclusive sale of women's ready-to-wear garments. The executive offices of the concern are located at 200 Fifth Avenue, this city.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Tues., with strong n. e. to n. winds. Wed. fair and warmer.

S. Car.—Rain Tues. morning, followed by fair. Wed. fair and warmer. Fresh to strong n. winds on the coast diminishing Tues. night.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair and warmer; moderate n. and n. w. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Tues., with showers in s. Wed. fair, warmer in n.; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Miss.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. cloudy; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Wed.

Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. fair; gentle to moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. e. and n.

Ill.—Fair Tues., warmer in s. Wed. cloudy.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. cloudy, probably showers and cooler in w.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues. in extreme e.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Iowa—Fair Tues., warmer in s. e. Wed. cloudy.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Neb.—Fair Tues. except probably showers and cooler in s. w. Wed. cloudy.

Kan.—Cloudy Tues., probably followed by showers Tues. night or Wed.; cooler Wed.

La. and Ark.—Fair Tues., warmer; Wed. cloudy.

Okla.—Fair Tues., warmer; Wed. fair except rain in extreme n. w.

E. and W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except showers in the Panhandle.

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATHING SUITS.—Contractors on silk bathing suits; bring samples. 127 W. 30th St., top floor.

BATHROBES.—Contractor wants work on bathrobes. Schwartz, 12 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

COATS.—Western jobber in the market to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' pile fabric and cloth coats; write for appointment in care of this paper. Z 395 Times Annex.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors', and children's; looking at Fall line. Chicago Mail Order Co., 368 6th Av.

COATS.—We are looking at Fall samples of cloth and pile fabrics. 30 West 15th St.; one flight up.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better grades of Fall coats. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses' Fall coats. 18 West 21st St., 8th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. 159 West 25th, 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Am looking at Fall coats and suits. Room 712, 1,260 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits. 11 East 31st, 1st floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall coats. 41 West 21st St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats; placing orders. 9th floor, 34 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses' Fall coats, 5th floor, 45 West 27th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for quantity; inclose samples. O 249 Times Downtown.

COTTON NETS.—Open for quantity, 25 to 48 hole, must be under market price. K 130 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—3-thread, 10,000 yards, spot cash. Chicago Mail Order Co., 368 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Large jobber open for new models, white georgette, crepe de chine, linen and wash dresses, of the better kind; sample daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silk and georgette dresses, of the better grade. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses all week. 1,182 Broadway, 9th floor, Room 901.

FURS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Joseph Kaplan, will look at Fall furs at 9 o'clock. Call Ben. S. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses, silks and serges; call all week, afternoons. 137 West 25th St., 5th floor.

PIECE GOODS.—Cotton and silk, also crepe de chine, for export; spot cash paid for quantity; inclose samples. V 394 Times Downtown.

POPLINS.—Open for large quantity P. P. L. or 767 black, navy, dark green; price must be reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7233.

POPLIN.—Will buy 36-inch silk and cotton; cash. Madison Square 8069.

SATIN.—Will buy cotton back satin; piece dyes in all colors; also black yarn dyes. Phone Spring 6103.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall line of skirts. Levin, 149 W. 36th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits, coats, dresses, all week, between 9-12. Silver, 1,123 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade Fall suits and coats, all week. 150 Madison Av., third floor.

SUITS.—Placing orders snappy Fall models, sewed-in fronts; dollar sellers. Peerless Mfg. Co., 552 Broadway.

FLAGS.—19,000 yards, size 12x18; four to the yard; reasonable. Central Binding Co., 140 West 27th.

GEORGETTES.—Quantity of imported georgettes, also crepe chiffons in light colors, to close out. Samuel Finkelstein, 220 5th Av.

GEORGETTES.—Five pieces ivory, natural copen; what is bid? Telephone Madison 9783.

GEORGETTE—Imported, 100 pieces, ivory, flesh, 55 cents. 487 Broadway, Room 807.

MIDDIES.—1,000 dozer middies, $1 and $1.50 sellers, to close out; price? You must look at them first. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SAMPLES.—Discarded, all good models; special price; good pick-up for buyer. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SERGE.—French, 819 Garfield, black, at close out price; also No. 9 Whitman. H. Conen Co., 45 W. 25th. Farragut 2950.

SERGE.—Cotton warp; will sell 36 and 54 inch cotton warp serge at less than market price. K 140 Times.

SERGES.—Navy, khaki and green, rose, gold, copen, and tan poplin; velour plaids; below opening prices. 9177 Mad. Sq.

SERGE—Jullliards 54,221, all colors, $1.20 net; all French linen, 46 inch, 62½ cents net. G 53 Times.

SERGES.—Botany 111,433, Jullliards 54,249, Pacific W F X, all colors. Farragut 3816.

SILK SAFE—Strictly fireproof; best protection against burglary; low price. K 139 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Panama; made by United States Fastener Co.; sacrifice; must dispose of at once. G., 115 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best quality, sizes $4.25; immediate delivery. Ury, 128 William St.

SUITS AND COATS.—200 ladies' and misses' suits, of the better grade, and 100 coats to close out at 50 off. 30 West 32d St., 1st floor.

SUITS AND COATS, in cloth, taffetas, and Jersey, better grade; close out cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Better kind; mostly blue, black; closing out. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SUITS, COATS.—Silks and cloths, close out. Hirsch & Bro., 133 W. 25th.

SUITS—Serge and poplin, to close out, cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

SUITS.—100, up to $25, to close at $10.50. 150 Madison Av., third floor.

TAFFETAS.—36-inch plain and changeable. Madison Square 8949.

Offerings to Buyers

TISSUE PAPER.—24x36-480; $1.15 per ream. Hyman & Son, 121 Spring.

WAISTS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, and cotton waists at a reasonable price, to close out. Deutchman Bros., 13 West 20th.

WASH DRESSES to close out; 5,000 on hand at $2.75; formerly $3.75. Standard Dress Co., 11 East 31st St.

WASH DRESSES and skirts to close out; cheap. Goldstein & Liebert, 8 East 17th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Saturday....4¾@5 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Everything Sells Nowadays.

As indicating how scarce knit underwear for immediate delivery is and what wholesale buyers will do to get it, an instance was told yesterday of where all the "seconds" in men's shirts and drawers that a certain selling agent could get hold of were snapped up by a jobber at $3.25 a dozen. The same goods, in first quality, were quoted at $3 a dozen before the war.

The Slogans Are Coming.

Several slogans were offered yesterday to fill the need of an American motto similar to the "Business as Usual" cry adopted by Great Britain shortly after the war began. While admiring Mr. Roosevelt's useful suggestion to "Arm and Farm," it was passed over by the merchants as failing to help business in any way. Among the slogans offered were these: "Live and Thereby Let Live;" "Buy What You Need; Save What You Can;" "Keep the Workers Busy;" "Don't Force the Mills and Stores to Close;" "Buy Normally; Don't Waste," and "Hoarding Hurts; Don't Hoard."

Fall Ties Less Jaunty.

While Fall neckwear for men is usually less jaunty as to coloring than is the case with Spring goods, it looks this year as if their hues will be even a little more subdued than usual for obvious reasons. However, a number of neat effects are offered in the lines now being put on the road for the new season. Among them are scroll and floral patterns in self colors that embody tissue effects in contrasting shades. Many of these designs are on changeable grounds, in which black is combined with garnet, purple, green, navy, &c. Persian patterns in vari-colored silks are seen in the better offerings, though as in the other ties the shades are more or less subdued. A fair amount of success is predicted for "quiet" striped effects.

Russians Want Our Goods.

A Russian co-operative association with 10,000,000 members and doing a business involving millions of rubles yearly, wants literature, plans, and estimates with regard to poured cement buildings, as well as books on rural town planning. The association also wants to import from this country large quantities of shoes, cotton, and woolen fabrics, nails, motors, motor cars, typewriters, and miscellaneous machinery, especially that for oil crushing. The association also wants to get in touch with Americans desiring to serve as purchasing and shipping agents. Correspondence may be in English. The references given are the People's Bank and the International Bank of Commerce at Moscow, according to a cablegram from Consul Maddin Summers, Moscow, to the Department of Commerce.

To Find New Jewelry Markets.

The National Jewelers' Board of Trade, through its Good and Welfare Committee, has just completed its plans of co-operating with the Department of Commerce in sending a representative to South America to investigate the jewelry, silverware, and kindred markets. A Special Committee has been appointed to raise the necessary funds to supplement the appropriation of the Government, and S. W. Rosenthal, manager of the export novelty department of the Shiman-Miller Manufacturing Company, has been appointed by the Government, with the indorsement of the Board of Trade, to act as investigator. The committee, of which the Chairman is De Witt A. Davidson, will begin its work this week. To date the United States has been supplying less than 3 per cent. of the South American jewelry imports.

Why April Business Fell Off.

That the war and the weather did not have all to do with the drop in last month's business, compared with April, 1916, that was shown by many wholesale and retail concerns throughout the country was the contention advanced yesterday by a local manufacturer. In his opinion the early Easter was as big a factor as either of the other two causes. This year Easter came on April 8, while last year it came on April 23. This naturally threw a great deal of the 1917 Spring wholesale business into March, and a good part of the retail business as well. Bearing out his contention, he said that his March business showed a marked increase over that of last March, and that he had yet to hear of a retailer whose March business showed a loss in comparison with 1916. So far this month, he said, business is about even with last year.

Burlap Excitement Quiets Down.

Receipt of a denial of a report current locally on Saturday that a big Japanese steamer loaded with burlaps had been sunk while en route from Calcutta to this city quieted the excitement in this market yesterday that had grown out of the report. The result was that the demand had less life than on Saturday, with holders, however, none too willing to sell at present figures. While all prices were more or less nominal because of this, they ranged from 7.90 to 8. cents for 7½-ounce 40-inch goods. Eight-ounce goods of the same width were held at 8 to 8.15 cents, with 10-ounce 40s at 10 cents, and 10½-ounce 40s at 10¼ cents. Both of the last-named prices are known to have been paid lately, but it is thought that the true market is a little under those levels. Calcutta freights have gone up still further, it was said.

Flag Cloths Are Wanted.

The demand for gray goods in this market continues to be featured more or less by the call for flag cloths for immediate delivery. So keen has this demand been of late that a certain construction which recently sold at 8¾ cents in the gray yesterday brought 10 cents. Little of interest appears to have transpired in sheetings and other heavy goods yesterday, while in the printcloths sales consisted largely of odd lots of spots. However, a fair amount of business for this and next month's shipment was put through on 38½-inch 64-60s at 8¾ cents. Mill spot prices closed more or less nominally as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s...11¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s.. 8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...10½c 38½-inch, 64-56s.. 8½c
39-inch, 68-72s... 9¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s.. 7½c
39-inch, 56-44s... 6¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s.. 7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s.. 9c 27-inch, 64-60s... 5⅝c

A Device for Selling Ribbons.

A local display feature concern has put on the market a device for showing and selling ribbons that is said to embody a number of attractive features. While it is designed primarily for use by wholesalers, retailers can use it with certain modifications. The main frame of the device is 10 feet long, 36 inches deep, and 7 feet high. It contains eight wings, giving sixteen sides for display, the wings being placed six inches apart. On each wing are eleven adjustable steel brackets, and the device has a holding capacity of 1,800 reels of various widths of ribbons. It is furnished with a canopy of electric lighting device, and curtain to keep stock clean. It is meant to supplant the present method of showing ribbons on tables, and its fine points are said to be these: Saves time of the salesmen, shows the whole line at a glance, lets buyers wait on themselves, saves space, saves shop wear, stimulates business, and reduces expenses.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

VKRON, O.—Akron D. G. Co.; Mr. Glass, jobs serge dresses, suits; 72 Madison Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. W. Pearce, wash goods. 23 East 26th.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. P. Wood, dry goods; 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; J. Siegel, dry goods; 105 Grand.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, jobs dresses and coats; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; M. Thiele, representing; 220 5th Av.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; M. S. Seidler, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Kaufmann's; A. Kaufmann, women's, children's wear; Imperial.

BOSTON—George E. White, men's furn. goods; 200 5th Av., Room 338.

BOSTON—Donovan & Winch; J. J. Donovan, millinery; Prince George.

BOSTON.—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' wear; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Heller, men's, young men's raincoats, overcoats; Mr. Cazarus, men's, young men's suits; Mr. Raphael, clothing; Basement; Mr. O'Brien, men's coats, suits; Mr. Ring, dresses, furs; Mr. Hahn, leathergoods, jewelry; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Schroeder, under musilns; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Smith, infants' clothing; junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Fanning, men's furnishing goods; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—S. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON.—Jordan, Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Mr. Styffe, men's furn. goods; 452 4th Av.

BOSTON.—H. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Boston Woolen Mill Co.; W. E. Hebbard, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton; W. R. Richards, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. Fairbairn, knit underwear, umbrellas; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. B. Benedict, domestics; wash goods; F. Hofheinz, notions; 43 Leonard.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—H. Oransky, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

CHICAGO.—Marshall Field & Co.; J. P. Beckman, wholesale diamonds; G. Karaffe, wholesale laces; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. F. Finn, men's shirts; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO.—The Fair; I. G. Rice; jobs ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO.—Hayes & Hayes; B. Hayes, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.

CHICAGO.—W. C. Wiebold Co.; E. Holtasch, silk, cotton goods; 334 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Halberg, women's costumes; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—American Cap Co.; F. J. Sherlock, hats, caps; Imperial.

CHICAGO.—Rothschild & Co.; E. S. Neuman; millinery; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. Lamond, domestics; G. Weber, gloves; 404 5th Av.

CHICAGO.—Mandel Bros.; N. B. Probst, writer; 104 East 22d.

CHICAGO—John M. Smyth Mdse. Co.; J. E. Parker, cloaks, suits, waists; 141 5th Av.; Wallick.

CHICAGO—Edersheimer, Stern & Co.; S. Stern, woolens; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; T. W. Manley, cloaks, suits; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Mabley & Carew Co.; Miss Isaacs, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros.; Miss B. Levine, Sumner tafeta, silk, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, O.—Gilmer Co.; A. Bernstein, jobs silk waists, skirts; second floor, 1,199 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Reed Bros.; A. E. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Strauss Biederman & Co.; H. H. Krause, woolens, silks; Herald Square.

CLEVELAND, O.—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Masovics, suits, Mr. Kaplan, fall furs; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, general mdse.; 1,239 B'way; Continental.

DALLAS, Texas—C. Rosner Co.; M. Baum, jobs silk, cotton waists, skirts, dresses; 3 W. 29th.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin, D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, suits; 23 East 26th.

DETROIT—Himelhoit Bros.; Z. Himelhoit, coats, suits, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—J. & J. Levi; R. Robertson, jobs waists, suits, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, carpets; 41 Union Square.

FINDLAY, O.—C. D. Levy, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Flaxman D. G. Co.; T. Flaxman, furn. goods, ready-to-wear; 48 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Anna Simon, ladies' dresses; R. G. Bradley, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Goldstein Bros.; S. J. Goldstein, jobs children's, women's coats; 1,150 Broadway.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. G. Watt, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.

MAHONOY CITY, Penn.—Kline Bros.; B. Kline, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Lee Specialty Shop; E. Lee, ladies' kahki military suits, with breeches, jobs silk skirts; 1,170 Broadway, Room 509.

MARION, Ind.—Boston & Big Store; Mr. Kinnear, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Helmann & Co.; A. H. Wettendorf, hats, untrimmed; 581 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Breithoupt Co.; Mr. Breithoupt, jobs silk waists, wash skirts; 470 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE.—Mann Gruber Co.; W. Gruber, woolens; Wallick.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—M. W. Savage Factories; A. M. Stateler, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—H. Gross & Co.; Mr. Lindsley, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—L. Fellman; L. Feibelman, notions, hosiery, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous, Mitchell Co.; J. M. Lee, millinery, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gloves; 432 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharpe, cloaks, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Kerr D. G. Co.; Geo. J. Deppink, dress goods, silks; 1,150 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; A. H. Silverman, infants' coats; 1,133 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess Nash Co.; Miss F. Michaelis, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—S. W. Anderson Co.; J. Moore, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA.—Paris Cloak & Suit Co.; B. Moskowitz, fall coats, suits; 1,209 Broadway, Room 712.

PHILADELPHIA.—Gimbel Brothers; Miss G. Newman, jobs ladies' silk dresses; Miss Lerner, jobs middy blouses; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Schenk, jobs wash silk skirts; H. Blauner, jobs coats; 18 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; B. Chaplin, coats, suits; 21 East 26th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Weinstein Bros.; M. Weinstein, fall coats; 39 West 32d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Flint Co.; G. H. Flint, clothing, furn. goods; Lauriston.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; S. Dillar, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. M. Pratt, domestics; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hale Bros.; O. B. Hill, ribbons, art goods; 50 Union Square.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; Mr. Ehrlich, silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mrs. Wood, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Starr, Frankel Garment Co.; H. Starr, skirtings; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS.—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss M. Berg, children's dresses; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; E. Lubben, domestics; 470 4th Av.; Broxtell.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ferguson-McKinney Mfg. Co.; J. J. Woods, dress goods; 338 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss R. Lewis, laces, trimmings; M. W. Ickert, silks; 23 E. 26th.

TROY, N. Y.—People's Store; Mr. Axelrod, jobs dresses, skirts; 3 West 29th, Room 1,003.

WICHITA, Kan.—The Operatives Stores; G. T. Fried, Fall coats, suits; 147 W. 22d.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—M. Heino; W. J. Mack, furs; McAlpin.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—The Hub; J. Hirsch & Bro., clothing; Breslin.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; Miss M. J. Kelley, laces, trimmings; 230 5th Av.

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Mounted and Unmounted.
U. S. and Allied Flags.
Prompt Deliveries.
The Saloco Co., 24 W. 25th St.
Tel. 9350 Farragut.

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12x18 in. on 36-inch staff, gilt spear, $9.50 gross; same on 24-inch staff, $8.75 gross; also 25x40 in., $6.00 doz.; 35x50 in., $7.50 doz.; 3x5 ft., $10.00 doz.; 4x6 ft., $16.50 doz. Finished with duck ends and grommets. File orders early if you want prompt deliveries.
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$1.50 to $5.00
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These bonds are a direct obligation of the municipality of Sao Paulo and are secured by lien on certain specific revenues of the city.

City	Population	Approx. per Capita Debt
Sao Paulo	430,000	$32.00
Baltimore, Md.	558,000	118.00
Buffalo, N Y.	458,000	75.00
Cleveland, Ohio	560,000	90.00
San Francisco, Cal.	416,000	106.00

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United States Government Loan
Blodget & Co.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Liquidation Halted with Change in Russian Situation—Tractions Weak.

The complexion of the stock market underwent a remarkable change over Sunday. The week closed with liquidation forcing down prices even in issues not ordinarily featuring in speculative activities. This stream of liquidation reached such proportions Friday and Saturday as to indicate selling from important quarters, possibly for the purpose of freeing money to be invested in the new Government bonds. But yesterday this liquidation stopped as though by unanimous agreement. The market was not especially active, less than half a million shares changing hands, but it was generally strong.

If sentiment outside is faithfully reflected by the attitude of members of the Stock Exchange, the most influential factor in moving prices in the last ten days has been the situation in Russia. This unquestionably improved over Sunday. The news yesterday that the Government is gaining in strength and that the Russians as a whole are much averse to making separate peace with Germany added to the confidence which has been expressed by financiers best acquainted with the delicate situation at Petrograd that the Provisional Government will work out of its present difficulties.

The traction stocks were weak yesterday, particularly Third Avenue, which went to a new low level at 17⅛ on a moderate volume of selling. Brooklyn Rapid Transit went off to 58⅝, and closed with a net loss of 2 points, while Interborough Consolidated preferred lost another 1⅞. The conspicuous gainers by the day's movements were Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, Bethelhem Steel, B; Canadian Pacific, General Motors, Maxwell, and Studebaker. The railroads were not helped much by testimony given before the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the necessity for the 15 per cent. increase. The New Haven Road, which is an extreme sufferer from the advance in fuel costs, owing to the long haul required, estimates that the full rate increase would add about $3,000,000 to revenues, to offset an increase of double that amount in coal bills, on the basis of contracts already placed. Call money eased off a little, loaning at 3% per cent.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Good Demand for Canadian Securities and the War Loan.

LONDON, May 7.—Money was in increased demand today, due to the preparation for the payment of Treasuries, and the 20 per cent. call on account of the war loan. Discount rates were steady.

The stock market reopened quietly and without special feature. Canadian securities and the war loan were in good demand. Russians showed a better tone on more satisfactory news, while shippings and rubbers ruled quiet, but firm. Other speculative issues were neglected.

Stocks rarely moved from parity in the American department, and bargains were few.

Bourse's Tone Is Dull.

PARIS, May 7.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 franks 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 60 centimes.

MORE GOLD FOR JAPAN.

Treasury Authorizes the Shipment of $4,250,000 for Yokohama Bank.

The gold movement to Japan expanded to a substantial degree yesterday with arrangements by the Yokohama Specie Bank for clients to ship $4,250,000 out of San Francisco. The local Sub-Treasury telegraphed an order to the Sub-Treasury in the Pacific Coast city to release the gold. The single shipment is practically as large as the total sent out last week and the week before.

Japan has built up a large trade balance here and gold has been moving out for several months in payment. In addition Japan has been drawing payment through New York for munitions sold the Russian Government. Total shipments of gold from San Francisco have aggregated approximately $18,000,000 in the last two months.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4 Last 2¼
Low	2¼ Renewals 3¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Ninety days	5	Sixty days	5
Four months	5	Ninety days	5
Five months	5	Four months	5
Six months	5	Five months	5
		Six months	5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	2¼
4 to 6 months	2¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4¾@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550	—.0005
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.0005
France—				
Demand	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.71⅛	5.70½
China—		
Hongkong	87.50	87.60
Peking	91.50	91.62½
Shanghai	85.50	85.62½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.06
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.01¼	7.00¾
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.87½	
40.10 Holland	51.12½	51.25
51.85 Russia	40.87½	41.00
26.79 Scandinavia—	27.75	27.85
Copenhagen	28.15	28.30
Stockholm	29.75	29.95
Christiania	29.20	29.30
9.205 Spain	21.90	22.10
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.79	42.89
52.44 Rio	52.62	52.62
5.1826 Switzerland	5.15⅛	5.14⅝

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days
$4.72¼	$4.70¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $404,169,606; balance, $23,038,654; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,531,195; Federal Reserve credit balance, $4,636,348.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 87 15-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 74¾c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 57¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Receipts and expenditures;

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,217,098	$181,820,297
Ord. int. revenue	7,332,174	350,505,346
Income tax	22,822,174	79,172,849
Miscellaneous	3,185,716	60,568,359
Total receipts	$36,557,982	$672,068,053
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse	13,509,112	
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		144,209,084
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	37,115,388	118,889,811
Expenditures	23,048,870	816,277,126

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Pacific Mines	25c	June 1	May 15
Int. Nickel	$1.50	Q June 1	May 15
Nat. Biscuit	1¾	Q July 14	June 21
Nat. Biscuit pf	1¾	Q May 31	May 17

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1917.

Day's sales	1917. 445,236	1916. 814,262	1915. 1,157,072
Year to date	65,945,356	60,692,926	44,883,692

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15¼	16	100	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	
6¼	6⅝	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅜
5½	5¾	200	Alaska Juneau	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
24	25½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24½	25	24½	25	+½
81	82	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+⅛
91¼	93	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	92	92	92	92	+1¾
100	101¾	25	Do., odd lot					
92¼	93	10	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	91½	91¾	91½	91¼	
42⅝	42¾	1,800	Am. Beet Sugar	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
...	104	1,000	Am. Can	91¼	92⅝	91½	92⅝	+1⅛
64¼	65	300	Am. Can pf	43¼	43¼	42	42⅝	+1
40	42	300	Am. Car & Fdry	103¼	103½	103	103	−1
94	96	200	Am. Cotton Oil	64¾	64¾	64½	64¾	+¾
12⅝	13	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	40	40	40	40	
57	58	1,100	Am. H. & Leather	97	97	96	96	
24¼	25⅜	900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12½	+⅛
20	20¼	200	Am. Ice Securities	55½	58	55½	57½	+⅛
50⅝	57	900	Am. Linseed	24½	25½	24½	25½	+⅛
66	66¼	800	Am. Linseed pf	20	20¼	20	20	+½
10	10½	1,100	Am. Locomotive	56¼	57¼	56½	57	+½
59¼	59⅝	300	Am. Malting	66	67	66	66⅞	+1⅛
98½	98¾	900	Am. Malting 1st pf	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
112¼	113½	5,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	59⅜	59⅝	59½	59⅝	+⅛
98¼	99¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+⅛
57½	59	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	118¼	119¼	118¼	119¼	+1⅛
110	110½	200	Am. Steel Fdries	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+⅛
117	118	800	Am. Sugar Refining	59	59	59	59	+1
60	66	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	109	110½	109	110	+1
122¾	123	84	Am. Tel. & Cable	117½	117½	117	117	−⅛
193¼	195	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	62	62	62	62	
48¼	48¾	300	Am. Tobacco	123	123¼	122¾	122¾	
48¼	48¾	100	Am. Woolen	194	195	193½	193½	+½
29	30	10	Do., odd lot	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+½
77¼	77½	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	
100	100¾	7,200	Anaconda Copper	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+¼
97⅞	98	3,605	Atch., Top. & S. F	77⅞	78⅛	77⅞	78¼	+1
98½	99½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100	+¼
53	53½	2,800	At. Gulf & West I	98	98	98	98	+¾
100	100¾	1,710	Baldwin Loco	98	99⅝	98	99	+¼
72⅜	73	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	53	53½	52½	53¼	−2
70¼	70⅝	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	99	100¼	99	99⅝	+1⅝
...	...	100	Baltimore & O. pf	72¼	73½	72½	73	+1¼
...	...	11	Bank of Commerce	70½	70½	70½	70½	+¼
106	106½	410	Barrett Co	173	173	173	173	
104⅞	105	300	Barrett Co.pf.s.r.f	105¾	107	105¾	107	+¼
121	121⅜	21,700	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	106½	107¾	106⅝	106⅞	+¼
120	123	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	119½	122	119½	119¾	+¾
59¼	59½	1,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	120	120	120	120	+3
42	42½	100	Butte & Superior	60¾	60¾	58⅝	59	−2
18	19	100	California Petrol	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	
48	50	100	California Pet. pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	+⅞
159½	160	6,904	Canadian Pacific	49	49	49	49	+¾
83¼	84	2,300	Central Leather Co	158⅝	160	158⅝	160	−1
118	121	18	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	83⅝	84½	83⅝	83⅝	+⅜
33¾	33¾	600	Cerro de Pasco	120	120	120	120	+⅝
94	100	800	Chandler Motor	83¼	84	83¼	83¼	+⅜
57½	57¾	725	Chesapeke & Ohio	94¾	94¾	94	94	+⅜
...	...	100	C. & E.Ill.pf.Eq.tr.r	57	57¾	57	57⅝	+⅛
10⅞	11¼	100	Chi. Great Western	6	6	6	6	−⅛
32¾	32⅞	300	Chi. Great West. pf	11	11	11	11	−1½
77	77½	1,610	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82⅞	82⅞	82¼	82⅝	+⅛
112½	113½	238	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	77	77⅝	77	77	
109¾	110	1,500	Chi. & Northwest	112	112⅝	112	112⅝	+1⅛
...	...	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+1⅛
...	41¾	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. pf	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	−⅝
31½	32	1,300	Pac. cfs.of d.2d pd	40¾	41⅞	40¾	41⅞	+1
...	79	300	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i	31¾	32	31	31½	+½
...	...	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. w. i	78	78	78	78	−1¾
21¾	21⅞	1,600	P. 6 p. c. pf. w. i	66	66	66	66	
53½	54	1,300	Chile Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+⅝
37	42¾	100	Chino Copper	54	54	53½	53½	+1½
46	46¼	300	Clev. C. C. & St.L	39	39	39	39	−1
39	39½	20	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1
39¾	40¼	100	Columbia Gas & El	40	40	40	40	+⅛
112½	113	700	Comput. Tab. Rec	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+½
91½	93	300	Consolidated Gas	112½	113	112½	113	+½
103½	105	100	Continental Can	91½	92¾	91½	92¾	+1¼
23½	23⅝	3,000	Continental Can pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	−1¼
61¾	62	7,100	Corn Products Ref	23¼	24	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
61	62¼	4,000	Crucible Steel	61	62¼	60¾	61½	+⅝
43½	44	500	Cuba Cane Sugar	44¼	45¾	44¼	44⅝	+⅝
100½	101	5,700	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	101¾	101¾	101	101	−1
111	113	400	Delaware & Hud	111	113	110	110	−⅜
13¼	13½	2,200	Distillers' Secur	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	−⅛
14	14	200	Dome Mines	14	14	13	13	−1⅛
73	73	4,500	Driggs-Seabury	73	73	73	73	−2
24⅜	25¼	500	Erie	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25	+⅛
35½	35⅝	200	Erie 1st pf	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+⅛
29¼	30	100	Erie 2d pf	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	+½
11¼	11¾	1,900	Federal M. & S	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+½
112	112¾	30	Gen. Chemical pf	112	112	112	112	−1
158½	159	9,100	General Electric	158½	158½	158	158	+1
105	108¼	400	Do., odd lots	158½	158½	158	158	
89¾	89¾	200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	105	108¼	105	107	+2½
49	49	200	Gen. Mot. pf.temp.cfs	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
78	78	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	49	49	49	49	−¼
107	107	2,000	Granby Consol	78	78	78	78	−1
31	31⅝	400	Great Northern pf	107	107	106½	106⅝	+⅝
120	121	200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	31	31⅝	30¾	31	+⅝
115	115	100	Gulf States Steel	120	121	120	121	+4
100½	100½	2,300	Homestake Mining	115	115	115	115	−12½
55½	55½	2,900	Illinois Central	100½	100½	100½	100½	+1
96	96	2,100	Interboro Consol	55½	55½	54¾	55½	+⅛
55¾	55¾	200	Interboro Con. pf	96	96	96	96	−⅛
52	52	100	Int. Agricultural pf	53¾	53¾	53	53½	+⅛
76¼	76¾	4,300	Int. Harvester Cor	52	52	51	51	+⅛
26¾	27¼	10,700	Int. Mer. Marine	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¼	+⅛
78¾	79	4,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	26¾	27¼	26¾	26¾	+⅛
41¼	41¾	2,200	Int. Nickel	78¾	79	77¾	78¼	+⅛
34	34¼	2,200	Int. Paper	41¼	41¾	40¾	41	
94	94⅝	200	Int. P. pf. cfs.of dep	34	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+1
10¼	10¾	900	Kansas City South	94	94⅝	94	94⅜	−⅛
54	54	300	Kan. City South. pf	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	−⅞
49¾	50	2,700	Kelly Spring Tire	54	54	54	54	−¾
44½	45	2,200	Kennecott Copper	49¾	50	49	50	+⅝
82¾	83	400	Lackawanna Steel	45	45	45	45	+1⅝
17¾	18¼	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	82¾	83	82¾	83	+1½
61½	61¾	500	Lehigh Valley	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼	+⅝
41¼	41½	100	Long Isl. cfs.of dep	61½	61¾	61½	61¾	+⅛
18¾	18⅞	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	41¼	41½	41	41	−⅝
124	124	200	Louis. & Nash	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+⅜
64½	64½	300	Mackay Cos. pf	124	124	124	124	+2
120½	121⅞	1,800	Manhattan Shirt	64½	64½	64½	64½	
70	70	100	Maxwell Motors	70	70	69	70	−1¼
47¾	48	3,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	50¼	50¾	47¾	50½	+3
66	66	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	66	66	66	66	+1½
30½	30¾	3,500	Mexican Petroleum	30¼	30¾	30¼	30½	
87¼	88⅜	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	90	90	90	88⅝	+1⅞
90	90	1,700	Miami Copper	39	39	39	90	
39	39	1,660	Midvale Steel	58¼	58¾	58¼	38¾	+¼
58¼	58¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	56¼	+¼
6	6	8,900	Mo. Pacific t r	5¼	5¼	5¼	6	+⅛
6	6	1,500	Mo. Pacific w i	24¾	25¼	24¾	4½	+½
24¾	25¼	700	Montana Power	97	97	97	24¾	+½
97	97	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	105¼	105¼	105½	97	+½
105¼	105½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	115½	115½	115½	105½	+½
115½	115½	100	Do., s 7	114	114	114	115½	+3½
114	114	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78¾	78¾	78¾	114	−1
78¾	78¾	200	Nat. Enam. & St	30¼	30¼	30¼	78¾	+1½
30¼	30¼	100	National Lead	54¼	54¼	53½	30¼	+⅛
54¼	54¼	200	National Lead pf	108½	108½	108½	53¾	−1¼
108½	108½	400	Nev. Con. Copper	23½	23½	23½	108½	+½
23½	23½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	134¾	135	134¾	23½	+½
134¾	135	1,075	N. Y. Central	89¾	90¾	89½	134¾	−1
89¾	89¾	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	38	38¼	37¾	90	+1¼
38	38¼	1,100	N. Y., O. & W.	22¼	22¼	22	37¾	−¼
22¼	22¼	2,500	Norfolk & Western	119	120	119	22	−¼
119	120	8,700	Northern Pacific	100	100¼	99¾	119¾	+⅛
99¾	100	4,000	Ohio Cities Gas	129¼	131	127	100¼	+⅝
129¼	131	300	Owens Bottle Mach	90¼	90½	90	129¾	+⅝
90	90½	100	Pacific Mail	20¼	21	20¼	90½	−½
20¼	20¾	5,039	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	90	90	90	20½	−½
90	90	600	Penn. R. R	51¾	52¼	51¾	90	−1
51¾	51¾	800	People's Gas, Chi	81	81	80	53	+⅜
81	82	800	Père Marquette	18	19	18	80¾	+¾
18	19	500	Père Marq. pr. pf	53	57½	53	19	+¾
53	55	200	Philadelphia Co	34	34	34	57½	+⅛
34	34	1,900	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	43	43½	43	34	+⅛
43	43½	1,600	Pitts. & West Va	24	24½	24	43	+⅛
24	24¼	500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	60	61	60	23¾	+⅛
60	61	200	Pressed Steel Car	78	78	78	60	+⅝
78	78	800	Pullman Co	149	150	148	73	+⅛
149	150	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	148	−1
2	2	2,200	Railway Steel Sp	47	47	47	2	
47	47	15,305	Ray Con. Copper	28½	29½	28½	47	+⅝
28½	29½	100	Reading	88¾	89½	88	29½	+⅝
88¾	89½	4,000	Reading 2d pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	89	+1⅝
41¾	41¾	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	79½	79½	78½	41¾	+⅝
79½	79½	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101	101	101	78½	+⅝
101	101	300	Royal Dutch t r	60	60	59¾	101	−½
59¾	60	100	St. Louis & San F	17	17	17	60	
17	17	400	Seaboard Air Line	13	13¼	13	17	+1
13	13¼	100	Seab. Air Line pf	27¾	28½	27¾	13¼	+⅛
27¾	28½	1,900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	171½	172	171½	28¼	+⅝
171½	172	300	Sinclair Oil & Ref	51½	52¾	51½	172	+1¾
51½	52¾	5,000	Sloss-S. Steel & I	46½	47½	46½	52½	+1⅛
46½	47½	6,600	Southern Pacific	91	92½	91	47	+1½
91	92½	200	Southern Railway	24⅝	25¾	24⅝	90¾	+⅞
24⅝	25¾	200	Southern Ry. pf	55½	55½	55	24⅝	+⅞
55½	55½	14,800	Do., odd lot	56	56	56	55	+¾
56	56	1,700	Studebaker Co	86¾	89¾	86¾	56	
86¾	89¾	1,900	Tenn. C. & C	15¾	16	15¾	89¾	+3¼
15¾	16	3,600	Texas Co	206	206¾	204¼	16	+⅛
204¼	206¾	2,100	Texas & Pacific	14¼	14¾	14¼	204½	+⅛
14¼	14¾	2,100	Third Avenue	22	22	17½	14¾	−⅛
22	22	200	Tobacco Products	51¾	53	51¾	18¾	−2½
51¾	53	100	Union B. & P. new	82	82	80	53	+1¼
82	82	1,700	Union Pacific	132¼	134¼	132¼	80	+1¼
132¼	134¼	1,800	Union Pacific pf	79½	79½	79	133¾	+1
79½	79½	500	United Alloy Steel	42	42	42	79	
42	42	100	United Cigar Stores	96¾	98	96¾	42	+1
96¾	98	2,200	United Fruit	133¼	133¼	133¼	96¾	+⅝
133¼	133¼	100	United Rys. Invest	7¾	7¾	7¾	133¼	+⅛
7¾	7¾	15,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	116	118½	116	7¾	+⅛
116	118½	700	U. S. Rubber	53¾	56	55¼	117	+2
53¾	56	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107	107	107	55½	−¼
107	107	119,300	U. S. Steel	54¼	54½	54	107	+1
114¼	115¼	900	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	115¾	114	54	
117¾	117¾	8,650	Utah Copper	117¾	117¾	117¼	115¼	+1⅛
113¼	115¼	325	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¾	42¾	42¾	117¼	+½
42¾	43¼	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	115¼	+1¼
108¾	110	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	66	66	63½	42¾	+⅝
64	67	300	Wabash	11¼	11¼	11¼	108¾	+⅝
11	11½	1,900	Wabash pf. A	46¾	47¼	46¾	63½	−2½
47	47½	2,000	Wabash pf. B	23¼	24¼	23¼	11¼	+⅛
23¾	24	100	Western Union Tel	94¾	94¾	94¾	47	+⅛
94	95	137	Western Pacific	12½	12½	12½	94¾	+⅛
12¼	13	1,200	West. Pacific pf	40	40	40	12½	+⅛
40	40¾	1,400	Westingh. E. & M	47¼	48	47¼	40	+⅛
32¾	33	500	Wheeling & L. E	13	14	13	47¼	+⅝
44¾	45	700	Wheel. & L. E. pf	32¼	33¼	32¼	14	+⅝
72¾	73	700	White Motors	44½	45	44½	33¼	+1¼
30	30¼	100	Wilson & Co	71¼	72¾	71¼	44½	+⅝
30	30½	50	Willys-Overland	29¾	29¾	29¾	72¾	+⅝
123¼	127	1,365	Do., odd lot	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+⅝
			Woolw.,(F.W.,) Co	127½	128¼	125½	125½	−2

PANHANDLE EARNINGS GROW

Gross Revenues Reach $50,706,000 and Net Income $6,559,000.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway reports for the year ended Dec. 31 gross revenues of $50,706,000, an increase over 1915 of $9,260,000. Operating expenses were $36,344,000, an increase of $6,077,000. The net income amounted to $6

PROFITS!

Cities Service Co.

Common Stock

In accordance with announced dividend policy, Cities Service Common stockholders will receive within about five years an additional amount of Common stock in the form of dividends, equivalent to their original investment. Also substantial cash dividends.

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Kennecott Copper

discussed in this week's

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215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
177 Broad Street, Newark, N.J.

COTTON PRICES SAG

The General List Closes Steady at a Net Loss of 15 to 21 Points.

The cotton market yesterday was quiet, and prices sagged off under prospects of more favorable weather, continued talk of a subsiding retail trade, and the uncertainties of the export situation. Selling on the rains reported in the belt was restricted during the morning session by the low temperatures shown in many sections, but the outlook was for warmer weather in the Southwest, and the market reached the lowest point of the day in the late trading. July contracts sold off from 19.60c to 19.34c and closed at 19.35c, with the general list closing steady at a net decline of 15 to 21 points.

The market opened at a decline of 3 to 12 points in response to the cables, but the tone was firm, and prices almost immediately rallied on a renewal of peace talk and reports of low temperatures in the belt over Sunday. But at times the buying was rather active, and the market sold about 5 to 10 points net higher on the more active deliveries. The most urgent demand, however, seemed the result of covering, and as soon as it had been supplied the market turned easier. Another little bulge followed the publication of the detailed weather reports, which confirmed the early talk of low temperatures, but the market soon weakened again on the Western belt forecast for warmer weather and reports of Southern selling. Such pressure as came from the South was chiefly in the new crop months, there being nothing to indicate any material change in the immediate attitude of spot holders. Nevertheless, there was very little support around the ring, and last prices were within a point or two of the lowest.

The talk on the floor reflected a more bearish average of sentiment, although bullish possibilities were sufficiently realized to check aggressive pressure. The early peace rumors seemed to be without anything more than the usual vague basis.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
May	19.50	19.70	19.50	19.53@19.55	19.68
June				19.42 Bid	19.58
July	19.35	19.60	19.34	19.35@19.36	19.50
August	19.34	19.35	19.34	19.17@19.20	19.33
September				18.67 Bid	18.87
October	18.69	18.81	18.53	18.54@18.55	18.73
November	18.79	18.79	18.79	18.55 Bid	18.74
December	18.74	18.86	18.58	18.58@18.59	18.77
January	18.81	18.89	18.64	18.61@18.63	18.81
March	18.86	18.86	18.86	18.75 Bid	18.96

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 50 points lower at 19.80c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.40c; New Orleans, 19.50c; Savannah, 20.25c; Augusta, 19.88c; Memphis, 19.75c; Houston, 19.05c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	7,316	14,494	19,891
Exports	11,597	11,858	22,391
Port stocks	953,761	1,039,978	1,187,084
Interior receipts	13,538	7,953	8,342
Interior shipments	15,940	9,963	14,291
N. Y. arrivals	4,785	.....	.....
New York stock	52,623	54,168	162,964

Exports for the day were 1,597 bales, making 4,697,783 bales so far this season, against 4,624,467 last year.

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 800 bales; American, 7,000. Imports, none. Middling upland, 12.80d. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to 1 point lower on near and 2 to 3 points lower on distant positions. May-June, 12.22d; July-August, 12.07d; October-November, 11.56d; January-February, 11.44d; March-April, 11.39d.

Manchester.—Yarns, dull; cloths, quiet.

Pennington Head of Spokane Road.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—Edmund Pennington, President of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, has been elected President of the Spokane & International Railroad to succeed D. C. Corbin, Spokane, it was announced here today. Mr. Pennington will remain President of the "Soo" line, and will direct the Spokane & International from his offices here, with Edgar S. McPherson, Assistant Secretary of the "Soo" line, managing operations of the Western road from Spokane.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

		Increase.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
4th week April	$291,022	$12,245
Month of April	1,225,292	45,987
July 1-April 30	13,661,280	1,041,410
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
4th week April	369,162	6,100
Month of April	1,256,163	107,660
July 1-April 30	5,618,604	669,140
DETROIT & MACKINAC—		
4th week April	55,353	2,677
Month of April	115,858	7,750
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
Lines East and West:		
4th week April	2,716,315	329,705
Month of April	9,088,241	1,042,905
July 1-April 30	86,497,616	10,049,575
Mobile & Ohio:		
4th week April	319,542	15,643
Month of April	1,060,980	1,457
July 1-April 30	10,406,484	643,991
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
4th week April	59,745	4,621
Month of April	200,085	8,386
July 1-April 30	2,354,496	208,262
‹Decrease.		
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—		
4th week April	152,287	50,246
Month of April	564,101	104,740
Jan. 1-April 30	2,090,029	281,748
DETROIT & MACKINAC for March—		
	1917.	1916.
Gross	115,595	100,814
Net aft. taxes	22,891	24,159
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for April—		
	1916.	Increase.
Gross rev.	6,758,757	5,394,780
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI for April—		
Gross rev.	1,298,054	1,048,426

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR CO. for the fiscal year ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.
Gross earn.	14,971,116	10,479,293
Net earnings	6,126,676	3,174,830
Add. dep., &c.	1,571,929	729,641
Pf. divs.	900,000	900,000
Balance	4,254,747	2,145,189
Dep. with trustees	.....	‹$10,042
Com. divs.	3,000,000	800,000
Surplus	1,254,747	435,147

‹For retirement of outstanding bonds of Las Animas Sugar Co.

NATIONAL GAS FUEL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings:	1916.	1915.
From sales of gas	7,043,150	6,263,238
From other sources	235,540	153,494
Total	7,278,690	6,416,731
Less expenses and taxes	2,244,658	2,090,703
Gas purchased	1,105,802	1,062,888
Net earnings	3,928,230	3,263,140

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.30	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Canadian North.	1917-'29	4½@5	6.75	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.90	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.60
Chi. & Northwest.	1917-'23	4½	4.55	4.35
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	4.85
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.75	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.10	4.75
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.65	4.45
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.60
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.75
Illinois Central	1917-'29	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.65	4.45
Michigan Cent.	1917-'30	5	4.70	4.45
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Nort. & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.10	4.70
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.35
St. L. Southwest.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.90
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'23	5	5.10	4.70
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.80	4.50
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.05	4.75

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	59.00	59.50	58.25	59.00
Lead	10.00	....	10.00	....
Spelter	9.37½	....	9.62½	....
Antimony	27.00	29.00	30.00	30.00
Quicksilver	$118.00	....	$118.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dy.	42.25	42.75	42.50	43.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31½@32c, carload lots, spot delivery, 29@30c, second quarter; 27½@28c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	232	0	0	229	10	0
Tin, futures	232	10	0	230	5	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

STOCK BROKERS FAIL.

Exchange Announces the Suspension of Tower & Sherwood.

The failure of the firm of Tower & Sherwood was announced yesterday from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange. The partners are Arthur M. Sherwood and Frederick M. Tate, the latter holding the seat on the Exchange. The firm began business on Jan. 18, 1904, and at times has been an active factor in security dealings.

Mr. Sherwood has been ill for a long period, it was learned at the firm's offices, 7 Nassau Street, and the business gradually dwindled. In Stock Exchange circles it was said that the failure of several customers to make good losses in their accounts had been one cause of the suspension. No statement of liabilities was obtainable.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.70	Iron Blos.	.95	1⅛
Am Oil	.32	.34	Iron Cap.	14¼	14⅜
Begole	.80	.80	Do pf.	14	14½
Bay S G	.07	.08	Jerome V.	1⅜	1⅝
Bing Min.	.10	10½	La Rose	.45	.52
Bost Ely.	.65	.70	Mex Met.	.26	.27
Bost & M.	.65	.67	Majestic	.43	.45
Bost Ariz.	1⅝	2	Mojave T.	.42	.48
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	Nev Doug.	1¼	1⅜
Butte & L.	.24	.26	N L & Z.	.50	.52
Butte & D.	.38	.50	New Balt.	4⅜	4⅝
Cal Corb.	1½	2	N Cornelia	16⅜	17
Calaveras	4	4½	N U Bing.	.25	.50
Champ C.	.07	.08	Nixon	.28	.30
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2½	Oneco	.50	.70
Cons Ariz.	2	2¼	Onondaga	.50	.60
Cons Cop.	4⅛	4⅜	Ohio Cop.	1	1⅛
Cortez	.15	.80	Ptcn Con.	1⅜	2
Crown Res	.33	.36	Ray Haro.	8½	8⅝
E & B S.	2¼	2⅜	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl Eagle	.26	.29	†S W M.	2⅛	2¼
Fortuna	.14	.16	*S W M.	2⅛	2¼
Gold Lake	.05	.06	Truro	1¾	1⅞
Homa Oil.	1⅜	1⅝	U V Ext.	.36	.37
Houghton	.92	1⅛	Yukon G'd.	1⅞	2⅛
Humboldt	.95	.99			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.07
Alta	.05	Julia	.02
Andes	.18	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.28
Bullion	.03	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.18	Ophir	.14
Challenge Con.	.05	Overman	.05
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.13	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.66	Sierra Nevada	.19
Exchequer	.03	Union Con.	.40
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.59

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	G'field Con. M.	.49
Jim Butler	.72	G'field Merger	.05
McNamara	.10	Great Bend	.05
Midway	.13	Jumbo Exten	.42
Mizpah	.10	Jumbo Junior	.11
Monarch Pitts	.14	Kewanas	.13
Montana	.1⅛	Silver Pick	.12
North Star	.12	Spearhead	.12
Rescue	.29	MANHATTAN.	
Tonopah Exten	2.85	Manhattan Con.	.33
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.18
West End	.86	Union Amalg.	.26
West Tonopah	.32	White Caps	1.40

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.23
Booth	.07	Packard	.38
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.71
Florence	.20	Round Mountain	.36
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.37½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅛	6	Granite W.	54	59
Dr. J'pot.	6	7	Isabella	13⅜	15
Elkton	7⅛	9	M. McKin.	24½	27
El Paso	28	80	Portland	153	164
Fanny R.	4	5	U. G'd M.	19¼	22
Golden C.	221	229	Vindicator	67	85
Gold Sov.	3⅞	5¼			

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 7.—The Boston banks' statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	May 5, '17.	Ch'ges.
Circulation	$35,690,000	*$16,000
Loans, discts., and inv.	461,292,000	4,303,000
Indiv. dep., inc. U. S.	383,766,000	7,568,000
Due to banks	143,947,000	433,000
Time deposits	94,382,000	85,000
Exchange clearances	19,056,000	*3,415,000
Due from banks	46,811,000	1,733,000
Cash reserves	26,180,000	*91,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Banks	81,986,000	2,439,000
Res. with other banks	40,313,000	3,671,000
Excess cash and with Federal Reserve Bank	7,074,000	2,392,000
New York excess	27,540,000	3,484,000
Total excess	34,614,000	5,867,000

*Increase.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat situation is still very complicated, and prices during yesterday's session moved in a feverish manner. The cash situation was very strong, with premiums at the highest point yet reached, and the May position in Chicago sold at $2.85¼, a new high record. There was a partial reaction from the top, and final quotations were irregular, May being ¼c net higher, while the late months were ½@2¼c higher. The visible supply, including both American and Canadian wheat in the United States, showed a decrease of 1,064,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,980,000 last year. The Missouri State report showed a loss in condition during the past month of 7.7 points. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $3.11, and No. 1 northern Duluth $3.03 nominal, free on board New York to arrive. Rye.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.18 cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	2.85¼	2.79	2.83	2.78½	1.14⅝	
July	2.30	2.24½	2.26¼	2.24	1.15⅝	
September	1.94¼	1.89½	1.90¾	1.89⅝	1.15¼	

CORN.

Prices in the corn market showed firmness early owing to the advance in wheat and on further apprehension for the safety of the crop as a result of the cold weather over the West. After an advance of about a cent a bushel, however, prices reacted and at the close were ½c higher for May and ½c lower for the other months. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,648,000 bushels, bringing the total to 5,525,000, compared with 19,000,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.74, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	1.54	1.53	1.53½	1.53	75¼	
July	1.45¼	1.43⅝	1.43⅞	1.44⅜	74⅞	
September	1.37⅛	1.35⅞	1.35⅞	1.36⅝	73⅜	

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively firm early in the session, especially the May position, which was influenced by reports of better railroad facilities for moving the cash article. Prices, however, gave way under selling, due to favorable crop advices, and the close was ⅛@⅜c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 76 to 76½c; No. 2 white, 77c; No. 3 white, 75½ to 76c; No. 4 white, 74½ to 75½c; fancy clipped white, 77½ to 79c; ordinary clipped white, 75½ to 77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	69	67¾	67¾	67¾	47½	
July	64¼	63	63¼	63⅛	43⅞	
September	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝	55¼	39¾	

PROVISIONS.

Early weakness in the provision market was promoted by a decline in live hogs, a less active demand, and scattered liquidation. Later the market rallied in sympathy with grain and at the close had recovered a good part of the loss, final prices being near top for the day. At all Western points the arrivals were 150,000 hogs, of which 50,000 were at Chicago, 13,000 at Kansas City, and 8,000 at Omaha. Chicago expected 110,000 hogs on Tuesday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	22.25	22.05	22.25	22.25	18.02	
July	22.37	22.15	22.35	22.35	13.02	
Ribs—						
May	....	....	20.37	20.45	12.75	
July	20.62	20.37	20.60	20.60	12.77	
Pork—						
May	....	....	37.75	38.00	24.00	
July	38.15	37.77	38.05	38.30	23.80	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was under considerable pressure during the first part of the day, and prices showed losses of 1 to 13 points from the previous close. Final quotations were 7 points net higher to 6 points lower. Total sales were 31,600 barrels. Tenders on May contracts were 1,700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
Spot	....	....	15.88@	....	15.80
May	15.90	15.73	15.87@15.95	15.84	
June	....	....	16.10@16.16	16.00	
July	16.16	16.05	16.13@16.16	16.10	
August	16.17	16.08	16.16@16.17	16.09	
September	16.18	16.08	16.16@16.18	16.15	
October	15.97	15.86	15.95@15.97	15.96	
November	15.35	15.25	15.32@15.34	15.38	
December	15.33	15.30	15.31@15.34	15.37	

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, but ruled generally steady, with the close showing a net advance of 2 to 5 points. Sales were reported of 7,250 bags. The official cables reported no change in the Brazilian markets, except Santos futures, which were 50 to 75 reis higher. No fresh offers were reported in the cost and freight market. The local spot market remained dull, with Rio grades unchanged at 10¼ for 7s, while Santos coffees were a shade lower at 10½ for 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	7.95	7.95	7.90@8.01	7.94
June	....	....	8.00@8.09	8.03
July	8.17	8.15	8.16@8.17	8.13
August	....	....	8.23@8.24	8.20
September	8.32	8.28	8.31@8.32	8.27
October	....	....	8.37@8.38	8.33
November	....	....	8.43@8.44	8.40
December	8.50	8.47	8.49@8.50	8.47
January	8.54	8.54	8.55@8.56	8.53
February	....	....	8.62@8.63	8.59
March	....	....	8.68@8.69	8.66
April	....	....	8.74@8.75	8.72

SUGAR.

After opening quiet, unchanged to a decline of 4 points, with no sales on the call, trading ruled rather irregular, at one time showing net gains of 2 to 5 points, but reports of a lower spot market caused values to ease off, the close being 2 points lower to 2 points higher, with sales for the day only moderate, totaling 5,500 tons. Trade interests seem to have control of the situation at the present time and absorbed offerings on recessions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.37	5.37	5.33@5.35	5.34
June	....	....	5.40@5.42	5.41
July	5.51	5.48	5.47@5.48	5.49
August	....	....	5.50@5.52	5.52
September	5.59	5.54	5.53@5.55	5.55
October	....	....	5.46@5.48	5.47
November	5.50	5.46	5.47@5.49	5.46
December	5.18	5.13	5.16@5.18	5.18
January	....	....	4.91@4.93	4.93
February	....	....	4.81@4.83	4.82
March	....	....	4.73@4.76	4.75

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged, with fine granulated being listed at from 7½c to 8½c. Two refiners were still out of the market and the other three were accepting business, but only in a very limited way. Raw sugar was more or less irregular in tone, with refiners buying 15,000 bags Porto Ricos, in port and afloat, at 6.08c, cost, insurance, and freight, and 10,000 bags Porto Ricos, second half May shipment, at 6.14c, cost, insurance, and freight. A refiner also bought 5,000 to 10,000 bags Cubas, afloat, at 5.4c, cost and freight basis, equal to 6.21c duty paid, making a new spot price at that level. There were unconfirmed rumors of Cubas, second half May shipment, sold to New Orleans at or about 5¼c, cost and freight. May shipment Cubas could be had with outport options at 5¼c, cost and freight, New York, but the inquiry was rather limited. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.21c; molasses, 5.33c; cost and freight, 5.4c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,219 pkgs. The available supply was larger than the receipts indicate. At the same time, trade was fair in a regular way and prices fairly sustained. Most receivers felt steady, though in some quarters there was a little undertone of weakness. The business for the day was about in line with the prices ruling at the close of last week, though there is a tendency to widen out the range of values a little. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 40½@41c; extras, (92 score,) 40c; firsts, (89 to 91 score,) 38½@39½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37@38c; thirds, 34½@36c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 38½@39½c; seconds, 37@38c; creamery, held, common to choice, 36@39½c; factory, tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 37@38c; common to fair, 33@36½c; renovated, extras, 37@37½c; firsts, 35@36c; lower grades, 32@34c; imitation creamery firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 31½c; lower grades, 30½@31c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31½@32c; No. 2, 31c; lower grades, 29½@30c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 28,789 cases. The firmness for high-grade eggs noted Saturday was more marked yesterday, prices showing some further improvements. Receivers report somewhat irregularly as to trade outlets—some having a fair movement in regular trade channels, although the market is still gaining most of its support from the disposition to store. Really high qualities of Northern eggs offering on the open market are not plentiful, and a great deal of the Western and Southern stock shows considerable deterioration. Average prime Western are selling mainly at 35@35½c, a few of the best Northern eggs reaching 36c. Storage packings have had some sales up to 30½@30c, although the latter price is extreme except for exceptionally fine goods. Dirties and checks continue in good demand and firm. Nearby white eggs still rather quiet in regular trade channels, but some receivers are having a little more inquiry, and fancy selections are doing a little better in price; most of the trading is still in good sized lots for storage within range of 35¼@36½c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37½c; storage packed, firsts, 36@37c; fresh gathered, firsts, 35@36c; seconds and lower grades, 33@34½c; dirties, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2 and poorer, 31½@32½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33c; undergrades, 30½@31½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 37@37½c; ordinary to good, 35½@36½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35½@36½c; Western gathered, firsts, gathered whites, 35@36½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@37½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 32½@33½c; duck eggs, Baltimore basis, 39@40c; Western and prime Southern, 35@36c; goose eggs, 60@75c.

BEGIN WILD FOOD CAMPAIGN.

English Women Urge Use of 260 Kinds of Uncultivated Edibles.

LONDON, April 24, (Corrrespondence of The Associated Press.)—Woman food experts have started a countrywide campaign to teach British housewives what food economy means and how to use the neglected resources in England's "wild food." The women have started a campaign after the fashion of an electioneering tour in the United States. They are making speeches in theatres, public halls and from soapboxes on street corners.

The possibilities of "wild food" are declared by one expert to be so great that country people and the inhabitants of small towns can supply two-thirds of their needs for at least three-quarters of the year from fields, woods and streams of their immediate neighborhood. This expert declares that there are more than 260 kinds of food in the British Isles which nature produces unassisted. They include birds and their eggs, edible frogs, fishes, molluscs, some insects and insect products—such as honey of half a dozen species of wild bees—various crustaceans, more than thirty vegetables, salad plants and herbs, the same number of flowers and fruits, seven species of seaweeds and nearly fifty esculent fungi.

The campaign is under the direction of Mrs. C. B. Peel and Mrs. Pember Reeves, directors of the Women's Service in the Ministry of Food. The speakers are picked volunteers and receive special instructions before starting on tour.

Beet Sugar Earnings Doubled.

Gross earnings of the American Beet Sugar Company for the fiscal year ended March 31 totaled $14,971,116, compared with $10,479,293 the previous year. After making deductions for depreciation, &c., there is a balance of $4,254,747, which is equivalent to $28.86 a share on 150,000 shares of common stock, compared with $14.90 earned the previous year. President Duval's report places the average cost of sugar sold, including freight and other selling expenses, at $4.21 a bag of 100 pounds, as against $3.95 last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Dome Mines Company has reduced its dividend from 50 cents to 25 cents per share, due to the extremely unsatisfactory labor conditions prevailing in the Porcupine mining district, which, according to a statement issued by the company, have caused a curtailment of both development and production.

Hartford, Conn., will receive bids until 2 P. M., May 15, for $600,000 4 per cent water supply bonds, maturing $200,000 June 1, 1940, 1941, and 1942.

Sheldon, Morgan & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, announce that Harry J. Kane has been admitted to partnership.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis has been admitted to the Federal Reserve system.

The City of Portland, Me., will receive bids until noon, May 22, for the purchase at discount of a temporary loan of $200,000 in anticipation of taxes.

The stockholders of the United Gas Improvement Company have approved the increase in the authorized capital stock of the company from $55,520,700 to $61,072,800. President S. T. Bodine and six Directors were re-elected to serve for the ensuing year.

Stockholders of the National Fuel Gas Company have authorized an increase in the capital stock from $16,000,000 to $32,000,000.

Thomas Morrison of Pittsburgh and Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co. were elected yesterday to the Board of Directors of the International Nickel Company to fill the unexpired terms of Colonel R. M. Thompson and S. H. P. Pell, resigned. W. T. Graham was elected to the Executive Committee to fill the unexpired term of Colonel Thompson.

Directors of the General Development Company declared yesterday a dividend of $2 a share, payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 15.

The sixth annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America will be held in Baltimore on Oct. 1, 2, and 3.

The Central Trust Company of New York announces that the Atlanta & Charlotte Railway Company's engraved first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds are ready for delivery at their offices in exchange for temporary bonds of the issue.

"A big loan will shorten the war;
It will help to save life;
It will help to save civilization."

—THE PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND,
Guildhall Speech, Jan. 11, 1917.

Cooperating with the Government to further clear thinking on the vital problem of loans and taxes the National Bank of Commerce in New York has issued a War Finance Primer.

This book is being distributed to bankers and business men throughout the United States.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing— Asked.
200	Cities Service	284	280	280	284
350	Cities Service pf.	87¾	87⅛	87⅛	87⅝
20	Interstate Electric pf.	95	95	90	95

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	23	28	Interstate Elec. Corp...	32	42
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf..	78	82	Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
American Cities.....	5	15	Miss. River Power.....	9	10
American Cities pf.....	29	32	Miss. River Power pf..	84	88
American Gas	118	120	New England Co.....	52	55
Am. Gas & Electric...131		133	New Eng. Co. 1st pf..	97	101
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	50	51	New England Co. 2d pf	65	69
Am. Light & Traction.320		324	New Eng. Power pf....108		108
Am. Light & Trac. pf.113		118	Northern Ohio Electric.	35	38
Am. Power & Light...	75	77	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	75	78
Am. Power & Light pf.	90	91	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities...	35	38	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	61
Am. Pub. Utilities pf...	66	68	Northern States Power.	94	96
Am. W. W. & E....	8	8½	Northern States P. pf.	90	100
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	28	29	Northern Texas Elec...	53	56
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	80	82	Northern Texas El. pf.	80	85
Appalachian Power pf..	3	7	Ozark Power & Water.	38	42
Appalachian Power pf..	36	40	Pacific Gas & Electric.	60	60½
Carolina Power & Light	39	41	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	91	92
Carolina P. & Light pf.100		102	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf...	98	100
Cent. Miss. V. P. op. pf		72	Public Service Inv. pf.	80	84
Central States Electric.	18	15	Puget Sound Traction..	25	30
Central States El. pf..	73	76	Republic Ry. & Light.	35	36
Colorado Power.....	30	33	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	96½	68
Colorado Power pf.....	99	102	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	75
Commonwealth P. & L..	52	54	Southern Cal. Edison..	87	89
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	77½	South. Cal. Edison pf..104		107
Columbus Electric pf..	80	83	Southwest. P. & L. pf..	97½	100
Connecticut Power pf..	93	96	Stand. Gas & Electric..	12	12¼
Consumers' Power pf...	93	99	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf..	36½	38
Dayton Power & L. pf..	92	93½	Tampa Electric	124	128
Duluth Edison pf.....	80	84	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	5½	6½
Eastern Texas Electric.	59	63	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	31
Eastern Texas El. pf..	85	90	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf...	98	100
Electric B. & S. pf....	30½	101½	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric.....	105	..	Tri-City R. L. pf.....	93	94½
El Paso Electric pf....	98	..	United Gas & Electric.	5	9
Electric Properties....	64	66	Un. Gas & E. 1st pf...	65	73
Empire Dist. El. pf....	90	94	Un. Gas & E. 2d pf....	7	10
Empire Gas & Fuel....	99	100	United Gas Improve....	89	89¼
Federal Light & Trac..	12	14	United Light & Rys....	42	43
Federal Light & T. pf..	48	52	United L. & R. 1st pf..	70	71
Galveston-Hous. Elec..	25	30	West. P. Tr. & W. P...	15	18
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	80	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf..	68	72
Gas & Elec. Securities.300		325	Western Power	15	16
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100	Western Power pf.....	54	56
Illinois Traction	46	48	Western Penn. pf.....103		107
International Traction..	49	51	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	102
International Trac. pf..	90	92			

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, 1919..	98½	99½	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s..	98½	100
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	75½	77	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s..	72	73½
Appa. Power 5s, 1942...	80	84	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	90	93
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s.....	80½	92
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s...	97	100	Nat. Sec. deb.....	48	58
Central Ill. Light 5s..	96½	98	Nat. Sec. income.....	10	14
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	97	100
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	82	88
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	90	90½	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	99	100
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	84	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	94	96½
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1941..	97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	93
Conn. Power 1st 5s.....	95	99	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939..	100½	102
Conn. R. P. 5s, 1937...	97	100	O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '29	94	97
Cons. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	98½	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s..	86	90
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	90	101
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Puget Sd. Trac. notes..	99	100
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	97	99	Seattle Elec. con. 5s..	92	96
East. Ohio 1st 5s.....	100	102	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	92	98
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	99½	100¾	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	89	92½	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939....	95	97
El Paso Electric 5s.....	95	97	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s.....	97	..
Empire Gas & F. 6s....	99½	100	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s....	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	88	91
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s..	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926.....	97	99
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	88	92	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98¼
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	83	85	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	95	99	Utah Securities 6s.....	93	95
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	96½	99½	W. W. Light 6s, 1925..	96	98
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	Western Power 1st 5s, '41	93	96
Ken. Pub. Ser. 5s, '41.	93	96	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	90	95	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	98½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924...	95	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946...	87½	99	Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s..	80	88
Middle West U. 6s, '26.	97	99			

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	‡Aetna Exp.	3⅛	3	3
100	Am. Int. Cp., ($50 paid).	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
100	Am. S. Co...	37	37	37
100	Brit.-Am. T. Co., ord. B	18	18	18
900	Car. Steel...	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
600	Chev. Motor.101		102	104
1,300	Curtiss Aero.	23	23½	25
800	‡Elite P. S..		⅝	⅝
100	Emerson P..		8⅝	8⅝
100	Fev. H. Inc..	22¼	22¼	22½
10	H. S. Cp. pf.100		100	100
900	‡Int. T. Cp., w. i.....	½	½	½
1,400	‡Do pf., w. i.	1	1	1
1,000	††Jop. O. S., (new).....	21	21	21
700	‡Lake T. B..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	‡Lima Loco..	53	53	53
40	‡Liken St.	33	35	35
10	‡Do 1st pf.101		101	101

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	St.O.of N.J..	637	637	637	195 St.O.of N.Y.	297	292	294

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

200	Alcoken Oil (a pros.)..	2¼	2	2
5,000	††Am.Ven.O.	25	23	25
3,500	‡Barn.O.& G.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
800	Co. Mex. Oil (a pros.)..	68	68	68
1,000	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.).	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,000	‡Cos.O.& G..	12⅜	11⅞	12
3,300	††Crosby.Pet. (a proc..	36	34	35
100	‡Elk B. Pet.	10½	10½	10½
3,000	‡Elk.O.& G. (a pros.)..	⅛	⅜	⅜
1,000	‡Emar. Oil.	1	1	1
1,000	‡Federal Oil.	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
500	‡Houston Oil	20⅞	20½	20½
100	‡Int. Petrol..	13¼	13¼	13¼
3,800	Kenova Oil (a pros.)..	⅛	⅞	⅛
845	Key. Con...	⅝	5⅞	6

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Agua. Mines.	5	5	5
1,100	Al.-B. C. M..	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,750	Alas. Mines.	1½	1⅜	1½
4,800	‡Al. St.Cop.	45	43	43
500	‡Ariz. Cop...	¼	¼	¼
3,500	††Atlanta	10½	10	10½
2,700	‡Atlas Cop...	⅛	⅝	⅝
6,000	Big L. Cop..	3¼	2⅞	3¼
2,500	‡Bisbee Cop. a prospect.	⅝	½	⅝
1,600	Bos. & Mon.	67	65	66
1,100	‡Br. Cop. M..	1	1	1
5,000	‡Butte Cop. & Z., v.t. cfs.	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
9,000	††Caledonia..	63	60	62
8,200	‡Cal. & Jer..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Cashboy	7½	7½	7½
2,500	‡Coco .R. M..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,500	Con. Ar. Sm.	2¼	2	2¼
1,000	Con. Cop. M.	4⅝	10¼	4⅝
500	‡Con.-H'st'd.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Cr. Con. G'd.	6	5⅝	6
1,500	D.-Ariz.Cop., a prospect.	1¼	1	1
6,720	‡Emma Con.	1⅛	⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡G'field Con.	51	50	50
5,000	‡G'mons.Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,500	‡Harg. Min..	15	13	13
3,025	Hecla Min..	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	H. B. Z. M..	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,000	Jer. Verde, a prospect.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
500	Jose.-Kenne., a prospect.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700	‡Jumbo Ext.	39	37	39
200	La R. Cons..	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	La Rose..	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Louis. Cons.	85	85	85
300	Magma Cop..	45	44½	44½
375	‡M'matic C.	23	20	22
5,100	‡Magn. Cop.	83	81	82

BONDS.

$20,000	‡Am. S. 5s.	91¾	91¼	91½
1,000	‡Atlantic C. 5s	98	98	98
25,000	‡Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. notes	98	98	98

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
INDUSTRIALS.			
Aet.ctfs.of d.,	2⅞	3	2¾
Air Reduction	71½	73¾	72
Am. B. M.Co.	8	12	8
A.-Br.Mfg.Co.	30	35	30
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	10
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96
Am. Su. Tob.	24	25	24
Am. S. L. pf.	77	85	77
Am.Writ.Pa.,	3¼	4	3¾
Atlan. Steel..	123	140	125
Brit.-Am.Tob. Ord.....	18	19	18
Can.Nav.Gas..	¼	½	¼
Cal. P. Corp.	35¾	36½	35¾
Car. Lt. & P.	2½	2¾	2½
Cent. Fdry...	22	27	22
Cent.Fdry.pf.	42½	45	42½
Charcoal Iron	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
Char.Iron pf..	6	6½	6
Cramp Ship..	88¼	90	88¼
East. Steel..	111	115	111
Emer. Motor.	1⅜	2¼	1⅜
Fall Motors..	7	9	7
Grant Mo.Car	7	9	7
Hall Signal..	5	6	5
Hall Sig. pf..	12	14	12
H. & B. Car.	37½	38	37½
Hendee Mfg..	30	34	30
Hollly Sugar.	44	47	44
Int. A. & F..	28	30	28
Intercon. Rub.	10	11	10
Kath.Braz.pf.	1¼	2½	1¼
K. T. & R...	15¾	16	15¾
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼
Kresge	10¼	11¼	10¼
Do pf.....	11	11¼	11
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf....	8	9	8
L. Val. C. S.	85	90	87
Man. El. Sup.	45	49	45
Man. R. S. pf.	96	99	96
Marconi of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾
Mar. A., v.t. c.	74	79	74
Mitchell Mot..	46	52	46
Motor Prod..	43	46	43
Nat. Acme..	32¾	33¼	32¾
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	20	15
N. Y. Trans..	16	17	16
N. T. & M.Cp.	13	15	13
Poole E. & M.	75	85	75
Pierce-Arrow.	38	40	38
Pierce-Ar. pf.100		105	100
Pyrene Mfg..	10⅝	11½	10¼
Redden M. T.	18½	19½	18¼
Repub. Truck	70	73	71
Rep. Trk. pf.	94	96	94
Smith Mot. T.	6	7½	6
Smith & Ter. Transp. pf..	9¾	10	9¾
Sp'field Body.	55	65	55
Spg. Body pf.100		110	100
Stand. Mot..	11¾	12½	11¾
Sup. St.1stpf..	98	100	98
Todd Ship..	82	84	82
U.S.L. & H.pf	2	3	2
Un. Dyewood.	63	65	63
Un. Paperbd.	28	31	28
World Film..	⅝	¾	⅝
Wright-Martin	¾	1	¾
Aircraft pf..	43	45	42
OIL STOCKS.			
Alpha O. & G.	50	60	50
Atlantic Pet..	6⅝	7¼	6⅝
Cont. Ref. pf.	10¾	11	10¾
Cos.O.& G.pf.	4¾	4⅞	4¾
N. Y.-Ok. O..	⅛	1	⅝
Okla. Oil pf..	68	72	68
Pierce Oil ..	12¾	13	12¾
Sap. O. & R.	9½	9¾	9½
Savoy Oil....	9⅜	10½	10
Tide Wat. Oil.188		193	188
MINING STOCKS.			
Ariz. Corn..	55	57	55
Austin Amaz.	1	1⅛	1
Booth	8	10	7
Butte-N. Y...	1⅞	2	1¾
Cerro Gordo..	1⅝	2	1⅝
Insp. N. Cp..	⅛	¼	⅛
Jim Butler...	71	72	71
Mex. Cop. Co.	⅝	¾	⅝
N. Y. & H.R. M. Co.....	14	15	14
Ray Her.Min.	3½	3⅝	3½
Rex Cons....	30	32	30
Silver Pick...	13	15	13
BONDS.			
Cadahy 5s....	98½	99	98½
Pierce Oil	82	84	82
Poole E. & M.	75	85	75
Pierce-Ar. pf.100		105	100
Pyrene Mfg..	10⅝	11½	10¼
Redden M. T.	18½	19½	18¼
Repub. Truck	70	73	71
Rep. Trk. pf.	94	96	94
Smith Mot. T.	6	7½	6
Smith & Ter. Transp. pf..	9¾	10	9¾
Sp'field Body.	55	65	55
Spg. Body pf.100		110	100
Stand. Mot..	11¾	12½	11¾
Sup. St.1stpf..	98	100	98
Todd Ship..	82	84	82
U.S.L. & H.pf	2	3	2
Un. Dyewood.	63	65	63
Un. Paperbd.	28	31	28
World Film..	⅝	¾	⅝
Wright-Martin	¾	1	¾
Aircraft pf..	43	45	42
OIL STOCKS.			
Alpha O. & G.	50	60	50
Atlantic Pet..	6⅝	7¼	6⅝
Cont. Ref. pf.	10¾	11	10¾
Cos.O.& G.pf.	4¾	4⅞	4¾
N. Y.-Ok. O..	⅛	1	⅝
Okla. Oil pf..	68	72	68
Pierce Oil ..	12¾	13	12¾
Sap. O. & R.	9½	9¾	9½
Savoy Oil....	9⅜	10½	10
Tide Wat. Oil.188		193	188
MINING STOCKS.			
Ariz. Corn..	55	57	55
Austin Amaz.	1	1⅛	1
Booth	8	10	7
Butte-N. Y...	1⅞	2	1¾
Cerro Gordo..	1⅝	2	1⅝
Insp. N. Cp..	⅛	¼	⅛
Jim Butler...	71	72	71
Mex. Cop. Co.	⅝	¾	⅝
N. Y. & H.R. M. Co.....	14	15	14
Ray Her.Min.	3½	3⅝	3½
Rex Cons....	30	32	30
Silver Pick...	13	15	13
BONDS.			
Cadahy 5s....	98½	99	98½
Pierce Oil	82	84	82

‡Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

An improved tone was reflected on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. United States Steel common, of which more than 27,000 shares changed hands, closed at 115¼, its highest. Some of the sharpest advances were in the cases of certain industrial specialties, under particular selling pressure not long ago. A large and well-distributed business in odd lots was handled by commission houses.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Allis-Chalm.	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	60	Interb. Con..	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
20	Am. B. Sug..	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	10	Int. Con. pf..	53	53	53
100	Amer. Can..	42⅜	42	42⅜	200	Kenne. Cop.	45¼	44¼	45¼
40	Am. Locom.	67⅛	66¼	67⅛	20	Lack. Steel..	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
330	Am.Sm.& R.	99⅛	98	98¾	60	Lehigh Vall.	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
1,750	Anac. Cop...	79	77⅜	78⅛	20	Maxw. Mot.	49	49	49
50	Balt. & Ohio	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	450	Mex. Petrol.	88⅜	87¼	87⅝
280	Beth. Steel..	121¼	119⅝	120⅜	30	Miami Cop..	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
250	Brook. R. T.	59¼	58⅜	59	410	N. Y. Cent..	90⅜	88½	89⅜
10	Butte & Sup.	42¼	42¼	42¼	140	N. Y., N. H. & H...	38⅜	37⅜	37⅝
20	Cal. Petrol..	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	40	North. Pac..	100¼	99⅜	99⅝
133	Boston Elev.	68½	68	68	310	Ohio C. Gas.	130	127¼	129⅜
30	Bost. & Me.	34½	34	34	30	P'sylvania..	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
5	Conn. River.	125	125	125	180	Ray Copper.	29¼	28⅝	29
110	Fitchb'g pf..	67	66	66	1,900	Reading	89⅝	88¼	89¼
					120	Rep. I. & S..	79	78½	78⅝
					10	Sinclair Oil..	52	52	52
					70	South. Pac..	92	91	91
					190	South. Ry...	25½	24⅜	25⅛
					40	South. Ry.pf.	55	55	55
					640	Stud.Baker..	80⅝	87¼	89¼
					200	Third Av...	19½	17⅜	17⅜
					890	Union Pac...	134¼	132⅜	133⅜
					1,450	U.S. Ind.Alc.	117⅜	113⅝	117¼
					20	U. S. Rubber	56	55½	55½
					27,410	U. S. Steel..	115¼	114	115¼
					840	Utah Cop....	115½	113½	115½
					60	W'house El.	47⅝	47½	47⅝
					20	Wills'n & Co.	72	72	72

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.11	.11	11	1,000	Mon. Ptts.	.14	.14	.14
300	Cons. Virg..	.63	.63	63	300	Mexican ..	.27	.27	.27
300	Elkton	.07½	.07½	.07½	500	Morn. Glory	.19	.19	.19
500	Goldf. Con.	.50	.50	.50	100	Portland	1.55	1.55	1.55
600	Jumbo Ext.	.39	.38	.38	1,000	Rescue Eula..	.29	.29	.29

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Am. Co. 1st pf	95	95	95	25	Gt. North. O.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
	·15 Balt. Tube..	96½	96½	96½	50	Houston Oil.	21	20½	21
	164 Con. Power..	114½	114	114	55	Mon. Val. T.	69½	69½	69¾
	50 Con. Coal...	105	105	105	12	Nat. Ex. B.	160	160	160
1,467	Conden & Co.	12⅜	12	12	52	Pa. W. & P..	76	75⅝	75⅝
1,155	Cos. O. & G.	12¼	12	12	100	Segboard pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
59	Do pf.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	50	Tenn. Co....	16	16	16
100	Dav. Chem..	37½	37½	37½	10	U. Rys. & E.	28½	28½	28½
330	Elkhorn Fuel	28½	28½	28½					

Bonds.

$2,000	A. C. & I. 5s.	87½	87½	87½	$8,000	C.O. & G.nts.	101	101	101
1,000	B. E. 5s, std.	99½	99½	99½	3,000	Elkhorn 6s..	100	100	100
1,000	B. C. 4s, '61.	99½	99½	99½	10,000	N. R. & L. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Con. P. 4½s.	90⅝	90⅝	90¾	2,000	Un. R. & E.			
2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	104	104	104		Inc. 4s	65½	65⅜	65⅝
1,000	Coal & C. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	11,000	Do 1st 4s..	80⅝	80⅝	80⅜

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure...	2½	2½	2½

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

and

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York or Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London, or issued or stamped by Administration Offices of Broes & Gosman, Amsterdam, representing Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

The Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of the Railway Companies above mentioned, as modified July 25, 1916, having heretofore been declared operative, and the reorganization of said Railway Companies thereunder having been authorized by the Public Service Commission of the State of Missouri, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit are required (a) to pay on or before May 22, 1917, $49.95 per share of stock represented thereby (being the sum of $50 per share mentioned in said Agreement less an adjustment for interest upon the General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds issuable against such payments), or (b), at their option, respectively, to pay on or before May 22, 1917, $12.45 per share (being twenty-five per cent. of the sum so mentioned, less such adjustment for interest) and the remaining $37.50 on or before August 22, 1917, with interest on such deferred payments at the rate of six per cent. per annum. As provided in said Agreement, such deferred payments will be secured by the stock deposited, and also by the General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and voting trust certificates for stock of the new Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, or scrip for the same, and other benefits to which the holders of such certificates of deposit would become entitled by making their payments in full.

The undersigned Reorganization Managers have designated June 1, 1917, as the date from which such General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds shall bear interest.

The payments aforesaid must in every case be accompanied by presentation of such certificates of deposit for appropriate notation thereon of such payments.

Such payments in the United States must be made at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, in current New York funds, or at the office of Mercantile Trust Company, 721 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri, in current New York funds. **Checks must be drawn to the order of the Trust Company to which payment is made,** and must be certified if required.

Holders of such certificates of deposit who shall fail to make prompt payment of said sums, or of any instalment thereof, on or before the respective dates hereinbefore fixed therefor, **will forfeit any voting trust certificates and bonds, or scrip for the same, to which they would otherwise be entitled, and will cease to be entitled to any rights or benefits under said Plan and Agreement,** and will not be entitled to the return of their deposited stock, or to the repayment of any cash theretofore paid in respect thereof, or to have any further interest or right in or in respect of the same or under said Agreement.

Dated, New York, April 16, 1917.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of Stocks, Bonds and Claims for which Provision is made in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization above mentioned:

Referring to the foregoing notice, **the time within which further deposits of stocks and bonds and assignments of claims may be made** under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization aforesaid **is extended to and including May 22, 1917.** Payment of the sums and at the times and on the terms and conditions stated in said notice, will be required in respect of all stock deposited under this extension. **Holders of stock or bonds not deposited and of claims not assigned on or before May 22, 1917, will not be entitled to make such deposit or assignment thereafter except in the discretion of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose.**

Dated, New York, April 16, 1917.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR COMPANY

PLAN OF READJUSTMENT

To the Holders of First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Preferred Capital Stock, Common Capital Stock, or Voting Trust Certificates therefor:

The undersigned Readjustment Committee, at the request of the holders of a substantial amount of the First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Preferred Capital Stock and Common Capital Stock of the SANTA CECILIA SUGAR COMPANY, have prepared a Plan for the readjustment of the securities and affairs of said Company, which plan has been approved by the directors of said Company.

In the judgment of the Readjustment Committee the Plan equitably readjusts the respective rights and interests of all of the securities of the Company and its prompt effectuation is expected to inure to the material advantage of each class of securities.

Holders of Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Santa Cecilia Sugar Company are urged to deposit their bonds or certificates of stock (or Voting Trust Certificates therefor) immediately with the COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, the Depositary of the Readjustment Committee, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, New York City. The Depositary will issue Certificates of Deposit in respect to the securities deposited.

Bonds must be deposited in negotiable form with August 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons attached, and certificates for Preferred or Common Stock (or Voting Trust Certificates therefor) must be duly endorsed for transfer with necessary stamps attached.

The plan provides that no securities may be deposited after **May 15, 1917,** unless otherwise permitted by the Readjustment Committee.

The Readjustment Committee is under no obligation to holders of securities who fail to deposit their securities under said Plan and Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, April 18th, 1917.

I. H. LEHMAN, Counsel.
R. L. CERERO, Secretary.
55 Cedar St., New York City.

ROBERT I. CURRAN, Chairman.
COURTLANDT D. BARNES,
A. H. LAMBORN,
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY,
Readjustment Committee.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK

Notice of Termination of Deposit Agreement

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee acting under the Stockholders' Deposit Agreement of AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC., dated February 15, 1917, have terminated the said agreement pursuant to the provisions thereof.

Holders of the certificates of deposit, both preferred and common stock, deposited under the said agreement, should return the said certificates, duly endorsed in blank for transfer with necessary transfer stamps attached, to the depositaries issuing the same, and upon such surrender and the payment to the depositary of seven cents (7c.) per share, being the proportion of the expenses and disbursements of the Committee (the Committee itself having served without compensation), there will be delivered by the depositaries stock certificates representing the shares of stock covered by the certificates of deposit surrendered.

Stockholders sending in certificates by mail should enclose sufficient postage stamps to cover expense of returning stock certificates by registered mail.

Dated New York, April 27th, 1917.

WILLIAM A. BRADFORD,
BAYARD DOMINICK,
CHARLES S. SARGENT, Jr.
EUGENE V. R. THAYER,
FREDERICK K. RUPPRECHT,
GRAYSON M.-P. MURPHY,
STEPHEN J. LEONARD,
Committee.

T. C. GILLESPIE, Secretary.
No. 14 Wall Street, New York City.

FAIRMONT COAL COMPANY.

The undersigned Trustee under the First 5% Mortgage of the above Company holds the sum of $17,191.43, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said Mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at the office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on May 23d, 1917.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company, Incorporated

FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $30,108.24. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1917.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

[No. 9,860.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,276,901.33
Overdrafts, unsecured		160.72
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		48,000.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		400,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$459,342.89	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable		15,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		692,749.14
Total bonds, securities, &c...		1,167,092.03
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		1,500.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		51,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		56,654.04
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 20)		433,887.02
Exchanges for Clearing House		439,576.53
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		37,527.58
Outside checks and other cash items	$25,213.39	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	3,712.44	
		28,925.83
Notes of other national banks		28,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		15,000.00
20. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,712,378.19
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		24,000.00
Total		$16,735,608.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits	$40,124.35	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	108,531.35	
		431,593.50
Circulating notes outstanding		400,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		1,113,609.63
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		12,183,048.08
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		42,496.50
Certified checks		112,285.10
Cashier's checks outstanding		221,471.80
Postal Savings Deposits		423,660.00
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		8,948.40
Total demand deposits, $12,991,910.04.		
Certificates of deposit		40,495.10
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		48,000.00
Total		$16,735,608.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May, 1917.
[Seal.] SAMUEL HEYMAN,
Notary Public Bronx County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
New York County Clerk's No. 10.
New York Register's No. 8088.
Term expires March 30, 1918.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. T. WILSON,
GEO. A. PLIMPTON,
ARTHUR D. WOLF,
Directors.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND

C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-Four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart, for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of **Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927,** at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds indorsed **"Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds,"** will be received by **The New England Trust Company, Trustee,** 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until **Wednesday, May 16, 1917,** at 10 o'clock A. M.; when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 17, 1917.

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Boston, May 1, 1917. Cashier.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY.

First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Dated November 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Twelve (12) of the above described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article II. of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows: 130, 191, 278, 536, 465, 500, 514, 532, 657, 723, 727, 900.

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases July 1st, 1917, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the twelve (12) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
C. E. SIGLER,
of Central Trust Company of New York.
D. S. MURPHY, Secretary,
The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company.
W. H. SMITH,
Notary Public, New York County, No. 226.
New York County Register No. 8173.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, 1917, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.
New York, April 30th, 1917.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue and 28th Street

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

MAY 1, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans, Discounts and Investments		$16,836,985.89
United States Bonds		190,000.00
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation		770,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit		50,595.76
Banking House		1,171,960.99
Due from Banks		416,569.98
5% Redemption Fund, and Due from United States Treasurer		77,500.00
Cash, Exchanges for Clearing House and Due from Federal Reserve Bank		4,328,539.21
		$23,842,091.83

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	8,545,023.89
Reserved for Taxes and Unearned Discount	68,014.75
Circulation	767,697.50
Deposits	17,614,741.96
United States Bond Account	810,000.00
Other Liabilities	51,614.03
	$23,842,091.83

DIRECTORS

John Aitken, H. Blanchard Dominick, Thomas A. Howell, F. Colt Johnson, Edward H. Peaslee, Dwight S. Richardson, Percy A. Rockefeller, William A. Simonson, Louis M. Starr, James A. Stillman, Percy S. Straus

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

(1080)
at City of
NEW YORK

in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1, 1917.
Founded 1829 Nationalized 1865

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,519,597.78
Acceptances of other banks discounted	744,524.77	
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	93,051.56	
Total loans		$13,357,174.06
Overdrafts, unsecured		757.57
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		29,476.08
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		35,440.18
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		150,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$418,137.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	724,375.17	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		1,142,513.07
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		4,448.75
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		45,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		28,289.66
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 20)		448,388.15
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,164,869.66
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		67,284.75
Outside checks and other cash items	$59.12	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	2,286.60	
		2,345.72
Notes of other national banks		20,000.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,669,142.63
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		20,500.00
Total		$19,178,075.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits	$246,784.60
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	821.21
	246,463.39
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	9,340.00
Circulating notes outstanding	149,800.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers	6,068,085.06
Individual deposits subject to check	9,169,785.86
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	160,968.14
Certified checks	168,220.54
Cashier's checks outstanding	63,150.68
Postal savings deposits	383,500.00
Total demand deposits	$9,945,579.67
Time deposits:	
Certificates of deposit	1,101,633.28
Customers' letters of credit	31,883.70
Acceptances executed for customers	$128,491.69
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	93,051.56
	35,440.18
Total	$19,178,075.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1917.
JOHN P. LAIRD,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 12.

Correct—Attest:
H. D. KOUNTZE,
PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY,
LORENZO BENEDICT,
Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

To the Stockholders of the BLANCA ALLOY STEEL CORPORATION:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution passed April 21st, 1917, of the Board of Directors of the Blanca Alloy Steel Corporation, a domestic corporation, a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of Harry L. Ettinger, 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1917, at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated, New York, April 21st, 1917.
BLANCA ALLOY STEEL CORPORATION,

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.
New York, 8th, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 15th, 1917, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 167th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock, to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Central and South American Telegraph Company for the election of Directors and other business will be held at the Company's Offices, 66 Broadway, New York City, Tuesday, June 5th, 1917, from 12:00 M. to 1:00 P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will close at 3:00 P. M., May 14th, and reopen June 6th.

JAMES R. BEARD, Secretary.

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Mexican Telegraph Company for the election of Directors and other business will be held at the Company's Offices, 66 Broadway, New York City, Tuesday, June 5th, 1917, from 12:00 M. to 1:00 P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will close at 3:00 P. M., May 14th, and reopen June 6th.

JAMES R. BEARD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ELECTrical Testing Laboratories will be held at the office of the company, 80th Street and East End Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors and two inspectors of election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting. P. S. MILLAR, Secretary.

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.
—Advt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)		$17,296,977.24
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	1,622,787.62	
c Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	583,494.84	
Total loans		$19,503,259.70
Overdrafts, unsecured		616.95
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		122,078.04
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank		626,687.29
U. S. bonds:		
U. S. bonds pledged as collateral for State or other deposits		2,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$950,127.71	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	342,139.53	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,583,776.39	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		3,876,043.63
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		228,538.29
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		67,500.00
Value of banking house		107,850.00
Vaults		30,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 20)		8,825,480.54
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,140,944.63
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		138,920.89
Outside checks and other cash items	$68,472.68	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	15,260.59	
		$1,733.27
Notes of other national banks		44,070.00
Federal Reserve notes		99,155.00
20. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		4,687,982.11
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		690.00
Other assets:		
Accrued receivable		96,666.24
Total		$34,484,624.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits	$498,570.06
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	145,887.16
	352,682.90
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	17,871.57
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	109,532.61
Net amount due to banks and bankers	2,612,254.37
Dividends unpaid	25,688.50
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	$24,822,350.91
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	649,858.13
Certified checks	848,879.27
Cashier's checks outstanding	410,465.63
Postal savings deposits	851,887.00
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	31,090.94
Deposits requiring notice, but less than 30 days	900,538.69
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):	
Certificates of deposit	269,406.66
Total deposits	28,284,467.28
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	122,078.04
Acceptances executed for customers	$710,711.32
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	383,338.33
Total	$1,094,044.65
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	383,494.84
	710,549.81
Total	$34,484,624.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1917.
[Seal.] HERMAN W. WILLIS,
Notary Public, Kings County; Kings County Clerk's No. 157; Kings County Register's No. 9013. Certificate filed in N. Y. County. N. Y. County Clerk's No. 29; N. Y. County Register's No. 9079. Term expires March 30, 1919.

Correct—Attest:
WARREN CRUIKSHANK,
JNO. H. LOVE,
EUGENE S. BENJAMIN,
Directors.

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company as trustee under the mortgage of the Beech Creek Coal & Coke Company, dated June 1st, 1904, holds the sum of Seventy-five thousand eight hundred fifty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents ($75,855.79), in the Sinking Fund provided for under the terms of Article 6 of said mortgage, which is applicable to the purchase of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Forty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Beech Creek Coal & Coke Company, due June 1st, 1944.

Offers of said bonds at not exceeding par and interest will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 29th, 1917. Bonds accepted will be paid for on June 1, 1917, and must be delivered on that date or security furnished. If required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.

Dated, New York, May 8th, 1917.

The Consolidated Coal Co. of St. Louis First Mortgage Thirty-Year 5% Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, under the First Mortgage, dated September 1, 1911, securing the aforesaid bonds, invites proposals for the sale to it of an amount of said bonds, at prices not exceeding par and accrued interest, with five per cent. premium sufficient to exhaust, as nearly as may be, the sum of $14,945.84 now held in the Sinking Fund. All proposals should be for all or any part of the bonds offered, and should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and delivered to the Trustee at its office, 16 Wall Street, New York City, not later than 12 o'clock noon, on May 22, 1917, after which notices will be mailed to holders of such bonds as may be accepted. Bonds so accepted must be delivered to the undersigned on or before May 22, 1917, with all coupons maturing on and after September 1, 1917.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, JR., Vice President.
May 5, 1917.

ESTABLISHED 1810

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET

Condensed Report of Condition, May 1, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$100,206,582.45	Capital Stock, paid in	$6,000,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	6,444,603.18	Surplus and Undivided Profits	10,907,943.65
Bonds, Securities, etc.	18,565,837.60	National Bank Notes Outstanding	3,758,300.00
Banking House and Other Real Estate	4,400,000.00	Letters of Credit and Time Acceptances	6,474,183.18
Cash and Due from Banks	101,104,164.71	Deposits	204,380,792.11
	$230,721,187.94		$230,721,187.94

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank will receive subscriptions to the United States "Liberty Loan," without charge for its service.

[No. 29.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1st, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$94,089,675.25	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	7,902,415.97	
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	883,333.34	
Total loans		$102,325,424.56
Overdrafts, secured		14,802.17
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		399,634.70
U. S. Bonds:		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	$3,148,500.00	
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	7,060.00	
Total U. S. bonds		3,155,560.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds		75,809,962.65
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		52,900.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription.)		900,000.00
Value of banking house		1,750,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		667,799.42
Exchanges for clearing house		30,567,287.52
Other checks on banks in the same city		41,239.45
Outside checks and other cash items	282,816.64	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,465.86	
		284,282.50
Notes of other national banks		8,460.00
Federal Reserve notes		17,750.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		34,153,798.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		316,843.28
Total		$350,415,784.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,000,000.00
Surplus	20,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$6,653,529.60
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	868,529.17
	6,285,000.43
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	284,810.73
Circulating notes outstanding	5,014,500.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers	36,716,870.59
Dividends unpaid	300.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	97,816,081.57
Certificates of deposit	723,152.08
Certified checks	7,184,248.25
Cashier's checks	19,060,575.20
Total demand deposits, $121,794,077.70.	
Time deposits:	
Certificates of deposit	1,450,000.00
Other time deposits	125,000.00
Total of time deposits, $1,575,000.00.	
U. S. bonds borrowed	275,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers	399,634.70
Total	$350,415,784.20

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL A. WELLDON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. A. WELLDON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1917.
[Seal.] FRANCIS L. FIELD,
Notary Public, Kings County, No. 88; Kings County Register, No. 8084; New York County, No. 242; New York Register, No. 8206; Queens County, No. 1128.

Correct attest:—
JOHN R. MONROE,
A. C. JAMES,
GEO. F. BAKER, Jr.
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

a Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)	$74,687,977.17	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	10,472,814.35	
c Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	599,999.98	
Total loans		$85,760,791.50
Overdrafts, secured, $192.59; unsecured, $5,090.65		5,283.24
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		101,974.58
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank		13,823.88
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	$5,436,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	32.56	
Total U. S. bonds		5,436,032.56
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		17,694,883.65
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		851,008.50
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		314,750.00
Value of banking houses		3,397,631.83
Real estate owned other than banking house		262,815.50
(12) Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York		2,500,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 12 or 20)		533,453.83
Exchanges for Clearing House		17,235,213.69
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		1,179,490.38
Outside checks and other cash items	$3,644,250.49	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	119,002.53	
		3,763,253.02
Notes of other national banks		416,120.00
Federal Reserve notes		3,763,860.00
(20) Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		23,231,751.07
Other assets, if any		1,733,235.40
Total		$167,769,877.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,500,000.00
Surplus fund	6,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,127,589.80
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	803,734.26
	323,865.04
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	162,184.95
Net amount due to banks and bankers	20,779,479.05
Dividends unpaid	107,324.00
Individual deposits subject to check	123,079,917.05
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,289,679.53
Certified checks	8,383,282.18
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,876,971.80
Time deposits:	
Certificates of deposit	1,700.00
Other time deposits	853,431.33
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	$51,481.89
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	101,974.58
	153,456.47
Acceptances executed for customers	$112,823.88
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	499,999.98
Total	$612,823.86
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	599,999.98
	12,823.88
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,345,311.79
Total	$167,769,877.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Edward S. Malmar, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. MALMAR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1917.
E. H. DENIKE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. NASH,
WALTER E. FREW,
HENRY SCHAEFER,
Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, May 31st, 1917.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 30th day of April, and reopened on Friday, the 1st day of June next.

E. R. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
New York, April 2, 1917.

[No. 7,447.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Battery Park National Bank

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,064,995.47	
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	166,802.39	
Total loans	$4,831,797.86	
Deduct notes and bills rediscounted	50,000.00	
		4,781,797.86
Overdrafts, secured		3,414.71
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		21,288.48
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		285,861.16
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		200,000.00
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	122,831.53	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	30,656.00	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)	18,000.00	
Net amount due from banks and bankers	1,063,759.41	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,276,893.98	
Outside checks and other cash items	8,831.14	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	27.28	
Notes of other national banks	4,000.00	
Federal Reserve Bank notes	5,000.00	
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	1,253,219.13	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
		3,803,273.47
Total		$9,100,415.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits	$238,550.25
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	47,642.61
	$208,916.64

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Ralph T. Keyser of New York and Edwin B. Morgan of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., were admitted to practice.

53—L. A. Van Dyke and C. W. Van Dyke, appellants, v. W. P. Geary, A. W. Cole, and F. A. Jones, members of Corporation Commission of the State of Arizona, et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

534—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry Co., plaintiff, v. Texas Packing Company and Wabash R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

922—North German Lloyd, claimant, of the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, petitioners, v. Guarantee Trust Co. of New York and National City Bank of New York.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Court of United States for the First District of Massachusetts for further proceeding in conformity with opinion of this court.

191—Chicago Life Ins. Co. and the Federal Life Ins. Co., plaintiffs, v. B. R. Cherry.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

731—Thomas Ewing, Commissioner of Patents, petitioner, v. the United States ex rel. the Fowler Car Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with instructions to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and direct it to discharge the rule and dismiss the petition.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

897—E. N. Johnson et al., appellants, v. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. Per curiam: Judgment affirmed with costs.

860—J. Friedman, plaintiff, v. the United States. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

521—Philippine Sugar Estates Development Co., Ltd., plaintiff and appellant, v. the Government of the Philippine Islands. Motion to dismiss denied, and motion to amend transcript of record granted.

882—City of Englewood, plaintiff, v. the Denver & South Platte Railway Co. Motion to vacate supersedeas granted.

37—City of Cincinnati, appellant, v. the Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. et al. Ordered restored to docket for reargument.

315—Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. the State of Ohio on the relation of H. C. Pontius, prosecuting attorney, &c. Ordered advanced for argument at same time as case No. 37.

520—O. C. Barber, petitioner, v. the Columbia Chemical Co. Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

1068—Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, petitioner, v. T. P. Kenney, as administrator, &c. Petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of State of Alabama denied.

1077—N. J. M. Shimer, petitioner, v. S. W. Winter. Petition for a writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

1080, 1081, 1082, and 1083—Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd., petitioner, v. United States Steel Products Co. Petitions for writs of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

1087—E. N. Maull et al., petitioners, v. L. B. Skinner Mfg. Co. Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

878 and 879—Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. the United States.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant, in support of motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

1106—E. J. Doyle, collector of internal revenue, petitioner, v. Mitchell Bros. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth District submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

1112—R. H. Cameron, appellant, v. T. F. Weedin, register, of the United States Land Office, Phoenix, Ariz., et al.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for appellees.

1107—L. Shelton, et al., petitioners, v. Gas Securities Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioners, and for respondent.

832, 833, and 834—M. F. Cardona, plaintiff, v. the People of Porto Rico.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendants, in support of the motion, and for plaintiff, in opposition thereto.

1105—W. D. Wing, petitioner, v. C. Dillingham, receiver, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

849—Prairie Oil & Gas Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. A. Carter.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant.

1066—Southern Ry. Co., petitioner, v. V. McGuin, admx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1084—W. C. Bass and R. T. Butler, petitioners, v. Mrs. M. A. Geiger.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Florida submitted for petitioner.

1111—Chin Hing, petitioner, v. H. M. White, as Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioner, with leave to counsel for respondent to file brief within three days.

1088—N. Braly et al., as executors, &c., petitioners, v. C. W. Anderson, late Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

271—W. E. Wall et al., plaintiffs, v. Parrot Silver & Copper Co. et al.—Argument continued for appellees and concluded for appellants.

273—J. Adams et al., appellants, v. W. V. Tanner, Attorney General of the State of Washington, et al.—Argued.

276—A. West, appellant, v. Edward Rutledge Timber Co. et al.—Argument commenced for appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 8: 276, 826, 571, 342, and 472.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Tonawanda Tanning Co
Sulsberger.
Rees<same.
Ladew<same.
Dickerson<Tanney.
Bilur Co<Eclipse Machine Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Pinero<SS Rio Grande
Nicholson<Erie RR.
Hughes<Cullen Barge Corp'n.
Heran<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Isler<SS G Verdi.
Clinchfield Nav Co<Arbuckle.
NY & Bermudez Co<Norwinkel. (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Tillotson & Walcott<Morse.
Louisiana State Rice Milling<Moses.
Bassick<Aetna Expl Co. (2.)
Reilly<Penn RR. (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Janssens<SS Italier.
Carpenter<same.
Van Driest<District Council Brotherhood
Puttre<Schwartzberg, (2.)
Piorvincky<Herrmann.
Davaney<Boland.
Crandall<Tamm.
Banishevitz<Stubbe.
Brodsky<Dinkelspiel.
Grifenhagen<De Palma.
Reisenweber's, Inc<Zininell Co.
Re Brant<Rodriques.
Pereiman<Berkowitz.
Green<Weing, (2.)
Straschnow<Kadelburg.
Relkin<Goldberg.
Schneider<Polan.
Scher<Goldberg.
Decandia<Buratein.
Hallenborg<Green.
Geliman<Geliman.
Brady<Kuhle.
Zuckerman<Newman.
Wilson<Lange.
Smith<Smith.
Murphy<Maier.
McGrath<Goetz.
Silverman<Willner, (2.)
Rogers<Shoemaker.
Parsons<U B Realty.
Fobozzi<Dangler.
Miles<Albert.
Laventhal<Adelstein.
Goldberg<Barrows.
Gaffney<Adams.
Fabozzi<Dangler.
Danowitz<Levine.
Carpenter<Connell.
Inter-Car Adv Co<C I & Graves'd Ry
Same<Nassau El RR.
Same<B, Q Co. & Sub Ry.
Same<B H RR.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Bowery Sav Bk<Sozio.
Union & New Haven Trust<Ketcham.
McCarthy<Floyd.
Potts<Hornell.
Surety Ray Co<Reis.
Radio<Radio.
Bernstein<Lewis.
Josephson<Josephson.
Sokolsky<Sokolsky.
Pasche<Pasche.
Demurrer.
Herman<Slifka.
General calendar:
Milaw<Milaw.
Burkwitt<N Y Rys.
Amalgamated Industrial Commission<Felicholtz.
Plotnick<Plotnick.
Everard's Breweries<Wohlstadter.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Duhrenheimer<Prudential Casualty Co.
Same<Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.
Inq—Beers<McNaught.
Inq—Shallenberger<Lillienthal (2.)
Inq—Fitzpatrick<Paddock.
Inq—Riley<Demarest.
Conlon<Hosmer.
Perkins<Clarke.
Weeks<McDonald.
Stahlke<Collingwood Rly Co.
Garrett<Solomon.
Hart<Van Brink.
Pleasant<same.
Black<Bklyn H RR.
Harris<Pilkington.
Yanowitz<George W Travers Co.
Texfor<Osborn.
Stephens<Marine Paper Stock Co.
Wimpfheimer<N Y Edison Co.
Solerwitz<Stolowitz.
Roth<Riker-Hl Co.
Rubel<Cent RR of NJ.
Krug<Amsterdam Grocery Co.
Plato<Schlesinger.
Alexander<N Y Cons RR.
Waters<same.
Greiner<Greiner.
McCallion<Klockgetter.
Romaino<Met Distributors, Inc.
B<Hermansholtz.
H Simon<same.
Shenkman<NY Cent R
Brunton<Reakirt.
Di Carlo<Thomas Orc Trucking Co.
Schatte<Ringer.
Fay<N Y Herald Co.
Konst<Consolidated Advertiser Assoc.
May<Old Av RR.
Wade<Burns Internat Det Agency.
Oppenheimer<Morrisette H Co (2.)
Liebowitz<Baldwin.
Bifoge<N Y Cons RR
Annabel Koch<Arrowhead Realty Co.
Alex Koch<same.
Gerry<Heinsmann.
Fogg<Winston.
Schaefer<Jacob Ruppert Corp.
Freeland<Finnish Newspaper Co.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Healy<Cushman's Sons, (2.)

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grossman<Lenmare Milford Co.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Crawford<Carmen.
Elefante<Piaitz.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sherry<Goodkind.

PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Baker<Empire Carrying Corp.

PART XI.—Recess.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Lansing Liquidation Co<Heinze (12.)
Bell<Adler.
Currie<Moss.
Feather<Fowler
Lang<Harrison.
Lansheim Bauman Co<Blue Ridge Furn.
Smith, Bares & Strohber Co<Caminez
Krauss<Francis Draz & Co.
Lyall<Salvin.
Potter Pig Press Co<Kellogg Toasted &c.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part XVIII Room.
Lansing Liquidation Co.<Heinze.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Ragland Momand, Bridget Conlan, James A Jones, Samuel Margulies, Johannes D E M De Ridder, Nicolina de Escoriaza, Betsey Levy, Cora Reese, Martino Colucci, Jacob Arofow, Marie J Sartori, Mary A McPartland, Milton P Day, Samuel B Holdsworth, Sophia F Stott, August Seltman, Francea Dykes, &c, Joseph A Greene, George Schuchman, George I Landon, Oscar E. Schmidt, Albert G Eberhagen, Mary McNally, Edith Merriam, John T Brady, Mary I Meek, Simon Kosch, James V Parker, John Poth, Sadie T Sturges, John Bertien, John Rehm, Annie A Morton, Catharine Cunnings, Samuel Goldblatt, Amalie L Muller, &c, Samuel Schwartz, Edward T. McCrystal, Henry O Glover, William Miskovsky, Mary E Haldeman, Elizabeth Neagle, James W P Cassidy, Francesco De Matteo, Sophia F Stott, Susan Gunthrop, Thomas Sndden, James H Sinclair, Frederick W Gent, George J Losea, Dora Woldhamer, Amelia A Corse, Alsa S Heimsoth, Mary Welling, Ellsha G Eldredge, David M Turnure, Caroline Goehmann, Mary K Brennan, infant, (2.)

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—Room 500, at 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills: Estate of: Alexander Walters. Mary Louise Fanning.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Leavitt<Mack.
Steinfeld & Co<Greeley Dress Co.
Knick Stable Co<De Castille.
Charles<Dalberg.
Burns Bros<Rosenblum.
Kollar<Prager.
Wiggins<Martinson & Nibur.
Harjes<Katz.
Circle Film Corp<Moss Theat Ent.
O'Donnell<Premey.
Frellich<Prill.
Ind 5 & 10 C Stores<Chipman Knit Mills.
Rabinowitz<Atwell.
Wright<Anderson.
Pergol<Marx, (2.)
Hyams<P J Kelly Co.
Davies<Levett.
Mittman<Reich.
Brower<Rosenblum.
Kritteker<Casey.
Kopp<Perlstein.
Baskora<A C Wicke Mfg Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Beach<Bergoffen.
Schwartz<Germansky.
Burke<Riker & Hegeman Co.
Reuck<Stern.
Goldberg<Raskin.
Friedman<same.
Hannah<Logan.
Lipman<Bacas.
Davis<Int R T.
Moway<Degnon Cont
Margareten<Lawyers Title & Tr Co.
Moretti<Peshkin.
Sup Duck Cl Co<Gottlieb.
Bacchetta<Perrodi.
Rubin<N Y Rys, (2.)
Affinito<Mason.
Kalvale<Julius Bachrach Co.
Finkelstein<Katz.
Welsh<Rosenthal.
Arenstein<Dennett.
Teresink<Bd Mail Order Co.
Sullivan<Int R T Co.
Gottlieb<Sulzberger Sons Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Rebman Co<N Y Socy for Sup of Vice.
Horn<Gross.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Calendar at 10 A. M.
Greenbaum<De Jong, Broadway-35th St Realty Co<Hilton.
Shongood<Rehmer.
Applebaum<Republic M S Co.
Bass<Lasky.
Kelly<S B C Holding Corp.
Gen Hide, &c, Co<Phila & So Am SS Corp.
Smyth<Emig Ind Sav Bank.
Campbell<Gifford.
Smith<Galston.
Kreimer<Charles William Stores, Inc.
Same<5th Av Coach.
Glennon<Empire Carrying Corp.
Lewi<Alo Realty Co, (2.)
Finkelstein<I R T Co.
Weissblat<same.
Blatter<N Y Rys.
Portman<same.
MacDonald<Berg, (2.)
Wilker<Skopp.
Kovel<Wallach.
Korn<Charney.
Voe<Davies.
Cooper<Schapiro.
Romoff<Winter.
Kaufman<727 7th Av Rty Co.
Nickovitz<Weekes.
Gettinger<Hyman.
Adelstein<Venus Undergarment Co.
Weissman<Halpern.
Berger<Rosenbaum.
Werner<Eisenfeld.
Chizak<Buchman.
Schmitz<United Metal Covered Sash, &c.

J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

J.—Commercial calendar.
Case on.
Wight<Tilden.
Denzer<Placid Rty Co.
Presque Isle Nat Co<West Side Bank.
Slade<Osmansky.
Auto Trade Directory<M. Helfgott & Son.
McCabe<March.
Liebowitz<Blauner.
Miller Press<Davis.
Kopple<Fuller.
Landes<Kutenklan.
Herschman<Moltz Trimming Mfg Co.
Kridel<Loeb.
Clear.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sackett Realty Co<Wingate.
Hosmer<Krunenacker
Rabinowitz<Bierschenk.
Scharf<Goldman.
Jackson<Barr.
Contreras<Contreras.
O'Donnell<Dease.
Kris<Smith Furniture.
Bugden<Morris.
Schulman<Wilder.
Municipal Liens Co<Fenlon.
Bilsh<Bilsh.
Amer Tax Lien Co<Lang.
Smith<Smith.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day upon Wm Ulmer Brewery<Levy.
French<French.
Mahony<Mahoney.
Silberstein<Mendel Realty, Inc.
Kessler<Kessler.
Heinbockel<Ehlers.
Blood<Blood.
Holzberg<Bernstein.
McCormick<Gilece.
Gerill<Penn Steam Laundry Co.
Salerno<Sarlo.
Winkler<Winkler.
Baskin<CNY et al.
Meyer<Andrews.
Schmitt<CNY et al.
Silk Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.
Levine<Levine.
J P Duffy Co<Granato (2.)
Renner<Piper.
Stenger<Stenger.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4198.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.
Sherman<N Y Cons R. Moss<B H RR.
Hilgren<Natl Casket. Sing<CNY.
Sears<Sheepshead Bay Ferry Co.
Brookes<B H RR.
Bloom<Nas R R.
Glore<Int R T.
Price<Nas RR.
Bookman<Wells Fargo & Co.
Jauch<Audley Clarke.
Henkin<Natelson.
Anderson & Scalora<Pasqualina.
Madden<Heilig.
Levinson<B, QC&SRR.
Ingenito<Concord Pn Play & ano.
Westlake<B H R R.
Neal<same.
Ward<CNY.
New Interoc Oil Co.
Gelman<Sup Oxygen Co of NY.
Carroll<Kenny & CNY
Epstein<Kooperstein et al.
Maeder<Deland et al.
Sherman<Riehle.
Trow<Lack Mfg Co et al.
Valentino et al<Carroll et al.
Fawsett<Long Distance Holding Co.
Hanley<Thompson-S.
Post<Hayes.
Filippilli<Cavagnaro.
Avella<N Y Tel Co.
Diodata<Isaacs.
Roberts<Lehigh V RR Co et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9580.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wilson<Orr.
Anton Hamm.
Henry Buck.
Francis Czarneck.
Accounting of:
Pasquale Martino.

CONTESTED CALENDAR:
Albert Berry, Ellen Conger, Martha Underwood, Anna Gonsalvos, Maria Murray, Dorothea Schneider.
Nicholas Pracht, Lydia F Newcomer, Charles J Mahoney, Charles Davidson, Wilhelmina L Willig.
Anna Spear, Estates of: George W Cobb, Jr, Sophie Weinberg, Solomon Friedman.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Harris<Fogelson.
Blavelt<B H RR.
McGoldrick<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Hring<Transit Devel.
Lichtenberg<Levy.
Bara<Richheimer.
McGill<B H RR.
Jacowasky<Grebin.
Johannsen<same.
Sarro<Nas Elec RR.
Morrongiello<Roberts.
Schwartz<Bosch.

if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day upon Wm Ulmer Brewery<Levy.
French<French.
Mahony<Mahoney.
Silberstein<Mendel Realty, Inc.
Kessler<Kessler.
Heinbockel<Ehlers.
Blood<Blood.
Holzberg<Bernstein.
McCormick<Gilece.
Gerill<Penn Steam Laundry Co.
Salerno<Sarlo.
Winkler<Winkler.
Baskin<CNY et al.
Meyer<Andrews.
Schmitt<CNY et al.
Silk Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.
Levine<Levine.
J P Duffy Co<Granato (2.)
Renner<Piper.
Stenger<Stenger.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4198.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.
Sherman<N Y Cons R. Moss<B H RR.
Hilgren<Natl Casket. Sing<CNY.
Sears<Sheepshead Bay Ferry Co.
Brookes<B H RR.
Bloom<Nas R R.
Glore<Int R T.
Price<Nas RR.
Bookman<Wells Fargo & Co.
Jauch<Audley Clarke.
Henkin<Natelson.
Anderson & Scalora<Pasqualina.
Madden<Heilig.
Levinson<B, QC&SRR.
Ingenito<Concord Pn Play & ano.
Westlake<B H R R.
Neal<same.
Ward<CNY.
New Interoc Oil Co.
Gelman<Sup Oxygen Co of NY.
Carroll<Kenny & CNY
Epstein<Kooperstein et al.
Maeder<Deland et al.
Sherman<Riehle.
Trow<Lack Mfg Co et al.
Valentino et al<Carroll et al.
Fawsett<Long Distance Holding Co.
Hanley<Thompson-S.
Post<Hayes.
Filippilli<Cavagnaro.
Avella<N Y Tel Co.
Diodata<Isaacs.
Roberts<Lehigh V RR Co et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9580.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wilson<Orr.
Anton Hamm.
Henry Buck.
Francis Czarneck.
Accounting of:
Pasquale Martino.

CONTESTED CALENDAR:
Albert Berry, Ellen Conger, Martha Underwood, Anna Gonsalvos, Maria Murray, Dorothea Schneider.
Nicholas Pracht, Lydia F Newcomer, Charles J Mahoney, Charles Davidson, Wilhelmina L Willig.
Anna Spear, Estates of: George W Cobb, Jr, Sophie Weinberg, Solomon Friedman.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Harris<Fogelson.
Blavelt<B H RR.
McGoldrick<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Hring<Transit Devel.
Lichtenberg<Levy.
Bara<Richheimer.
McGill<B H RR.
Jacowasky<Grebin.
Johannsen<same.
Sarro<Nas Elec RR.
Morrongiello<Roberts.
Schwartz<Bosch.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Ordway, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Scofield St.
Re E 178th St.
Re Furman Av.
Re Pelham Pkway N.
Re Crotona Pkway.
Re Stetson.
Fried<Marciano.
Re Wolmrich.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ordway, J.
Greenberg<Marsh (2.)
Wall<Bauer.
Cardillo<Marchianese.
Fine<Ronele Const Co.

Calendar up to date.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Columbia Const Co<Wolf.
Freed<C I & B RR.
Paul<Roger Const Co, Inc, (2.)
Davis<Gustavson.
Wicke, Jr<Int R T (2)
Smelt<NY Cons RR.
Real<NY Rys Co.
Grunnert<CNY.
Bennett<Hetzner.
Shanley<Lawrence.
Pregiato<Tobin.
Strothkamp<Guy.
Krevoy<Sottong.
Bainbridge Const Co<Lutheran Hospital.
O'Grady<Int R T Co.
Habeck<J Garrie.& Sons.
Wallace<Zelger.
Hilsenrad<Van Hoven.
Deffen<Blumenthal.
Krall<Steinfeld.
Assey<Cor Trin Church
Fluhr<Davis, Jr.
Woerz<Rosenfeld (2.)

Highest number reached in regular order 875.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case unfinished.
Greenberg<North Side Storage Whse Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department
Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
Re Solomon Friedman, decd.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:
People<Transit Dev.
Chapman<Arta.
Barker<Steers.
Marra<Ramburg, &c.
Bklyn Benevol Assn<Connell.
Well<Mayer.
Stetler<McFarlane.
Barker<NY Min Ry.
Peterson<Vaughey, (3.)
Miller<NY C RR.
F Pell-Fenwick<Cypress Hills Cem.

Nowalkowski<North Shore Trac Co.
Re Aldridge.
Peoples<Hoppe.
Same<Le Boy.
Same<Behan.
Same<Chickerella.
Same<Luna Co.
Unger<Belt Line Ry.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Jaycox, and Benedict, JJ.—Day calendar at 1 P. M.
Dept. Health<Hallett, Inc.
Diamond<Schulman(2)
Hader<Marmur Holding Corp.
Diamond<Cohen.
Goldman<Seroja Bros Con & Rty, (2.)
Silverman<Landau et al.
Filenbaum<Schwartz.
Dombek<Slocum Amus
Rovinsky<Sternstein Sons, Inc.
Corrado<Nocera.
Gonick<Goldfarb.
Rand<Schachey et al.
McCauley<Richter.
Katz<Livonia Hold Co, Inc.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Flack<Batterman Co.
Veters<Lidgerwood Mfg Co, (2.)
Gerhardt<Kaplan.
Loveland & Co<Kalik.
Benon<Jennings.
Van Scoy<NY & L I Traction Co.
Fischman<Ruby Bldg & Con Co.
Dank<Meyers.
CNY<Curtis Bros Lumber Co.
Karten<Gabriel.
Ryan<Phillips.
Greenwald<Washburn.
Van Haaren<Henderson.
Gallagher<Wright.
Re Latour.
Re Fischer.
Re De Comps.
Re Phillips.
Re Hastings.
Re Gutweller, (2.)
Re Levine.
Re Fee.
Re Baker.
Re Marks.
Re Lehmann.
Ekiyn Factory & Pow Co<Kay Mfg Co.
Quilty<Gibbons.
Fox<Fox.
Katz<Goldhammer.
Buengervino<Buongervino.
Cleary<Adams.
Testaverde<Goldberg.
Reiben<Jamison.
Froelich<Johnson.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Davison<Thayer.
Fox<105 Broadway Corp. (2.)
Re 66th St, (Rzesewicz.)
Atlantic Macaroni Co<Lagomarsino.
Purick<Pt Jefferson Elec Light Co.
Mass<Special Machine Re E 95th St, (Weinstein.)
Re E 95th St.
Goldstein<Ostrowsky.
Marsters<McMullen.
Taylor<Adams.
Altman<Lorde.
Fleifeld<Jonas.
Hardner<Barsky.
Kelly<NE RR, (2.)
Fleischauer<MacBride.
Mishelkevich<Avitable
Mayer<McMullen.
Elais<Paragon Films, Inc.
Paget<Neck Road Sales Corp.
Re Freeman.
La Borde<La Borde.
Re Congregation Gates of Prayer, &c.
Koch<Barnard.
Butt<Deale.
Robinson<Robinson.
Huck<Dock Con Co.
Heyman<Winthrop.
Re Vogric.
Abeles<Abeles.
Reed Rosenkrantz.
Gardner<Gardner.
Martin<Martin.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—Day calendar called at 9:45 A. M.
Kevane<N Y H & H RR Co.
Hilke<Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co.
Lefkoff<Pitifsky.
Hunter<Central New England RR Co.
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Fal<Atlas Portland Cement Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Paolillo<Union Ry Co.
Tschantre<West Elec RR Co.
Wunder<Herzberger.
Duffy<West St RR.
Pfoh<same.
Goodey<same.
Winstanley<Scanlon.
Nelson<N Y State Cons Co.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Thomas Madden.
Wm A Guinand.
Admr's acctg:
George L Petry, Harbeck Mills.

At Yonkers on Wednesday.
Executor's acctg:
Ellen Van Norden.

Motion:
Reese Carpenter.
Accounting:
Jones minors.
Executor's acctg:
Deborah L. Graham, Louisa M Lockwood.
Accounting:
Catherine Stockman.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Chester Hill Motor Car Co<West Elec RR.
Leone<Larchmont Water Co.
Dillon<City of White Plains.
Blinker<Vil of Croton.
Jorgensen<McCarter.
Frand<Albrecht.
Barger<Peterson.

Lund<Johnson.
Flint<Flint.
Internat Steam L Co<Sachs.
Smith<Keeler Blakeney, Inc.
Salit<Levy.
Krugman<Nelsregger.
Silverstone<CNY et al
Valweiler<same.
Smith<Metro Hardware Corp.
Lewis, Dist Atty<Street.
Canlas<Occhi.
Chard<Chard.

Spencer<Sellew.
Abrams<Blanket.
Sutton<C I & B RR.
Jurgensen<Derby Co.
Morgan<Interboro-23d St Ferry Co.
Corser<Loew's Theatrical Enterprises.
Marino<Marino.
Faber<Kouril.
Neuville<B H RR.
Kreuper Spec Co<Standard Filmprint.
Van Zandt<Exit Line.
Rowe<Newman et al.
Platt<CNY & SB Ry.
Reis Co<Post.
Skillings<B H RR.
Burkard<Nittel et al.
McGuirk<Huschle.
Cavanagh<Goldgraben et al.
Aitgeld<Brown et al.
New<CNY.
McLaughlin<same.
Sweeney<Miner.
Panzer<C I & B RR.
Hasenstein<Prov Wash Ins Co et al.
Withnell<U S Motor Cab Co.
Fishbach<Beaver.
Chadnow<Nassau RR.
Francis<Daley.
Amellino<Skellinger.
West<Schwartz.
Thill Co<Schmidt & ano.
Meyer<Blohm.
Wilber<Wilber.
Mintzner<Kaufman.
McKinny<B H RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—Day calendar called at 10:15 A. M.
Celestrano Mut Aid<Baclle.
Jansen<Jensen.
Cancro<Nat Ben Franklin Fire Ins.
Weisbecker<Weis & Z
Cerone<El-Boro Rty.
Fairchild<Smart.
Ulman<Vil of Tarrytown.
Hammond<Howe.
Fairchild<Smart.

Highest number reached on call, 392.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—Day calendar called at 9:45 A. M.
Kevane<N Y H & H RR Co.
Hilke<Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co.
Lefkoff<Pitifsky.
Hunter<Central New England RR Co.
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Fal<Atlas Portland Cement Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Paolillo<Union Ry Co.
Tschantre<West Elec RR Co.
Wunder<Herzberger.
Duffy<West St RR.
Pfoh<same.
Goodey<same.
Winstanley<Scanlon.
Nelson<N Y State Cons Co.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Thomas Madden.
Wm A Guinand.
Admr's acctg:
George L Petry, Harbeck Mills.

At Yonkers on Wednesday.
Executor's acctg:
Ellen Van Norden.

Motion:
Reese Carpenter.
Accounting:
Jones minors.
Executor's acctg:
Deborah L. Graham, Louisa M Lockwood.
Accounting:
Catherine Stockman.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Chester Hill Motor Car Co<West Elec RR.
Leone<Larchmont Water Co.
Dillon<City of White Plains.
Blinker<Vil of Croton.
Jorgensen<McCarter.
Frand<Albrecht.
Barger<Peterson.

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RENTS GERMAN SHIPS TO GREAT BRITAIN

Portugal Gets $7,000,000 a Year for Use of Sixty of Seventy-six She Seized.

LISBON, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Sixty of the seventy-six German merchant steamers which were in Portuguese ports when Portugal entered the war and which were promptly seized by the Government, have been turned over to Great Britain on a rental basis. England has rented the ships for $7,000,000 a year, to be paid after the war.

What will become of the ships after the war, whether they will become the permanent property of Portugal or England, or go back to Germany, is much in doubt. But the prevailing idea is that the ships will go into Portugal's merchant marine, thus bringing it up to rather respectable proportions. The renting of the ships to England has caused a good deal of criticism, particularly at this time, when the lack of merchant ships is sending up the cost of living and disturbing the whole range of Portugal's exports and imports.

One of the most serious results from the lack of shipping is the coal famine gradually spreading over the country and affecting all branches of industry as well as domestic life. Ordinarily coal costs about $6.50 a ton, but the price now is $37 and $40 a ton.

Despite the pinch on shipping, Portugal had more foreign trade last year than it had before the war. For Lisbon alone the exports increased last year $14,000,000 over the previous year, and the imports increased $20,000,000. The trade with the United States was particularly active, increasing about 50 per cent. over the previous year. One of the chief causes for this increase was the call for American goods to take the place of German goods now shut out of the market.

Portugal's island colonies are also sharing in the shifting of trade away from Germany and toward the United States. Both Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands about doubled their business with America last year, largely because of the falling off of trade with Germany.

The submarine danger since Feb. 1 has interfered seriously with the trade in two of Portugal's products, wine and cork, and the English embargo on luxuries has further hit the wine trade, as England bought more wine from Portugal than from France, Italy, and Spain together. Oporto, the great wine centre, is feeling the chief effect of the cutting off of wine shipments, and the depression is spreading throughout the regions which produce the famous ports and sherries. There were 150,000,000 gallons of these wines produced last year, and a considerable part of this huge product is locked up here, a drug on the home market.

GERMANY LOSES NICKEL.

Norwegian Refining Works That Supplied Her Destroyed by Fire.

CHRISTIANIA, May 7, (via London.)—Telegrams from Christiansand today report the nickel refining works there destroyed by fire. The damage is so extensive that production will have to be entirely discontinued, it is said.

There has been considerable agitation in Norway recently in favor of prohibiting the export of nickel to Germany as a protest against the sinking of Norwegian ships by submarines. The works at Christiansand had a contract to supply their whole output to Germany.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—Forty-nine new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $827,250, were chartered today. They include:

Pequod Mfg. Co., Inc., Mount Vernon, commission merchants and selling agents, $10,000; F. D., M. F., and J. Toomey, Mount Vernon.

Paul Shoe Co., Inc., Manhattan, boots and shoes, $10,000; J. B. Kilsheimer, Jr., H. M. Linker, A. J. E. Draper, 203 Broadway.

Fisten Iling Service Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture piston rings, machinery, $5,000; M. H. Fruyn, A. M. and G. B. Hoyle, 304 West 137th St.

Robert Jakel, Inc., Manhattan, poultry, meats, groceries, $10,000; L. Steinfelder, H. M. Levine, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St.

Manufacturing Jewelers Export Co., Inc., Manhattan, agents for jewelry manufacturers, $40,000; F. A. Ballon, E. C. Ostby, G. C. Hill, 54 Maiden Lane.

Columbia X-Ray & Electric Corp., Manhattan, manufacture X-ray machines and electro therapeutic machinery, $20,000; C. E. Kramer, R. and B. L. Spitzer, 254 West 42d St.

Tishoff Theatre Corp., Rochester, moving picture theatre, $40,000; A. S. H. and A. Tishoff, Rochester.

McLoughlin-Bughan Supply Co., Inc., Brooklyn, sanitary fixtures, plumbers' supplies, $20,000; L. Nissen, J. H. Jansen, J. A. Morrison, 41 Park Row.

Edison Patent Co., Inc., Manhattan, Polytechnical engineering, $10,000; H. Edison, J. and O. A. Geier, 305 Broadway.

Robespierre Films, Inc., Manhattan, motion picture business, $10,000; A. A. Deutsche, H. Margoshes, H. Posner, 240 West 114th St.

W. Roy Miles, Inc., Manhattan, stationers, printers, book sellers, $10,000; W. R. Miles, C. S. Yawger, H. J. Wellebil, Long Island City.

The Frothingham Co., Inc., Lawrence, real estate business, $7,000; C. W. Woodford, P. Holler, L. F. Tomlscher, Cedarhurst.

The Bircher Co., Inc., Rochester, manufacture office specialties, $30,000; J. B. Abbott, H. W. Rippey, E. A. Bircher, Rochester.

Harris, Wangrow & Co., Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agents, $80,000; N. Eisenberg, C. A. Fisher, A. W. Levy, 1,820 Avenue K, Brooklyn.

Guarin-Ibers American Corp., Manhattan, moving picture films, tools, machinery, $25,000; F. Guarin, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr., H. Haneberg, 17 Battery Place.

Kew Auto Trucking Co., Inc., Brooklyn, general trucking, contracting, stevedoring, $10,000; P. Cohen, O. Seligmann, R. B. Smith, 309 Broadway.

Williamson Pier & Storage Corp., Manhattan, storage, wharfage, warehousing, forwarding, $250,000; J. M. Mantilla, F. P. Hace, H. and C. S. Stimpson, 29 Broadway.

Jacobi Amusement Co., Inc., Manhattan, maintain and operate theatres, $10,000; E. M. and M. Klein, A. Werner, 52 West 119th St.

Latin-American Securities Corp., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, securities, 1,000 shares no par value, active capital $5,000; A. B. Kerr, H. G. Gray, C. F. Hoffman, 49 Wall St.

Maxis Engineering & Const. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, general construction and building business, $5,000; M. and L. Isaacs, J. G. Kiernan, 10 West 125th St.

Martin O. Dowd & Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate and building, $40,000; P. J. and M. T. Malloy, M. O. Dowd, 418 West 150th.

The Synvelo Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemicals, drugs, $25,000; S. Lestrade, G. S. Baxter, Jr., N. Newell, 128 West 13th St.

Moyses Bros., Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $10,000; H., L. E., and B. Moyses, 324 West 100th St.

Sterns & Normand Co., Inc., Manhattan, machine work of all kinds, $5,000; H. Normand, B. Kaufman, J. Sterns, 304 W. 14th.

Max Steckler, Inc., Brooklyn, real estate and building, $10,000; M. S. and L. Steckler, 134 Lorimer St.

Twentieth Century Apartment Co., Inc., Brooklyn, real estate and building, $5,000; J. H. Pennock, G. B. Roach, C. H. Humphrys, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

The Leonard Hemery Co., Inc., Manhattan, curtains, draperies, table covers, other textiles, $5,000; J. Lesenky, A. Alexander, A. Boselman, 299 Broadway.

Marcus Bros. Goldfarb, Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing boys' blouses and shirts, $20,000; C. L. and H. Marcus, 5,400 14th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Educational Feature Co., Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures and apparatus, $5,000; L. B. Bloom, W. A. Shilling, J. Ginsburgh, 115 Broadway.

Mineola Garage, Inc., Manhattan, real estate and garage business, $5,000; W. J. Flian, S. L. Warren, J. M. Condon, Flushing.

Victor Flag Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture of flags of all kinds, $25,000; S. Klein, J. Kohn, S. Nirenstein, 278 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Automatic Restaurant Appliance Corp., Manhattan, to operate restaurant furnishings, devices, equipment, $30,000; H. and V. C. Bogardus, A. J. Furth, 140 Nassau St.

Long Island Farming Co., Inc., Manhattan, general farming business, 100 shares preferred stock $5 each, 150 shares common stock no par value, active capital $25,750; A. D. Boyle, J. Lash, F. G. Owles, 280 Broadway.

Capital increases: Kirk Maher Co., Malone, $30,000 to $85,000; Fifty-first Street Apartment Hotel, Inc., Manhattan, $1,500 to $25,000; Buffalo Baby Carriage Co., Inc., Buffalo, $5,000 to $15,000; firm of John Matthews Corp., Manhattan, $87,500 to $100,000; Flower City Charcoal Co., Buffalo, $15,000 to $60,000; Southern New York Power and Traction Corp., Manhattan, $1,500,000 to $2,500,000; Wharton, Inc., Elmira, $100,000 to $150,000; The Bray Studios, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $250,000; Frueauff, Robinson & Sloan, 63 Wall St.; Standard Charcoal Co., Buffalo, $3,000 to $15,000; Otto Heineman Phonograph Supply Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $1,800,000; The H. H. Shults Co., Inc., Gowanda, $100,000 to $175,000; Chemical Charcoal Co., Buffalo, $5,000 to $15,000.

Capital reductions: The New York Belting and Packing Co., Manhattan, $2,068,100 to $600,000; Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $139,380.97; Merchants Realty Co., Inc., Rochester, $25,000 to $8,000; King & Eisele Co., Buffalo, $500,000 to $460,000.

Authorizations: McCain Realty Co., Ohio, real estate, $50,000; representative, S. N. McCain, Syracuse.

Consolidated Film Corp., Virginia, motion pictures, photographs, $100,000; representative, O. E. Goeke, 1,482 Broadway.

Berlin Construction Co., Connecticut, construct and repair bridges, piers, building, tunnels, $300,000; representative, L. H. Brumbaugh, 220 Broadway.

New Jersey Products Co., New Jersey, chemicals, veneers, wood, flour, glue, stains, varnishes, $500,000; representative, A. Cemer, 165 Broadway.

Revocation: Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Pennsylvania, new designation, F. B. Geddes, 30 East 42d St.

Withdrawal of authority: M. A. Gunst & Co., Inc., Maine.

Dissolutions: A. Perrin & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Oppenheim & Goldstein, Inc., Manhattan; Graff, Bonner & Suckno Co., Inc., Manhattan; Rodman Alaska Trading Co., Manhattan; Fleming Shoe Repair Co., Buffalo; the Palleya Steamship Corp., Manhattan; the Platt & Peck Co., Manhattan; Mortimer C. Drake Co., Poughkeepsie.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 7.—Charters filed:

Harvard Silk Co., Paterson, to manufacture, treat, and deal in silk wool and other textile fabrics, $2,400; Isidore Silver, George Gilbert, Benjamin Freeman, Paterson.

Jackson Chemical Co., Irvington, to manufacture and deal in chemicals, $10,000; Harry De Long, Irving, Glen Ridge; John E. Jackson, East Orange; John Contrell, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, May 7.—Charters filed:

Lamson Truck & Tractor Co., to manufacture motor trucks and tractors, $2,000,000; Grover D. Harris, Elliott J. Perkins, W. D. Bradfield, C. B. Ludly, B. R. Hoffman, all of Chicago.

Oklahoma Woodchuck Lead Zinc Co., to do a general mining business, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Restaurant Machinery Co., to manufacture automatic restaurant machinery, $1,000,000; George W. Morgan, Charles H. Jones, George C. Brittingham, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Change of name—Hawkeye Tire Co. to Hawkeye Tire & Rubber Co. of Des Moines, Iowa; also increased its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Increase of capital stock—The Freeport Texas Company, New York, from $3,000,500 to $50,000,000.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important Forty-second Street lease, near Times Square, which will result in the erection of a new commercial building, and two west side apartment house deals opened the realty market of the week in a fairly active manner yesterday.

The ten-story apartment structure known as the Brookfield, at 450 Riverside Drive, fronting 84 feet, about 225 feet north of 116th Street, was purchased by Frederick Brown from Mrs. Helena L. Gillender-Asinari. It was purchased by her in 1900 from the builders, the Brookfield Construction Company, J. C. McGuire, President. It is assessed at $340,000. Mr. Brown will take title in the name of the Olds Holding Corporation. L. J. Phillips & Co. acted as the brokers in the transaction.

In the upper Fort Washington section the six-story apartment house at 555 West 176th Street, on plot 75 by 100, between Broadway and Audubon Avenue, was resold by the Henry Morgenthau Company. The latter acquired it recently in trade for the two apartments on the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street. Max Blau was the broker.

Private Dwelling Sales.

The new six-story American basement residence at 16 East Sixty-second Street, 22 by 100.5, has been sold by Edward L. Bayliss, through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company. The buyer is Ambrose Morrell of Tuxedo Park. Mr. Bayliss recently sold the adjoining house at 16 to Charles H. Sabin.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has resold for A. S. Lamanna the four-story dwelling at 48 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5, which he bought last week.

The three-story house at 19 West Ninety-fifth Street, 18.9 by 99.11, has been sold for the Bond and Mortgage Company by David Lyon and David McClure. The sellers recently acquired it at foreclosure.

The four-story dwelling at 134 West Seventy-fifth Street, 21 by 102.2, has been sold by I. B. Wakeman for Clinton Satterwait. It was held at $36,000.

Chelsea Loft in Trade.

The four-story loft building in the West Chelsea section at 536 to 546 West Twenty-third Street, 150 by 98.9, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, has been purchased by an investor from the 536 Realty Corporation. The buyer gave in part payment a stock farm of 220 acres at Pattenberg, Hunterdon County, N. J., held at $35,000.

The Duross Company was the broker.

$500,000 Lease for New Forty-second Street Building.

An important lease in the Times Square centre was made through Manning & Trunk, who rented for twenty-one years to the Corona Typewriter Company the building at 129 West Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The lease was made for Mrs. Elizabeth M. Anderson, and she will erect at once a two-story building for the new tenant, plans for which were filed in the Building Bureau yesterday by the architects, John M. Howells and James Gamble. The Corona Typewriter Company has occupied under lease for about three years the store at 141 West Forty-second Street, near Broadway. It will pay an aggregate rental of about $500,000 for its new site, which has a frontage of twenty feet. The lease takes effect Nov. 1 next.

Recent Buyers.

William E. Corey, former President of the United States Steel Corporation, was the buyer of the David C. Clark residence at 991 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 110, adjoining the northeast corner of Eightieth Street, sold last week by William B. May & Co. It was held at $230,000.

Dr. George E. Davis was the buyer of the residence at 42 West Seventy-seventh Street, sold last week by Pease & Elliman.

Bronx Sales.

The two five-story apartment houses at 2,412 and 2,416 Crotona Avenue, 100 by 100, have been purchased by Antonio Esposito from the Nista Construction Company.

A plot, 29 by 90, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 50.10 feet south of 173d Street, has been purchased by Frank W. Stuvy from Mary C. H. Tupper.

The two-story dwelling at 2,961 Decatur Avenue, with a plot 62.5 by 100, near Bedford Park Boulevard, has been sold by F. and W. Duffy.

The building at 660 Walton Avenue has been sold by Horace S. Ely & Co. for Edward H. Van Ingen to the tenant, N. Klamie.

Brooklyn.

Martin A. Ansbro has sold the two-family houses at 551 Sixty-second Street for Thomas B. Moran; at 667 Fifty-eighth Street for David B. Dobbin, and at 658 Sixty-first Street for Thomas Moffett.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the Realty Circle, to an investor, the two-story apartments, on plot 60 by 100, at 512 and 514 Forty-eighth Street. It is the second sale of the property in three weeks.

O. E. Larson has sold the house and garage on the south side of Seventy-first Street, between Eighth Avenue and Fort Hamilton Parkway, for the Hans Wolfe Construction Company, and the cottage at 1,317 Troy Avenue for Mrs. Kate Grieg.

The fifteen two-family houses at 491 to 525 Alabama Avenue have been leased by the Progressive Realty and Improvement Company to Abraham Silverman. The broker was Adolph M. Schannon.

Long Island.

James B. Claus and Alphonso Villa have purchased portions of the 200-acre Triangle tract, near the Piping Rock Club, which has been sold by Clifford Van Schuman Roe, Paul D. Travaih, Percy Chubb, and the estate of Barling Cocks.

Wallace J. Hardgrove of the Queensboro Corporation has sold for Thomas Linahan to the City Real Estate Corporation a plot of about 16,000 square feet fronting on Jackson Avenue and the railroad, near the Bridge Plaza. A warehouse will be erected. The same company has also sold for Margaret O. Serena to an investor a corner plot, 40 by 161, on Queens Boulevard and Cornish Street.

Staten Island.

A cottage with a plot, 50 by 100, on Bradford Avenue, Little Farm, at about $50,000. Swift & Co. intend to erect a large fireproof building as general headquarters for its New York branches. The property is in the Gansevoort Market district and is the only corner to be crossed by the New York Central tracks, in the new arrangement below the Thirtieth Street yards.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company, in conjunction with William H. Whiting & Co., has leased for Seig Goldstein four floors at 207 Pearl Street, to the McLaughlin, Gormley, King Company; and in conjunction with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, the store of the same building to the Portocuba Corporation. The building is one of six buildings purchased by Mr. Goldstein through the Charles F. Noyes Company a short time ago.

The Duross Company has leased the store at 39 Ninth Avenue to Henry Lustig for Conron Brothers Company, and the store at 63 Gansevoort Street to Paul Stalti.

Bowling Green Neighborhood Home.

The Bowling Green Neighborhood Association has leased the four-story building at 45 West Street, between Morris and Rector Streets, for use as its community home and health centre for the benefit of the large tenement house population in that part of the city. The building is in the centre of the Syrian colony. It will be extensively altered. Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd were the brokers in the lease.

Private House Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mary K. Potter, represented by William H. Falconer, to Louise F. Kiesewetter, the four-story dwelling at 11 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for Sumner Gerard the four-story dwelling at 250 West Seventy-second Street to A. M. P. Smith, and for Louise Veltin 163 West Seventy-third Street to A. H. Campbell.

Realty Notes.

The Finnish Workers Educational Association of Manhattan took title, subject to a $75,000 mortgage, to the former Columbia Club property 2,056 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of 127th Street, 49.11 by 110.

The six-story Benedict apartment house at 80 Washington Square East, 56 by 100, was transferred by the Premier Holding Corporation to the Benedict Apartment Corporation, subject to a mortgage of $100,000.

Harry J. Rogers, formerly with A. V. Amy & Co., has opened an office at 149 Broadway, in the Singer Building.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet on Thursday night at 147 East 125th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

West Broadway, 341, e s, 50 ft n of Grand St, 25x50, one-story frame building and vacant; Malden Lane Savings Bank against C. N. Shurman Investing Co. et al.; Roelker, B. & S., attorneys; due, $8,028.71; taxes, &c., $102; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

117th St, 129 West, n s, 322 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, five-story flat; M. O. Sage against Isidor Reis et al.; De Forest Bros., attorneys; due, $16,856.09; taxes, &c., $301.60; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Harry M. Moses.

122d St, 307-311 East, n s, 108.6 ft e of 2d Av, 58.8x100.11, one-story building, leasehold; executor's sale, estate of John T. Brady, deceased, to John C. Foster for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

42d St, 129 West, for a two-story factory, 20x100.5; E. M. Anderson, 80 West 40th St, owner; M. Howells and J. G. Rogers, 470 4th Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

5th Av, w s, between 11th and 12th Sts, for an outdoor pulpit; First Presbyterian Church in the City of New York, owner; Trowbridge & Ackerman, 25 West 44th St, architects; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Cherry St, 468 and 470, to a six-story factory; W. Pechter, 68 Pitt St, owner; O. Reismann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

109th St, 113 to 141 West, to an eight-story hospital; Woman's Hospital of New York City, owner; Allen & Collens, Boston, Mass., architects; cost, $70,000.

Spruce St, 7 to 11, to a five-story loft; H. L. Einstein, 44 West 53d St, owner; A. B. Hager, 231 4th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 10th St, 109.4x24; Arthur Blue to Mary E. Blue, 355 ft w of 122d St, mtg $35,000, May 5; attorney, James P. Blue, 37 Liberty St.....$100

AVENUE B, 97-99, e s, 40.5 ft n of 6th St, 39x93; Hyman Male to Anna, his wife, 980 Longwood Av, Bronx, ½ part, all liens, May 4; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$100

BRADHURST AV, 27, w s, 315.9 ft w of 145th St, runs w 10.8 to centre line of old road x s w —x w — to centre line of block, between 143d and 144th Sts, x e 55.1 to avenue n 4.8 to beginning, foreclosure Feb. 6, 1917; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to John J. Noonan, on the premises, April 27; attorney, Robert Seelav, 51 Chambers St.....$6,500

CHERRY ST, 262, n s, 78.1 ft e of Rutgers St, 26.8x95.2; Philip Sheitlis et al. to Louis Eisenberg, 1,278 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, ½ mtg $8,000, May 4; attorney, Alex. Bloch, 350 Broadway.....$1

MULBERRY ST, 231, w s, 267 ft s of Prince St, 25x100, foreclosure April 11, 1917; Philip J. Cook, referee to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,000

VERMILYEA, 153 and 155, 150 ft e of 207th St, 50x150; William Burns to William J. Burns, 550 West 157th St, mtg $42,000, May 5.....$1

WASHINGTON SQUARE EAST, s e s, 66.5 ft n e of 4th St, 56x100x irregular; Premium Holding Corporation to Benedict Apartment Corporation, 149 Church St, mtg $100,000, April 11, 1917; Nathan Bijur, Jr., Walter Bijur, 149 Church St.....$100

3D AV, 1,592, w s, 47 ft n of 89th St, 26x 99.6; Benjamin Hamburger et al. to Louis G. Hamburger, 2,324 3d Av, Bronx, all title, quitclaim, April 30; address, 229 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, n e corner of 82d St, 82.2x67.3; Avenue A Realty Corporation to Max Lowe, Laura E. Mertens to Robert E. Mertens, 310 West 91st St, quitclaim, the undivided interest equal to the fraction of 10,846,552-14,580,000 defining the respective interest of the parties, May 5; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert E. Mertens to Laura E. Mertens, 310 West 91st St, quitclaim, the undivided interest equal to the fraction of 3,743,448-14,590,000, May 5; attorney, Stuart Dodge, 32 Nassau St.....$1

5TH AV, 2,056, s w corner of 127th St, 49.11x 110; Columbia Club of City of New York to Finnish Workers Educational Association of Manhattan, 1,943 Madison Av, mtg $75,000, all liens, May 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

222D ST, 32, s s, 395.7 ft e of 9th Av, 20.10x98.9; Rebecca E. Herzog to Anna, wife of Raymond S. Wood, 322 West 57th St, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Dr. George E. Davis was the buyer of the residence at 42 West Seventy-seventh Street, sold last week by Pease & Elliman.

Bronx Sales.

The two five-story apartment houses at 2,412 and 2,416 Crotona Avenue, 100 by 100, have been purchased by Antonio Esposito from the Nista Construction Company.

A plot, 29 by 90, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 50.10 feet south of 173d Street, has been purchased by Frank W. Stuvy from Mary C. H. Tupper.

The two-story dwelling at 2,961 Decatur Avenue, with a plot 62.5 by 100, near Bedford Park Boulevard, has been sold by F. and W. Duffy.

The building at 660 Walton Avenue has been sold by Horace S. Ely & Co. for Edward H. Van Ingen to the tenant, N. Klamie.

Brooklyn.

Martin A. Ansbro has sold the two-family houses at 551 Sixty-second Street for Thomas B. Moran; at 667 Fifty-eighth Street for David B. Dobbin, and at 658 Sixty-first Street for Thomas Moffett.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the Realty Circle, to an investor, the two-story apartments, on plot 60 by 100, at 512 and 514 Forty-eighth Street. It is the second sale of the property in three weeks.

O. E. Larson has sold the house and garage on the south side of Seventy-first Street, between Eighth Avenue and Fort Hamilton Parkway, for the Hans Wolfe Construction Company, and the cottage at 1,317 Troy Avenue for Mrs. Kate Grieg.

The fifteen two-family houses at 491 to 525 Alabama Avenue have been leased by the Progressive Realty and Improvement Company to Abraham Silverman. The broker was Adolph M. Schannon.

Long Island.

James B. Claus and Alphonso Villa have purchased portions of the 200-acre Triangle tract, near the Piping Rock Club, which has been sold by Clifford Van Schuman Roe, Paul D. Travaih, Percy Chubb, and the estate of Barling Cocks.

Wallace J. Hardgrove of the Queensboro Corporation has sold for Thomas Linahan to the City Real Estate Corporation a plot of about 16,000 square feet fronting on Jackson Avenue and the railroad, near the Bridge Plaza. A warehouse will be erected. The same company has also sold for Margaret O. Serena to an investor a corner plot, 40 by 161, on Queens Boulevard and Cornish Street.

Staten Island.

A cottage with a plot, 50 by 100, on Bradford Avenue, Little Farm, at about $50,000. Swift & Co. intend to erect a large fireproof building as general headquarters for its New York branches. The property is in the Gansevoort Market district and is the only corner to be crossed by the New York Central tracks, in the new arrangement below the Thirtieth Street yards.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company, in conjunction with William H. Whiting & Co., has leased for Seig Goldstein four floors at 207 Pearl Street, to the McLaughlin, Gormley, King Company; and in conjunction with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, the store of the same building to the Portocuba Corporation. The building is one of six buildings purchased by Mr. Goldstein through the Charles F. Noyes Company a short time ago.

The Duross Company has leased the store at 39 Ninth Avenue to Henry Lustig for Conron Brothers Company, and the store at 63 Gansevoort Street to Paul Stalti.

Bowling Green Neighborhood Home.

The Bowling Green Neighborhood Association has leased the four-story building at 45 West Street, between Morris and Rector Streets, for use as its community home and health centre for the benefit of the large tenement house population in that part of the city. The building is in the centre of the Syrian colony. It will be extensively altered. Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd were the brokers in the lease.

Private House Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mary K. Potter, represented by William H. Falconer, to Louise F. Kiesewetter, the four-story dwelling at 11 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for Sumner Gerard the four-story dwelling at 250 West Seventy-second Street to A. M. P. Smith, and for Louise Veltin 163 West Seventy-third Street to A. H. Campbell.

Realty Notes.

The Finnish Workers Educational Association of Manhattan took title, subject to a $75,000 mortgage, to the former Columbia Club property 2,056 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of 127th Street, 49.11 by 110.

The six-story Benedict apartment house at 80 Washington Square East, 56 by 100, was transferred by the Premier Holding Corporation to the Benedict Apartment Corporation, subject to a mortgage of $100,000.

Harry J. Rogers, formerly with A. V. Amy & Co., has opened an office at 149 Broadway, in the Singer Building.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet on Thursday night at 147 East 125th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

West Broadway, 341, e s, 50 ft n of Grand St, 25x50, one-story frame building and vacant; Malden Lane Savings Bank against C. N. Shurman Investing Co. et al.; Roelker, B. & S., attorneys; due, $8,028.71; taxes, &c., $102; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

117th St, 129 West, n s, 322 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, five-story flat; M. O. Sage against Isidor Reis et al.; De Forest Bros., attorneys; due, $16,856.09; taxes, &c., $301.60; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Harry M. Moses.

122d St, 307-311 East, n s, 108.6 ft e of 2d Av, 58.8x100.11, one-story building, leasehold; executor's sale, estate of John T. Brady, deceased, to John C. Foster for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

42d St, 129 West, for a two-story factory, 20x100.5; E. M. Anderson, 80 West 40th St, owner; M. Howells and J. G. Rogers, 470 4th Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

5th Av, w s, between 11th and 12th Sts, for an outdoor pulpit; First Presbyterian Church in the City of New York, owner; Trowbridge & Ackerman, 25 West 44th St, architects; cost, $2,000.

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(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

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3D AV, n e corner of 82d St, 82.2x

20,000 Regular Daily Travelers

THIS number represents nearly as many individual homes in which some member of the family is in business in New York City, and the same number of bona fide testimonials that Long Island is likeable as a place of winter residence.

These figures represent the number of daily commuters on the Long Island R. R. in February, which number is augmented in summer by over 10,000,—people who are in business in New York City and who come to Long Island in summer to enjoy the admirable climate and outdoor life.

These people have been broad and thorough in testing Long Island as a place for winter residence, and this great number should be proof positive to you of Long Island's growing popularity for year 'round residence.

Why not join this great circle of satisfied home lovers who have become part of the life on Long Island?

"A Move to Long Island Is a Wise Move"

SACRIFICE $8,500 LAKESIDE ALL YEAR HOME
Will Make Terms to Suit—Must Sell Now.

A beautiful home on high ridge overlooking lakes, hills, and other fine homes. Actual rights to lakes go with this property. There are nine rooms, three baths, every modern appointment. Has tremendous living room with open fireplace, sleeping porches and big, shady verandas. In faultless neighborhood within easy commutation of New York. Sacrificing to effect quick sale.
Address or Telephone F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, for Appointment to See Property. Tel. 1521 Cort.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FREE EXCURSION
NEXT SUNDAY
and on
WEEK DAYS

TO THE UP-TO-DATE INDUSTRIAL TOWN WHERE WE ARE OFFERING ABSOLUTELY HIGH—DRY—LEVEL AND CLEARED BUILDING AND SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT LOTS ON THE REMARKABLY EASY PLAN OF

10 Cts. Per Week

TEN CENTS PER WEEK (OR AS MUCH MORE AS YOU CARE TO PAY WEEKLY) WILL PAY FOR, AND $58.00 (AND UP) IS THE PRICE OF ABSOLUTELY HIGH, DRY, LEVEL AND CLEARED LOTS (25x100) AT BOUND BROOK SOUTH, BENEFITED BY THE FOUR GREAT RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY. CENTRAL LEHIGH VALLEY, PHILADELPHIA READING AND BALTIMORE & OHIO; 100 TRAINS DAILY. BOUND BROOK HAS TWO BANKS, TWO BIG STORES, TROLLEYS, BOARD OF TRADE AND COUNTLESS HOMES AND MANSIONS; 14 FACTORIES AND PLANTS. FREE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE. WHY NOT GROW VEGETABLES ON THE LOTS YOU BUY, AND PROFIT ON THEM WHILE PAYING FOR THEM? FREE TRIPS EVERY DAY DURING THE WEEK. WRITE, CALL OR PHONE FOR FREE TICKETS AND PARTICULARS.

Brooks Inter-State Realty Corp'n
45 West 34th St., N. Y.
Phones: Greeley 186-187.
Office Hours, 9 to 5 Saturday, 9 to 3:30

Farm $10 Monthly

Attractive 5 and 6 room, new, all-year houses; interior nicely painted; water; electricity on farms 150 and 220 feet deep; some on river front; vegetables all planted. Price $1,495 to $1,695; small amount down, balance $10 or $15 monthly; only one hour from station and stores. Also, water front farms $590, $5 monthly. Picturesque Hillsdale, 4 miles from Palisades; 42 minutes from tunnel; commute, 13c. Excursion from this office daily and Sunday, 11.30 and 1 o'clock. CHAS. VAN WAGONEN, Builder, 206-208 Broadway; phone 2294 Cort.

Ideal Home with Garage.

Price $5,500. Cash required $500. House has 7 large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook with open fireplace and tiled floor. Sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling, dining room; spacious pizza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath, steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches. Good transportation, 35 minutes out. Large plot, all conveniences. Owing to business changes must sell this home which was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared.
Full particulars, R. K. DYAS,
Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES BLANK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 8th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of delicatessen supplies, butter machine, butter dishes, glass jars, tubs, counters, scales, platform scale, desk, chairs, safe, fixtures, &c., etc.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.
M. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM KERNER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 8th, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 24 W. 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of coats and suits finished and in the course of manufacture, trimmings, woolens, piece goods, silks, satins, linings, fine up-to-date, fully equipped plant of machinery, motors, power tables, very fine office partition, showroom fixtures, and other fixtures, &c.
BENJAMIN SIEGEL, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 290 Broadway, New York.

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UPPER PALISADES
FOR SALE

On Hudson Palisades front, north of Alpine, N. J., about 45 acres of land, cleared and finely improved, with large, modern mansion, (20 rooms, 6 baths;) also two employes' cottages and complete outbuildings, walled flower garden, vegetable gardens and pasture lands. Mansion commands superb views of river and Westchester County, and has picturesque surroundings.
Apply for particulars to
JOHN F. SCOTT,
47 West 34th Street.
Telephone Greeley 924.

MONTCLAIR

$9,000 Unusual opportunity; new white Colonial house; centre hall; large living room with fireplace; sun porch; dining room; butlery; all gas kitchen; 4 bedrooms, sleeping porch; tiled bath; steam; electric; good size plot; choice neighborhood. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna. Ph. 675 Mtc.

SUMMER HOMES

Asbury Park and Deal Beach, Allenhurst and Interlaken and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
LIA ROSS AGENCY.
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst.

Cranford, N. J. Three beautiful detached houses, just finished; each 7 rooms, bath; most attractive surroundings in best neighborhood; $6,800 to $7,800; terms.
Lincoln Park Section.
Droescher-Owner, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

By the Sea
A GENTLEMAN'S
SUMMER HOME
AT NEW LONDON, CONN.
FOR SALE or TO RENT FURNISHED
BEST HARBOR
FOR SAIL OR MOTOR BOATS

To close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; water front; private dock and best anchorage on the coast; 10 mosquitoes required. Address Owner, New London, Conn., two acres; trees; house 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; three hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address Fonda, Room 1822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d Street, New York City.

Choice Building Sites.
Fully Restricted, Water, Light and Drainage.
HOUSES AND LANDS
For Sale or Rent with Shore Privileges.
HARRY C. FROST, Sound Beach, Ct.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

SEASHORE BUNGALOW.

Large rooms, bathroom; up-to-date in every detail; water, gas, electricity; select neighborhood; large garden plot; five minutes' walk to restricted bathing beach; greatest bargain of the year for $3,200; house alone would cost $1,000 more if built at today's prices; only 40 minutes out; will sell on easy terms to responsible party as low as $250 cash, balance same as rent. B. Jones, Room 910, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

$100 CASH BUYS

attractive five-room house, improvements; full price, $2,375; free use of my two acres adjoining for farming; 35 minutes out; near depot. Jacobson, 71 West 35th St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Now Ready for Occupancy.
30 IRVING PLACE,
S. E. Cor. 16th St.

Part or all of about 30,000 square feet in modern fireproof building; lowest insurance in city; most central location to express and local subway station; suite of two floors, store and basement with private stairway communication; four elevators; suitable for silk, linens and Japanese houses. For further particulars write or call
IRVING H. WOLFE, 225 West 39th St.
'Phone Bryant 6306.

EMMET ARCADE
S. W. Corner 59th & Madison Av.
Stores, Large & Small Offices to Let
Elevator and Steam Heat.
Apply on premises.

STORE FOR RENT

Bet. 30th & 42d Sts., nr. B'way. Exceptional chance for a merchant. Good lease and low rent.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
1 West 34th St. Greeley 949.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MANUFACTURERS

100,000 Square Foot
FACTORY
between New York and Newark on Penn. R. R.
A-1 condition; all improvements; 3 acres of land; 8 well lighted buildings.
FOR SALE OR LEASE
Suitable for Munitions Plant
LONG REALTY CO.
68 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

LOFT 247-253 W. 19th St.
WITH FINE LIGHT.
7,500 sq. ft. to Floor.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av.
Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth. Or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

We have plans and full information at our office in regard to APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
Call, write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. Tel. 7240 Col.

THE LORRAINE
FIFTH AVE. AT FORTY-FIFTH ST.
An Apartment to Sublet for the Summer at reduced rental, with option of leasing Oct. 1st.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60
MANHATTAN—East Side.

SUITABLE FOR
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
DOCTOR'S OFFICES
Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
34 WEST 51ST ST.
EUGENE A. WALSH
66 EAST 123D STREET,
or Premises. Phone 1517 Harlem.

BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED.
TIEBOUT COURT APTS.
2317-2321 Tiebout Ave.
3-4 ROOMS Every improvement. South of 184th St. 3 blocks east of Concourse.
MODERATE RENTALS.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
5 ROOMS $36.
6 ROOMS $48.
Class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows and three exposures to each suite. Rates, $20 and up; also weekly rates. Breakfast and dinner, $6 weekly (optional).
HOTEL NORMANDIE, 118 West 72d St.
One block from subway express and elevated sta. All cars and bus lines. References.

THE LORRAINE
FIFTH AVE. AT FORTY-FIFTH ST.
An Apartment to Sublet for the Summer at reduced rental, with option of leasing Oct. 1st.

To Sublet—6 Rooms,
817 West End Ave.
10th floor, overlooking Hudson River. Immediate possession.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
B'WAY, COR. 80TH ST.

To Sublet—4 Rooms,
321 West 55th St.
Completely Furnished. Immediate Occupancy. Apply Apartment 62 or Phone Columbus 2960

REAL ESTATE

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1132.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.
$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y.
Country Home League,
40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

56TH ST., (4th and Lexington Avs.)—Small 3-story brownstone, 9 rooms and bathroom, $20,000. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St. Murray Hill 8100.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

City Island waterfront; all-year-round residences, country and city advantages; Borough of Bronx, New York City; $8,250 to $12,000; small payments down. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house; bath, gas, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Lane, Box 275 Times Downtown.

Handsome home of 7 rooms and bath, modern, up-to-date improvements; large, airy rooms, water, gas, heat, electric, &c.; garden plot; will sell for $17 monthly and small amount down to reliable party. B. Owner, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful little all-year country home for $6,500; living and dining rooms and glassinclosed porch; kitchen and pantry; 3 bedrooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat, electricity; in old estate in exclusive neighborhood, on high ground; for sale; terms if desired; or will rent; occupancy in June; lakes and country clubs near by; 40-minute commutation trains from 42d St. Write for pictures and further information to Room 604, Astor Trust Building, 501 5th Av., New York, or phone Vanderbilt 2174.

ROCHELLE HEIGHTS,
NEW ROCHELLE.
Choice residence lots, restricted property, all improvements; building inducements; easy terms; seven minutes by trolley car from New York, New Haven & Hartford or New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Stations, New Rochelle. Address M. de Brahant, Secretary, "S. R. I." Community, Woolworth Building. Telephone Barclay 7266.

IRVINGTON, NEW YORK.—One mile from station; two acres, 13-room house; stable; asking price, $7,500; will make very easy terms. Apply to Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av. Telephone 8530 Murray Hill.

FOR SALE.
BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES.
NEAR THE WATER.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
Tel. 3498 Murray Hill. 30 E. 42d St.

MOUNT VERNON.
Nearly new stucco house, every convenience; near station, trolley, schools and churches. Must be sold. Cost $15,000. LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

OLD SHORT HILLS.
Comfortably furnished house, 13 rooms; all modern improvements; fruit and vegetable garden, garage; $250 season or for sale. W. P. Neel, Box 152, Millburn, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CHEAP SUMMER HOME—FARMS.
Colonial 12-room house; 185 acres; near big lake; $15 an acre. Substantial 10-room house; 70 acres, including 15-acre lake; valuable woodland; $3,000.
Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

FARM WANTED, six-room house, all improvements, 5 to 7 acres planted, one hour from New York City, commuting facilities. Write full particulars to J. C., 14 East 29th St.

Modern house, commuting distance; monthly installments; small cash payment. Responsible. W 190 Times.

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TOP LOFT,
in perfect order, for rent.
9 and 11 East 37th St.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,
414 Madison Av., New York City.

$45.—Large, light office, 16x80; steam; overlooking park; 42 Union Square East, one flight up; suitable for resident buyers silk jobbing trade or decorators; references. Inquire H. Eifert.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5864 Rector.

Ground floor loft, with wood-working machinery, live steam and power; 60x70. C 241 Times Downtown.

36th, 62 West.—Parlor to let for business; part or whole.

Store to Let.—16 West 47th; suitable milliner, modiste.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Berkshire Hills—Country residence, 11 rooms, bath, hot, cold running water; elegantly furnished; garage; healthful; grounds, heart mountains; excellent view; reasonable rent season. Further particulars apply Hallenbeck, 132 West 16th St., N. Y. City.

Caldwell, N. J.—Eight-room, comfortably furnished house; sleeping porch; large vegetable and flower garden, planted; from June to Oct. 1, $450; can be seen by appointment. Address 34 Ravine Av. Phone 407-R, Caldwell.

Waterfront—private beach and dock, furnished cottage, 7 rooms, bath, running water, electricity, wide veranda, $250 season. Box 634, Stonington, Conn.

Belle Harbor, Near Ocean.—Beautiful house, sublet; reasonable. R. D., 104 East 14th St.

Summer Homes Wanted.

Furnished cottage wanted, three bedrooms, bath, Westchester; no children; moderate rental. Address Apt. 63, 103 West 75th St.

REAL ESTATE

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-bungalow, just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom; extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range with improved hot-water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot-water heat; spacious porches, front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash; balance very easy monthly payments.
B. Bargain, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Beautiful new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms; nicely finished; open brick fireplace; paneled walls; beamed ceilings; steam heat, water, gas, &c.; connecting bath with bedrooms; modern kitchen; large porch overlooking bay; fine view; 1 block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches near by; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $250 down; $18 monthly. For further information write Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

Nice small farm with a good 5-room house and garden plot, with room for small poultry raising; house needs a little fixing up; will make a good year-around home for family wanting such place; stores, schools, churches near by; $100 cash and $10 monthly; price $1,675. B. James, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

AT DOUGLASTON PARK.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Attractive eight-room dwelling, on high ground; every modern convenience; owner moving West; offers to sell or rent; price $8,750; rent $70 per month.
W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. Phone 7294 Barclay.

$500 for little old house, now located in a restricted neighborhood, to be moved on 2 lots near bay, making an ideal spot for boating, bathing and fishing; will sell complete for $1,200, with all water privileges, &c.; easy terms. Write for further details to "Old House," Box 279 Times Downtown.

ROADHOUSE AND HOTEL.
Just the place for this business; house 20 large rooms; big garage; property takes in square block, having four road frontages; shore front rights; 40 minutes out L. I., best section; price $11,8.0; some cash, balance mortgage. Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Small hilltop bungalow; fine view; garden plot, &c.; near depot and harbor; makes pretty Summer home; $100 cash; balance easy. Hilltop Bungalow, Box 264 Times Downtown.

Farmingdale.—Large house; stable; good land; suitable for residence or boarding house; raise your own vegetables; 500 students near by; sacrifice; $250 down. Clark, Suite 1200, 45 West 34th St., New York.

Small Farm, (Farmingdale.)—Best soil; near Agricultural College and station, trolley; water and electric light; 45 minutes from City Hall; $10 down, $5 per month. Geiger, 45 West 34th St., New York.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

Attractive five-room bungalow; full cellar; near station; one hour out; overlooking the Sound; price $1,500; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Browne, Box 273, Times Downtown.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $450 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

$5 monthly buys my 2-acre farm; hour from city; large town; near depot; only $25 cash. Nolan, Box 289 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 12 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

For rent, a beautiful country home, twelve rooms, bath; new house, old Colonial style; large sun parlor; all improvements, with seven acres of ground; garden all ready planted; 10 minutes from station; trains run to New York every 15 minutes; garage; this is an exceptionally fine home for a New York business man; has to be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of Frank Linke, 227 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Plainfield 157.

TO SUBURBAN HOMESEEKERS.
"RIDGEWOOD,"
"The Garden Spot of New Jersey,"
will interest you. Write for useful illustrated booklet; also for information.
Secretary, Business Men's Association, Ridgewood, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

New house among big trees, choice location, Plainfield; big living room, sleeping porch, 3 baths, white trim, silver fixtures; every modern convenience; very high grade; $7,500; terms like rent. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Gentleman's country estate for rent, safe distance from coal, 50 minutes from New York, near station; large house, ten bedrooms; high elevation; extensive view; lawns, woodlands, and gardens. Room 1008, 64 Wall St.

IN PARK SECTION, West Englewood, a delightful place to live; convenient and restricted. For the two greatest bargains in this beautiful residential park write or see OWNER ONLY, 9 Ogden Av., W. Englewood.

FOR RENT—FARM LANDS.—Any part of 300 acres of land suited to corn, potatoes, or wheat right at railroad station; 31 miles out; chance for big commercial operation; rent $10 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

At Rutherford, N. J., new house, 6 rooms, tile bath, parquet floors, sleeping porch, large plot, hill section; only $4,500; terms $500 cash, $30 monthly; last one. Van Winkle Co.

Attractive new homes, 6-7 rooms, steam, electricity, tiled baths, parquet floors, gas kitchens, fireplaces; $4,800 to $5,800; $500 down. Shaffer, 725 Main St., Hackensack.

$2,700 buys my modern home, all improvements; near station and trolley; half hour out; small payment down; balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

NINE-ROOM HOUSE and barn on two lots, 110 Grace Street, Jersey City; reasonable. Kramer, Dewey Avenue, West Brighton, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

OLD SHORT HILLS.
Comfortably furnished house, 13 rooms; all modern improvements; fruit and vegetable garden, garage; $250. Reasonable terms. W. P. Neel, Box 152, Millburn, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CHEAP SUMMER HOME—FARMS.
Colonial 12-room house; 185 acres; near big lake; $15 an acre. Substantial 10-room house; 70 acres, including 15-acre lake; valuable woodland; $3,000.
Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

FARM WANTED, six-room house, all improvements, 5 to 7 acres planted, one hour from New York City, commuting facilities. Write full particulars to J. C., 14 East 29th St.

Modern house, commuting distance; monthly installments; small cash payment. Responsible. W 190 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TOP LOFT,
in perfect order, for rent.
9 and 11 East 37th St.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,
414 Madison Av., New York City.

$45.—Large, light office, 16x80; steam; overlooking park; 42 Union Square East, one flight up; suitable for resident buyers silk jobbing trade or decorators; references. Inquire H. Eifert.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5864 Rector.

Ground floor loft, with wood-working machinery, live steam and power; 60x70. C 241 Times Downtown.

36th, 62 West.—Parlor to let for business; part or whole.

Store to Let.—16 West 47th; suitable milliner, modiste.

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Furnished.

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Summer Homes Wanted.

Furnished cottage wanted, three bedrooms, bath, Westchester; no children; moderate rental. Address Apt. 63, 103 West 75th St.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Distinctive, well-furnished home; excellent studio; large, cool living and bed rooms; side yard with shade trees; moderate rent, June to November; references required. Tel. Chelsea 4145. 29 West 14th.

City—Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.)
Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

House to Let.—Suitable for studios, dwelling, or business. 56 University Place, between 11th and 12th Sts.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

309 FIFTH AVENUE.
Attractively furnished apartment, consisting 2 large rooms, dressing room, and bath, to lease completely furnished. Janitor on premises.

5TH AV., 673, (corner 53d St.)—Smartly furnished 2-room and bath apartment, club and valet service, for Summer; $125 monthly. Apply Mr. Wise.

5TH AV., 749.—Attractive 2-room apartment, with service, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 8796.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Attractively furnished, cool apartment for rent until Oct. 1; eight rooms and bath; night and day elevator service; tenant leaving for Plattsburg. Telephone Stuyvesant 820, or call at premises.

19TH, 146 EAST.—2 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; famous 19th St. block; garden and window boxes; $85 per month; references required. Tel. Gramercy 3078.

127 EAST 34TH ST.
Furnished apartment; two rooms, bath; maid attendance; $40. Folsom, 127 East 34th.

408, (Near 5th Ave.)—Attractive apartment to sublet; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; piano, Victrola. Apply Falco, 505 5th Av.

Apartments, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from subway, $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

EAST 40S.—Bright and cool apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, $92.50; unfurnished, $72.50. Falco, 505 5th Av.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Three large, handsome rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125 monthly.

PARK AV., 568.—To sublet, furnished, until Oct. 1, bachelor apartment, ground floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 9064.

SUBLET—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, cheap; board; summer. Telephone Riverside 6826.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., 56 WEST.—THREE ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHEN; ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED; $100. APARTMENT 18.

48D, 26 WEST.—Three beautiful rooms, maid service, October, $85; gentlemen. Vanderbilt 4140.

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.
Two-room bachelor apartments.
Moderate rents.
Ashforth & Co., 501 Fifth Av.

45TH ST., 341 WEST. (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

46TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large, unusual studio apartment; very reasonable. Telephone 3556 Bryant.

19 WEST 54TH ST.
Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, $115, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. JOHN 5700.

55TH ST., 140 WEST.—$75 month, furnished, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; May-October.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms, housekeeping, Steinway grand, handsomely furnished, June to October; less than present rent; call or telephone Columbus 2028.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Studio, bath, for light housekeeping; good north light; from May to October, or take lease.

57TH ST., 329 WEST.—Newly furnished apartment; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; light, airy. Barbour.

59TH, 200 WEST.—3-room apt., kitchenette, bath, until October; $100 month. 7E.

74TH ST., Corner Amsterdam Av., (Hotel Berkley.)—To sublet, an elegantly furnished two-room outside apartment, from May 15 to Oct. 1. For appointment phone M. R. Ellis, Franklin 192.

75TH ST., (West End Av., 324.)—Elegant parlor floor; very reasonable; cool neighborhood.

78TH, 101 WEST.—3 rooms, attractively furnished, to sublet. Call morning or evening. Cook.

83D, 1 WEST, Corner Central Park West.—6 rooms, attractively furnished, housekeeping apartment; entirely adults only; Summer months; immediate occupancy; top floor; elevator service; southern and western exposure; rooms unusually large, light, airy; fine piano player; everything excellent condition; $110 month; references. Schuyler 4650. Appointment Apt. 7 west.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Exquisite home, 8-room apartment; baby grand; $150. Freeman.

87TH, 307 WEST.—One-three room suites, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $35-$55.

91ST, 5 WEST.—Cool, airy, 5-room furnished apartment, 2 baths; references required; telephone Riverside 9829 for appointment. Apt. 5-E.

92D, 108 WEST.—Seven-room apartment, completely furnished; reasonable. Arrance. Telephone 5399 Riverside.

92D ST., 214 WEST.—Six windows facing Broadway; less than rent. River. 2709.

95TH ST., 336 WEST.—Six-room front apartment to sublet to adults, May 15 to Sept. 15; one door from Riverside; express subway; no dogs; no agents; references; $70; seen by appointment. Telephone Riverside 7389.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Sublet for the Summer, beautifully furnished seven large rooms, corner apartment; all light outside rooms; references required. Sixth floor south.

96TH, 35 WEST.—Elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; all outside rooms; two baths; concessions; south and west exposure. Malnek.

101ST, 206 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL. Three floors from B'way. Tel. 9575 River. High-class, newly furnished 5-6-7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; maid service, all-night elevator, and telephone; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly.

101ST, 229 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractively, completely furnished housekeeping; five beautiful rooms; $125.

113TH ST., 611 WEST. (Near Riverside Drive.)—Six rooms, attractive apartment, June 1 to Sept. 15, $90 month, furnished; references necessary. Apartment 64. Phone 6027 Morningside.

113TH, 601 WEST. (Apt. 5D.)—6-room apartment, 2 baths; beautifully furnished; immediate possession; June 1; references required; reasonable rate to desirable party.

118TH ST., 517 WEST. (Apartment 52.)—Five-room apartment; beautifully furnished; southern exposure; May 15 to Oct. 1.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 7 room apartment; piano, linen, china, silver; clean and comfortable; near Riverside; $85 to Sept. 15. Davidson, Apt. 72.

119TH, 419 WEST.—8 rooms, all front, south; kitchenette; immediate possession. Hildreth.

124TH, 533 WEST.—Sublet handsomely furnished apartment; piano and all modern improvements.

124TH, 520 WEST, Apt. 45.—Beautifully furnished; 4 rooms, bath; $50; references.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Lovely outside seven-room apartment, completely furnished, facing Riverside Drive; party leaving city; very reasonable. Heck, Apartment 54.

143D, 519 WEST.—6 rooms, completely furnished; all conveniences. Apply Superintendent.

181ST, 535 WEST.—5-room elevator apartment, comfortably furnished, $55; June-October. Mayers.

168TH, 667 WEST, (Apt. 3C.)—Large, light four-room elevator apartment; call mornings before 11. Disbrow.

181ST AND FORT WASHINGTON AV., (The Hazelhurst.)—Eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished; $80; June to October. Apply on premises, Apt. 66.

190TH, 559 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, furnished. June 1 to Oct. 1. Apt. 4E.

18T CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
HOTEL CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

APTS. OF THE WILSONIA,
228-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
FOR TENANTS OF
UNQUESTIONABLE CHARACTER ONLY.
3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, $50 & up monthly. $14 & up weekly; completely equipped.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
Phone and elevator service. Maid service optional. Very central location, near subway, "L," 5th Ave. bus and street cars. References absolutely essential.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
Handsomely furnished; any period; Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS,
176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, specialist, 286 Amsterdam Av., (73d.) Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4385.

ARTIST'S 5-room gorgeous elevator apartment, all windows facing Riverside Drive, Cahan, 603 West 140th. Telephone 8467 Audubon.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,128, (74th St.)—Attractively furnished two-room, bath apartment; maid service; $80 month; references.

BUSINESS WOMAN having a handsomely furnished 6-room apartment on Washington Heights, overlooking Hudson River, would share with another business woman or congenial couple. Phone before 6, Bryant 2548.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Corner apartment overlooking park; six rooms, bath; cool, attractively furnished; until October. Apply Superintendent.

CLAREMONT AV., 39. — (Housekeeping suite;) three or four beautiful, outside corner rooms; magnificent views of Hudson; call mornings or evenings. Apt. 114.

HANDSOMELY furnished two-room apartment, heart of city, each room 21x41, three large windows to room; southern exposure; high ceilings; ideal for Summer; rent $125 month; short period or until December. 4487 Vanderbilt, mornings.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMEN

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT-DETROIT, 1916, sporting model, 6-cyl. Continental motor, wire wheels, large trunk; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; $825; no dealers. K 185 Times.

BUICK 1916, little six roadster; perfect condition; $720. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morn. 376.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
MARMON "34," 1916, TOURING.
Flat "25-35" Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915.
MERCER 1915 Roadster, New Silvertowns.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
PIERCE ARROW "38," TOURING.
SAXON, 1917, ROADSTER, 6-CYL.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC eight, seven-passenger touring, private; all new tires, one extra; new top; insurance; excellent condition; no dealers; $1,250. Call, or write Corbin, care of O'Keeffe Co., 405 Lexington Av., N. Y.

CADILLAC 1915, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger; perfect condition; sacrifice. 5322 Columbus. Karp.

CADILLAC, 1914, 7-passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625 Bryant 5392. Rumlls.

Cadillac 1916 limousine car in first-class condition. Apply G. R. Beach, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.

CADILLAC 1914 five passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1914 five-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

CARS TRADED IN FOR STANDARD "8s."

ONE 1917 SUPER-SIX CABRIOLET, RUN 400 MILES.

1915 MERCER TOUR. AND A SPDSTER.

ONE 1915 CHALMERS CABRIOLET.

1912 LOCOMOBILE, FIVE-PASSENGER.

1910 RENAULT TOURING.

THE ABOVE CARS ALL IN A1 RUNNING CONDITION.

DEMONSTRATION AND TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

DUFFY MOTORS CORPORATION,

1,920 BROADWAY, CORNER 64TH ST.

P. J. UHLFELDER, MANAGER USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

CHALMERS, 1914, Master Six Touring; first-class order; sacrifice price, $400; Chalmers, 1913, six-cylinder touring, fine condition, $300. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, at 56th St.

CHEVROLET, 1916, Royal Mail Roadster; perfect in every respect; $400. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 176.

CLEARANCE SALE.

1917 Studebaker.	1916 Elcar Chummy.
1916 Overland.	1915 Scripps Booth.
1916 Lozier.	1914 Hupmobile R'ster.
1916 Oldsmobile.	1914 Michigan.

USED CAR DEPT.
1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

DODGE BROTHERS
Runabout and Touring Cars.
All have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

FORD runabout, bought new last August; A1 condition. Can be seen Chelsea Storage, 112 West 10th. Call Madison Square 5018.

HUDSON, Super Six, $1,150, like new. National Twin Six, 1916, $1,300; run 2,000 miles. Z 370 Times Annex.

HUDSON 1916 six-passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1917 three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1917 three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1916 six-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE 1917 SEDAN.
H. A. L. 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER RACING CAR.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

1915 LOCOMOBILE, 6-48.
7-passenger touring; only used 8 months; runs and looks like new; equipped with wire wheels; guaranteed perfect condition; reasonable offer accepted. 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38; used one season carefully; has electric self-starter, lights, shock absorbers, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1914 48 7-P., seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 two-passenger Newport runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 two-passenger Newport runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

A Mercer runabout, Chandler runabout, National Highway car, Cadillac, Studebaker, Hup., others; limousine, landaulet bodies at your price; one-man tops; cheap; top envelopes $1. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

MERCER, 1917, six-passenger touring car, painted gray, with natural wood wheels; equipment includes speedometer, bumper, clock, Klaxon horn, and two extra rims; (No. 1827.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,801 Broadway, New York.

MERCER, (new 1917,) sporting model, finished in green, never been driven; will sell reduction list price; good reason for selling. Z 368 Times Annex.

OLDSMOBILE Sedan, 1916, four passenger. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE sedan, 1916, four-passenger. Marmon New York Co.10 West 62d St.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car, seating seven; 1915 Stearns-Knight Touring, with wire wheels; 1916 Overland Roadster; 1916 Dodge Roadster; 1916 Overland 5 Pass. Touring Car; 1915 Buick Roadster. Prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

OVERLAND town cars, "Knights" and four and six cylinders, $550 to $1,600; (swell bodies.) Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway, near 57th.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet run 6,000 miles; perfect condition. Columbus 5322, Karp, 1790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 6322. Karp, 1790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 five-passenger phaeton. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD 1916 five-passenger phaeton. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW Touring 1914 38s; starter, light; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 9869.

PIERCE-ARROW seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW seven- passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

RACEABOUTS, UP TO DATE, $350 to $550.
Fast, classy, and beautifully painted; all good shoes; some with electric starters and all with electric lights; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

A REO TOURING, $425;
5-passenger; electric self-starter, lighting; mechanically perfect. J. Lohner, 808 West 79th.

REO ROADSTER, 1917, practically new, run less than 3,000 miles, $700. 150 West 55th.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 15TH ST.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, beautiful 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; appearance and condition like new; has slip covers, electric starter, lights; $775. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 two-passenger coupe. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

STEARNS 1915 three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL;
run only 200 miles; big discount;
we also have one or two
very good 1916 models.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 Coupe slightly used; 1916 Overland Touring Car; 1916 Willys-Knight Touring, a car that improves with use; 1915 Paige 6 cyl. Touring Car; 1915 Buick Touring; 1915 Reo Runabout. Now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

WINTON, 6, 1913; fully equipped; electric lights and self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th St.

WINTON light 6, touring car; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th St.

$1,850 BUYS PACKARD TWIN "6" touring car, 1915; run less than 6,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES
ALL STANDARD MAKES.
TIRES AND TUBES.
AT THE RIGHT PRICE.
COME LOOK US OVER.
S. H. PHILLIPS, 1,965 B'WAY, NR. 67TH ST.
AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES

TRAILER BUSINESS IS HERE.
Your customers need them; we build them in 2, 3½ and 5 ton capacities for heavy duty, and half and one-ton for light work; TERRITORY OPEN FOR IMMEDIATE ACCEPTANCE. Arcadia Trailer Corporation, Newark, New York.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
229 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 3258 Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST. — Slight knowledge stenography; five years' experience; office detail; good figurer; initiative; dependable; advancement; $14. O 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Good executive, for important position; over 15 years' experience; good references. N 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, office manager controlling accounts; entire charge, real estate, renting, collecting, mercantile; references. Beekmar 4099. O 273 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, with knowledge of stenography and general office work; several years' experience; reference. K 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER (assistant) and typist; capable, trustworthy, and energetic girl desires connection with growing firm. Goldberg, 184 West 129th St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; Christian; reference; $15. O 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Business and high school education; several years' experience. V 385 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (teacher's training,) typist, business experience, desires position. O 263 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Swiss as lady's traveling companion or first-class lady's maid; excellent dressmaker, hair dresser, packer, and traveler; highly recommended by the noblest English ladies; age 30; disengaged now. Please address O. K., 50422, care of Orell Fuesli-Publishing, Zurich, Switzerland.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR-SECRETARY.—5 years' experience, correspondent, understanding bookkeeping, modern filing systems; refined; excellent references; take charge small office; uptown preferred, not essential. A. M., Western Union, 187 E. 23d.

DRAPER seeks position, private cutting, fitting. Miss Marcio, 2,087 Belmont Av.

DRESSMAKER.—From finest establishment, absolutely highly competent; gives the right touch, style, finish; preferring country; would sew for private family; reduction; reference. K 138 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced young teacher, who has traveled extensively, desires position as resident tutor during Summer months; no objection to leaving city; excellent references. X 203 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting Governess, English; knowledge French, would take child out park; experienced teaching children; references, Phone 9 to 3 P. M. Audubon 2250. Apt. 12½.

GOVERNESS, Swiss, French, German, English speaking, wishes position to children; best reference. Beekmar 4099. 40 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting governess, French; knowledge English, Spanish; desires position. Morningside 2707. Apt. 41.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced; best references. V 291 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2½ years' experience, accurate figurer, good penman; $8. O 262 Times Downtown.

POST in country, to travel, secretary, companion, chaperon, or tutor; university graduate; small salary if surroundings congenial. Udina, Times Harlem.

SALESWOMAN.—Wanted, opportunity to sell stockings or silk petticoats on commission basis to private individuals in Boston and vicinity. Box Z 244 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER. — Many years' export experience; office details; responsible position. O 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper, Secretary, Confidential Assistant.—Highly educated; eight years' oil, banking, editorial experience; capable assuming responsibilities; age 24; references; $18. O 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wellesley graduate, story, letter writer; stenographer; makes words, act 'ay one wants; daring, imaginative, conservative judgment. A 454 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School graduate; 3 years' mercantile, real estate experience; operat3 switchboard; versed up-to-date office methods; legible penman; $12. V 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—7 years' contracting, automobile experience; knowledge bookkeeping; 24; not afraid work; neat personality; quick grasping ideas; highest credentials; $15. O 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—3 years' experience; rapid and conscientious worker; salary $12. I. Goldstein, 1,541 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED AS STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY; KNOWLEDGE FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH. K 128 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious, neat worker, desires position; chance for advancement. Henrietta Thiry, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement. Monica Broadhurst, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; energetic worker; $10. Miss T., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' law, insurance, mercantile experience; thoroughly competent. O 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good education; conscientious worker; $12. Miss W., 1605 Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, engineering, electrical contracting; other technical lines; $25-$30. O 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience, exceptional ability, good education; excellent references. V 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, 4 years' experience. $12; prefer Brooklyn. O 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner (18,) two years' experience office routine; good education; $12. O 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employe; $12. O 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Rapid, accurate, beginner neat; excellent school record; $8. O 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate, willing; knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate; $15. Franklin 3862.

STENOGRAPHER.—Executive ability; extensive experience; intelligence above average; salary $22. X 206 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionalability; thoroughly efficient, educated, initiative, clean cut; $18. V 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; high school graduate. B. J. G., 132 West 112th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, File Clerk, Office Worker.—Three years' experience; courteous; good memory; soft voice; $9. O 233, Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable handling busy board, refined, Christian, $9-$10. V 390 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wishes position; 2 years' experience. O 261 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Typewriting, clerical work; young lady, 2½ years' law experience; competent, ambitious. V 338 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, 17, with thorough knowledge of office practice; salary $8. V 395 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced; rapid, neat, accurate, neat work. C 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, good appearance, well educated, desires clerical position or office assistant; ambitious, willing. Address E. P., W 196 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, with places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 814 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9168.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.— Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, age 28, married; eight years' practical experience in all phases of cost and general accounting, possessing initiative and executive ability, university graduate; salary $1,500 per annum. V 386 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5656.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 1227.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, experienced, periodical audits; keeps books for firms without bookkeepers; lowest rates. W 81 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, desires part-time work with C. P. A. V 388 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, all around office clerk, 20; $12. K 137 Times.

ATTENDANT.—Refined Swedish masseur, 25, strong and healthy, with military training, wants position; willing to travel. K 126 Times.

BANKING and Investment House.—Young man, 22, New York University students, desires connection; will start at bottom if necessary to prove ability. F., O 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Understands trial balances, journal entries, reserves and control accounts, up to date office methods, cost work; moderate salary. O 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) experienced, high calibre, trial balance, financial statements, excellent handwriting, executive ability; salary $20. V 389 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 21, high school graduate, experienced bookkeeper, desires position in commission house. W 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, Commerce High graduate, 18, seeks position with advancement. O 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, employed daytime, wants work, any kind, nights, Saturday afternoons. V 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) student of accounting, wishes position evenings after 6 o'clock. O 256 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, married, commercial and Wall St. experience ten years. O 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) five years' experience, excellent penman, conscientious worker; references. C 282 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) wishes position office of a reliable firm. W 192 Times.

BUTLER, colored; four years at last place; private or boarding house. Telephone Riverside 6963 M.

BUTLER.—Swede, 34, wishes position small family; references; $60. Knapp, 2,131 B'way.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, single man, (26,) desires position with private party; experienced driver and good mechanic; Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Cadillac, or any make car; highly recommended. Answer Svensson, care Sinott, 139 West 90th. Telephone 8594 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; American, 28; exceptionally careful; neat appearing; very good wages $25; Cadillac, Stearns eight, Marmon, or others. Brown, 501 West 54th. 7450 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. J. Rupp, care Bosley Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, married, aged 29, wishes position where family; city or country; city references; willing to help about the place. A. Tansil, 185 W. 134th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private party wishes to place their chauffeur, long in service; first-class every respect; also competent to take charge of country estate. K 9 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) married, five years' experience; own repairs. Elibert, 903 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; four years' experience; own repairs. George King, 133 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (29,)—Good driver; temperate; good appearance; references from present employer. C. L., care Rose, 13 W. 39th.

CHAUFFEUR, 23; drive any car; good mechanic. Eichenwald, 8 West 102d.

CHAUFFEUR desires position private family. Shea, 328 East 71st St. Phone Lenox 5515.

CHAUFFEUR wishes commercial job; Stewart Auto School diploma. G 80 Times.

CHEF—All dinners, a la carte, pastry; good carver; butcher; expert on sea food; references. Chef, 286 East 34th.

CIVIL ENGINEER, (38,) exceptional ability in commercial work, desires position. N 356 Times Downtown.

CLERK, (18,) mail file and office experience; able typist; $9. K 135 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Sales, collections, adjustments; executive ability; six years' experience; 28; college graduate; now employed. A 429 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT-SECRETARY.—12 years' experience; attorney; age 33 years; capable as salesman or credit manager. Room 900, 90 Warren St.

EDITORIAL
Newspaper man, 25; metropolitan and trade paper experience; virile writer; good rewrite man; thorough knowledge makeup. G., 15 Times Harlem.

ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED SELLING, MANUFACTURING; would sell good specialty this territory. N 350 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR for interior marble work; good on plans and figures; many years' experience; trade acquaintance. Marble, N 384 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
Man of highest ability and experience in general export, perfect French, Spanish, German, Dutch, Flemish, Italian, wants chance to prove usefulness. W 109 Times.

MANAGER-SECRETARY, 32; thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporation fifteen years. O 267 Times Downtown.

MAN, middle age, English, competent, energetic, reliable, wants position with merchant or manufacturer. Govus, 952 52d St, Brooklyn.

MAN (27) wishes clerical position; long experience; also good mechanical chauffeur; good references. Write S. C., 14 Avenue A.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE WRITER of ability seeks real chance where brains count. Box M., 303 East 85th.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 28, expert correspondent, stenographer; college graduate; now employed; six years' experience; A1 references. A 427 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT,
Thoroughly Experienced Manager.
American, age 36, thoroughly familiar with iron, steel, metals, tools, machinery, general supplies and lumber markets; 12 years' experience as general purchasing and office manager on construction work and in manufacturing plants; familiar with production and cost system details; at present engaged by electrical manufacturing corporation; available in two weeks. K 133 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER.—Personal attention; thorough experience; reliability; references. R., 124 Times Annex.

RUSSIAN, educated, young, wants position as private secretary. S. A., 90 8th Av.

SALESMAN well acquainted in hardware and housefurnishing line all over Greater New York wishes to represent a reliable manufacturer in the best trade; best references. Salesman, G 54 Times.

SALESMAN. — Highly educated foreigner, fluent French, Spanish, German, seeks connection with reliable house as inside or road salesman; highest references. O 257 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced in mechanical specialties would like to cover Long Island; has automobile; salary and commission. O 264 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, specialty, experienced all territories, wholesale, retail trade, desires position. K 136 Times.

SALESMAN, young, active, representative, commercial, banking, traveling experience, seeks opening. V 396 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30; neat appearing; educated; hard worker; experienced trader; can adapt self to any line. W 195 Times.

SALESMAN, (26,) hustler, road, city experience, seeks connection; ready-to-wear preferred. K 114 Times.

SECRETARY-MANAGER, (30,) master of arts Columbia University, office and salesman experience, good correspondent, five years teacher of mathematics and science, desires connection with company where opportunity for advancement can be had; excellent references; no agencies reply. Z 349 Times Annex.

SPANISH translated into English at home evenings; experienced young man. H. O., 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—22, four years' experience, educated, refined; thorough knowledge English language, desires reliable position. 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; accurate typist; good personality; willing worker; $12. Mr. J., 1,605 Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; conscientious worker; $18. Mr. M., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26,) eleven years' thorough business training; highest references. V 397 Times.

TYPEWRITING COPYIST and office assistant, one year's experience, wishes position; $8. O 251 Times Downtown.

VALET UNUSUAL.—GENTLEMAN ENTERING SANITARIUM WISHES TO PLACE HIS EXCEPTIONAL VALET-MASSEUR. ADDRESS VALET, Z 362 TIMES ANNEX.

VISITING VALET wants two or three more gentlemen. S. Butterfield. K 122 Times.

WILL consider any position; hours 10 to 4; otherwise engaged. K 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN with two years' experience as stenographer would like to connect with concern where accuracy and efficiency will merit advancement; salary $12. D. E. B., 865 State St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) conscientious, energetic, desires to connect with reliable concern; thoroughly experienced in clerical and sales departments; will accept anything; references. J 201 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school education, desires position at anything; three years' experience doing general office work with large oil corporation. V 384 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, neat appearance, has chauffeur license and is mechanically inclined, wishes steady outdoor position; honest and reliable. Joe S., 653 East 236th.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes clerical position, assistant bookkeeper. Reilly, 869 Jefferson, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) college education, knowledge of Spanish, desires position as assistant to export manager. W 193 Times.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires responsible position in office of large mercantile concern. K 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, selling experience, desires position. A 432 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position reliable concern; best references. K 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires responsible position; experienced women's wear line. W 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, 3 years' experience as packer and shipper, desires position. M. Rosenberg, 170 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, wishes position with future; good references. K 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, desires position, future. K 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good education, desires position; references. A. N., 15 East 116th St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, wishes position. Lesser, 316 East 77th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted for whirlwind campaign on programs of U. S. Marine Corps; leads furnished; a quick clean up for hustlers; commission. Apply, 10 to 12, Room 501, 1,451 Broadway.

ASSISTANT to manager of wholesale department of manufacturing confectionery business; applicant must be competent stenographer, also capable of looking after correspondence; reasonable salary to start; good opportunity for advancement to right person; applications by mail only, stating age, experience, salary expected, and if at present employed. O 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, for cloak and suit house; one with experience in ladies' ready-to-wear lines preferred; state where formerly employed and salary expected. X 209 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, for trucking and storage business; state age, salary; experience in line unnecessary. Box 185, 163 East 125th St.

CARETAKER.—Respectable woman wanted as caretaker of country house, June 15-Sept. 5; references required. Apply 300 East 4th St., New York City.

CASHIER.—Young lady, not under 20 years; must positively be thoroughly experienced and be able to operate typewriter; also make herself useful in office; references. Apply or communicate Georges, 42 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent chambermaid and waitress, white; small family; good wages: Summer, Long Branch; highest references. Call morning, Belnord, 225 W. 86th St., Apartment 703.

GIRL.—General house, white, for the country; small family; no laundry; good city references. C 240 Times Downtown.

GREENHUT COMPANY

Require

A number of

YOUNG GIRLS,
Over 16,
School Graduates,

To act as

CASHIERS.

Apply at Employment Office.

LADIES wanted take subscriptions for high-class magazine at $10 per year; commission $5 per subscription. Apply at Book Corner, 251 5th Av.

LADY to represent conservative investment house; permanent employment; commission $50 week and up. Phone Rector 5394 appointment.

OFFICE GIRL wanted; must have knowledge of typewriting. Nathan Krauskopf Co., 387 4th Av.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SECRETARY, stenographer, American, college education, brains and ambition essential, to take charge of office. C 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Expert, high school graduate preferred; at least three years' experience; hours 9 to 5:30; salary and references. O 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Right, willing; Oliver operator; salary, $10. O 272 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Must be agreeable, refined appearing, and intelligent; good opportunity for advancement. Apply Charles W. Williams & Co., 800 Lafayette St.

TYPIST for advertising department; salary $8. King & Appleburn, 199 West 32d St.

VISITING MAID, useful, wanted, with experience; must have good reference. Apply Monday and Tuesday, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., Mrs. D., Room 63, The Langdon, 56th and 5th Av.

SWITCHBOAD OPERATOR. — New York Stock Exchange firm requires experienced operator for busy double board; state age, experience, and salary desired. O 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to answer phone, care for office; opportunity to learn typewriting; hours, 10 to 5. Answer by letter only, stating smallest salary expected, Milko Mfg. Co., 59 Fifth St.

YOUNG GIRL who has had some training in domestic science or luncheon experience to take charge of an employes' luncheon for girls; salary, $12 per week to start. G 19 Times.

YOUNG LADY, $6 to start; assist general office work. Apply Wednesday, Wild & Co., 266 5th Av., third floor.

YOUNG WOMAN, care for children 8-6 years, institution, residence position. Apply after 10 A. M., 329 E. 62d.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER: EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IN PASSAIC OFFICE; SALARY $1,800 YEAR.
OPENINGS FOR OTHER BOOKKEEPERS; IMPORTERS, $18; RUBBER BROKERS, $18; CONSTRUCTION, $20.
STENOGRAPHERS: Brooklyn position, $15; Paint manufacturers, must be willing to learn Dictaphone, $15.
CLERKS: Bill, (Underwood machine,) $17; Chemical House, $10; Manufacturing, $40 month.
TYPISTS: Engineering, $18; Builders, $15; Insurance, $12.
Call 9 T. DAILEY,
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions open; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerical, mercantile help furnished. Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d. Vanderbilt 2547.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, two, $18; commercial, $18-$20; others. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants; Americans; beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone, bookkeeper, typists, clerical, switchboard; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Americans, $10-$18; bookkeepers, $15-$18; typists, Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, adding machine operators.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15; bookkeepers; general clerks. Business Service Bureau, 307 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8 to $18; typists, $8-$12. Acme Employment Agency, 25 Church.

Instruction.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

$10
this week only; day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

Filing—Secretarial Course.—instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ARTIST.—Good all-around commercial artist. New Jersey Engraving Co., 230 Plane St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Mature man for permanent position in Brooklyn; must be able to take complete charge of a busy office; good correspondent and manager. Apply by mail, stating experience, references and salary, Room 822, 1,328 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted; middle aged; prefer one with experience real estate office; with best references; salary $75 monthly. Call Browning, 40 West 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, for trucking and storage business; state age, salary; experience in line unnecessary. Box 85, 163 East 125th St.

BOND SALESMAN of large experience and wide acquaintance desires position with established banking house to canvass banks, trust companies, and private investors in and around New York City; salary. V 392 Times Downtown.

BOY, 14-17 years old; neat, honest, bright, courteous; one who can hustle; good chance for right boy. Apply in person. Ask for Mr. Taylor, Packard Motor Car Company, Broadway and 61st St.

BOY wanted; bright, about 16 or 17 years, in wholesale house for stock room; must be honest, energetic, and good penman; salary $6 weekly, with chance for advancement. K 131 Times.

BOY.—Large manufacturing concern in Wall St. district wants bright, energetic boy about 16 years of age; state references, experience, and salary expected. O 269 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; bright, 16 years of age, to do general office work, filing, &c., in printing establishment; salary to start $7. Box G 46 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, a strong, active boy, 16 to 18 years. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1834, Post Office Downtown.

BOY for office work in wholesale woolen house; excellent opportunity to advance; state, age, &c. G 48 Times.

BOY.—Errand and general office work; $6 weekly to start; good opportunity. Apply Room 907, 17 West 38th St.

BOY.—In wholesale drygoods house; state age, experience, salary wanted. V 387 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by wholesale house for office work; good opportunity. Alexander, P. O. Box 1,384.

CASHIER.—Night cashier wanted; middle-aged man; hours 4 P. M. to 12 P. M.; state reference, record, and salary desired. G 47 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted, an unmarried chauffeur, willing to do all necessary work on country place on Long Island; all year round position. Reply, stating age, experience, and wages expected, to H. I. Foster, 25 Broad St., N. Y. City. Phone Broad 7040.

CHAUFFEUR. — Wanted, sober, reliable chauffeur, experienced city driver; references; Studebaker limousine; $26 per week; steady work; interview by appointment. Telephone 8121 Morningside.

CIRCULATION MANAGER, man qualified by experience, with modern methods, on monthly magazine. Write, giving full particulars, K 117 Times.

DESIGNERS, &c.—WANTED, SEVERAL COMPETENT DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN ON TOOLS FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS; PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, WAGES EXPECTED, &c., Z 396 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNER wanted, experienced on commercial, motor vehicle. Answer by letter only, stating age, nationality, and experience. Employment Dept., General Vehicle Co., Berdan and Star Avs., Long Island City.

ELEVATOR RUNNER. — Wages, $45 per month. Inquire 24 Gramercy Park.

ERRAND BOY wanted by publishing house. Apply 9 A. M., 8th floor, 11 West 32d St.

EXAMINER.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

DESIRE THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT EXAMINER OF ORIGINAL AND CONFIRMATION SAMPLES OF COATS, SUITS, AND SKIRTS.

APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS.

ADDRESS
D. T. WEBB,
28 WEST 23D STREET.

FOREMAN, by an old established popular priced Boys' Wash Suit House; experience essential; competent to take entire charge of factory. K 113 Times.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 3, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MANAGER.—Vaudeville; must be thoroughly experienced in

TRIED TO SEE WILSON IN MUNITIONS PLOT

President Declined to Receive Buchanan as Envoy of Labor's Peace Council.

'WOLF' LAMAR KEPT POSTED

Witnesses Say Alleged Head of von Rintelen Conspiracy Got Bulletins by Telegraph.

Ex-Representative Frank Buchanan, head of Labor's National Peace Council, organized by Franz von Rintelen as part of the German propaganda in this country, sought unsuccessfully for several weeks to get the countenance of President Wilson for the aims of the council, according to testimony given yesterday at the trial of Buchanan, von Rintelen, David Lamar, and five others, charged with conspiring to violate the Sherman act by interfering with the traffic in munitions.

Labor leaders once associated with Buchanan in the council told how he had tried to obtain an interview with President Wilson on the day after the council was formed ,and how, failing in this, Buchanan and others had called on Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, believing that he was a "small navy" man.

Evidence was introduced also to show that David Lamar, "The Wolf of Wall Street," who is charged by the Government with being the manager of von Rintelen's enterprises in this country, was kept in touch with the work of Labor's National Peace Council by Henry B. Martin through telegrams. These telegrams, the genuineness of which has been admitted by the defense, were held to prove that after the organization of Labor's National Peace Council in June, 1915, Martin sent to Lamar almost daily reports of the meetings of the Council, of the amount of space newspapers gave to its meetings and interviews on the subject and of the cordiality with which speeches denouncing the munitions traffic and favoring an embargo were received by labor organizations.

The telegrams are the first direct evidence introduced so far to show that Martin was the connecting link between two groups of alleged conspirators; one consisting of Lamar and von Rintelen and the other of the labor leaders, real or pretended, who were active in Labor's National Peace Council. Lamar's connection with the labor group had been indicated previously by proof that he had on different occasions visited hotels where ex-Representative Buchanan, Martin, and other members of the alleged conspiracy were stopping. Lamar has been connected with von Rintelen by evidence that he drew out $18,500 of the $508,000 which von Rintelen deposited with the Transatlantic Trust Company.

The Defense Outlined.

It became clearer from the questions asked by the lawyers yesterday that the defense of five of the defendants—Buchanan, Fowler, Schulteis, Monnett, and Taylor—would be that they were sincere in their work for Labor's National Peace Council and were unaware that it was backed by German money. Martin is one of the six defendants who are standing together at the trial, but the nature of his defense has not been revealed. Some questions put by his counsel have indicated that an effort may be made to show that he did not know von Rintelen, and that he believed that the mony came from big business men who were interested in the Anti-Trust League, an organization in which Martin has been active for years.

The two other defendants, Lamar and von Rintelen, are putting in individual defenses without reference ti the other men on trial. M. M. Dolphin, counsel for Lamar, has asserted that he will prove that the prosecution of his client is a conspiracy of the munitions interests. Albert Massey, counsel for von Rintelen, has intimated that his client will tell everything he knows, but von Rintelen has not admitted his guilt, and his lawyer's active interest in the proceedings indicates that a way will be sought to convince the jury that the German naval officer has not committed the offenses charged in his indictment.

One plea in which it is expected that all of the defendants will join is an appeal to Federal Judge Cushman to throw the case out of court on the ground that the whole prosecution is illegal ander the Clayton act, which was designed to prevent the prosecution of labor organizations for combinations against the Sherman Act. This plea may be made on Wednesday, when the prosecution has indicated that it will probably close its case.

The testimony in regard to Buchanan's visits to the White House showed that his efforts to see President Wilson were not successful. When the Representative first went to the White House on June 23, 1915, he was informed that the President was about to leave and had no time to see him.

Later it was shown that Buchanan opposed calling a convention of the council on July 31 because he still hoped to get an interview with President Wilson and did not want the convention to the summoned until President Wilson had been informed of its ostensible purposes. When the President refused to see him on June 23, 1915, Buchanan and others of the council set off to see Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. John H. Lorch, an official of the International Steam Engineers, gave this testimony in regard to the visit yesterday:

"It was understood at that time that Secretary Daniels was advocating a small navy and we wanted to indorse his stand.

There was no testimony to show whether the Secretary of the Navy granted the interview. William Jennings Bryan had resigned previously as Secretary of State and was at the time making speeches about the country advocating peace, but not going with Labor's National Peace Council to the length of advocating a munitions embargo."

Charles H. Canode, a Chicago printer, who became Vice President of Labor's National Peace Council, testified yesterday that he had, at the direction of President Buchanan, printed 50,000 pamphlets urging the boycotting of banks which purchased bonds of the Allies. This was a movement in which various pro-German and so-called peace societies were very active for some time. Canode said that he had great difficulty in collecting his money, and that H. B. Martin finally told him to insist on having it from Buchanan. Martin said, according to Canode, that Buchanan had received $5,000, which was entirely sufficient to cover all such bills.

Lorch testified that, when the Peace Council was first organized, he had asked Frank Buchanan where the money was coming from, and that Buchanan replied:

"This thing is so big that I don't care where the money is coming from."

Lorch said that he had later asked Jacob Taylor, another of the organizers of the council, what the real purpose of the council was.

"I said that Germany could manufacture all the munitions they needed," the witness testified, "and that the Allies could not."

"That's just what we want," Taylor replied, according to Lorch.

Milton Snelling, Vice President of Labor's National Peace Council and an official of the International Iron Shipbuilders, testified that he had been present at this conversation and had become suspicious of the council on that account. About five weeks later he resigned as Vice President, writing his resignation from the office of Samuel Gompers, who had been actively hostile to the council from the beginning. On cross-examination Snelling said:

"I knew much money was required for an organization whose members had much traveling to do and, if there was any secret about where the money came from, I did not want to have anything to do with it."

Mr. Snelling said that Buchanan had written to him that he did not know that the Allies were in greater need of munitions than the Germans and that he would oppose munitions making, just as much, if the munitions were to go to Germany. All of the labor leaders who testified bore witness to the high standing of Buchanan for many years among labor organizations.

James J. McCracken, a steam engineer of Detroit, said that he had been a Vice President of the council and had pressed Martin hard as to the source of its funds without being enlightened. He said that he had heard a discussion among the defendants of the chances of a longshoreman's strike in this city.

The trial will continue in the Federal Building at 10 o'clock this morning.

HINDU INDICTMENTS STAND.

Judge Manton Overrules Demurrer in Cases of Columbia Students.

Federal District Judge Martin T. Manton overruled yesterday a demurrer to the indictment charging Dr. Chandra Chakraberty and Heramba L. Gupta, Columbia University students, and Dr. Ernest Sekunna, a Prussian chemist, with having set on foot in this country a military enterprise intended to cause a uprising in India.

The demurrer alleged that in furnishing money for munitions for the proposed Hindu uprising, the defendants were doing practically the same thing which is done every day by munitions manufacturers in supplying the Allies. Judge Manton in a brief opinion held the facts alleged against the three to be ample to support the indictment.

WILSON LAUDS WOMEN'S AID

Whitman Also Sends Letter Commending Relief Workers.

A meeting was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. John Hays Hammond to arrange for a patriotic mass meeting of women workers to be held on Thursday afternoon at the New Amsterdam Theatre under the auspices of the Militia of Mercy. The aim of the meeting will be to bring about harmony, cooperation, and efficiency on the part of various organizations of women in the war relief work, and later an office will be opened.

Among those who discussed the plans yesterday were Mrs. William Grant Brown, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the Women's Forum; Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel of the Women Lawyers' Club, Miss Grace Strachan, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay. Letters commending the women were received from President Wilson and Governor Whitman.

PADEREWSKI IN TEARS.

Moved by Poland's Wrongs, He Says Wilson Has Thrilled Him.

Ignaz Paderewski wept at the recital of Poland's wrongs at a meeting in the Horace Mann Auditorium at Columbia University yesterday, and himself made an address on "Poland and Polish Relief work." Madame Sembrich and Madame Paderewski were in the audience. Paderewski paid President Wilson a glowing compliment for his speech in behalf of Polish liberty. He said:

"I am not an orator by profession, but in these days of radical changes, when priest becomes sharpshooter, and when ancient institutions of learning are shelled as if they were vulgar forts, it seems pardonable for a musician to become a lecturer.

"Those words that great and noble man, your President, said the other day thrilled every Pole so that there is not one now living who would not give his heart's blood for the Stars and Stripes, the true symbol of liberty and justice on earth. Poland has fought a hundred wars, but not one for conquest; she has fought in defense of liberty, of Christianity, of justice."

WOOD, NOT GORDON, SPOKE.

Critical Address Attributed Wrongly to Canadian Officer.

Through an error it was stated in THE TIMES yesterday that Major Ralph Gordon (Ralph Connor) delivered an address to the congregation of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn Sunday evening in which he opposed the passage of the Espionage bill.

The address credited to Major Gordon was actually delivered by Henry A. Wise Wood. Major Gordon was advertised to speak from the same platform, but was unable to get to the church.

NOVICE AIRMEN DIE IN 1,500-FOOT PLUNGE

Two Army Pupils Take Plane at Mineola Without Authority and Attempt Flight.

THEY SOON LOSE CONTROL

Crowd Sees Runaway Biplane Zigzag Dizzily in the Sky, Then Drop to Earth.

A runaway military airplane dispersed a school of ten fliers high above the Government aviation field at Mineola yesterday, then plunged 1,500 feet to the ground, instantly killing the two student aviators who had taken it aloft without permission. They were Ransom Merritt, 23 years old, son of a wealthy manufacturer of Lockport, N. Y., and Anthony D. Spileno, 25 years old, of Roosevelt, L. I.

Neither had ever piloted a machine before, but attempted an experimental flight while wheeling the $12,000 L. W. F. biplane to one of the gasoline tanks. Merritt, who was at the wheel, lost control almost immediately.

Once the big plane narrowly missed striking two of the machines that had been taken up by Government fliers, and a few moments later, volplaning and circling crazily, it had disappeared from view behind some clouds. Although it was apparent to observers that the pilots had lost control, the machine remained in the air thirty-five minutes. Then the left wing crumbled under the strain, and the machine fell to the ground with the speed of a bullet. The heavy 135 horse power motor crashed down on top of the men, mangling them almost beyond recognition.

Reports circulated immediately after the accident seemed to indicate that Merritt, who was a first-class private, had taken the machine aloft in a deliberate plan to commit suicide, but the investigating board which was organized at once placed no credence in them. Private H. Daniels, one of the army aviators, testified that Merritt, while talking to him on Sunday night, had said, "Daniels, I'm gone," but Daniels said he had attached no particular significance to the remark. In talking to another man Merritt was alleged to have said, "I'm saying good-bye for the last time," but the identity of this man was not disclosed.

Captain J. W. Butts, in command at the aviation field announced last night that he was convinced that the accident was due to Merritt's conviction that he could guide the biplane. Merritt was a Cornell man and had made several flights as a passenger. He was anxious to obtain a license so that he could go to France, where he had seen service in the trenches.

It is the practice at the aviation school to compel men to take a thorough schooling as mechanicians before training them as aviators, and Merritt and Spileno had been detailed yesterday to "tune up" the motor of the biplane and see that it was ready for flight. Having completed this task, they were wheeling the plane to one of the gasoline tanks, when Merritt conceived the idea of taking the machine into the air. Some of the officers thought, when he climbed into the pilot's seat and Spileno began to spin the propellers, that they were simply testing the motor, and their astonishment was great when Spileno jumped into the passenger's seat and the machine began rising swiftly.

Some time before this happened ten of the aviators attached to the school had gone aloft for one of their regular morning flights, and these scattered swiftly as the biplane, which was obviously out of control, dashed among them. Captain Butts, after seeing the biplane narrowly miss striking two of the other machines, signaled them to return. Guessing that the student aviators would either be hurt or killed, he ordered one of his subordinates to call out the post ambulance and to summon a physician.

Word of what had happened sped swiftly through the post, and those who came rushing from the hangars saw the runaway biplane mount at a dizzy grade until it had reached an altitude of almost 5,000 feet. It seemed to the watchers that Merritt was making frantic attempts to bring his craft back to earth, but that he had lost his head and was unable to do so. Swooping and pitching dizzily, the big plane plunged through the air at a terrific speed, finally making a swift turn as if to dive straight to the ground.

Almost immediately the left wing was seen to fall away, and the machine, now tilted to a perpendicular keel, shot to the earth, about 500 feet away from one of the hangars. Officers and others ran to where it fell, but found a mass of wreckage under which the two men were buried. Both were dead.

An investigating board composed of Captains A. H. Martin, I. D. Bader, and Butts examined many witnesses, but could find no one who had given the men authority to fly the machine. The bodies were taken to the Morgue at Mineola, where Spileno's was later claimed by his relatives. Merritt's relatives also were notified, and are expected at Mineola today.

$12,000 Award Under Anti-Trust Act

Trial of the suit of the Lowe Motor Supplies Company against the Weed Chain Tire and Grip Company and the Motor Car Equipment Company before Judge Mack of the Federal District Court and a jury yesterday resulted in a verdict of $12,000 for the plaintiff. The action was brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, the plaintiff charging that the defendants had refused to sell it goods. Triple damages amounting to $30,000 were asked for.

SMASHED BOAT WITH SHELL.

Haelen's Captain Tells of the Killing of Six Men by a U-Boat.

Details of how the Belgian relief ship Haelen, to which safe conduct had been granted by the German Government, was fired upon by a submarine in the North Sea and six of her officers and crew killed were related yesterday by the Captain at the office of the steamship agents.

The vessel left a Dutch port on March 16, flying the Dutch flag, in ballast for an American port to load supplies for the Belgian refugees. The next day there was a thick fog, which lasted until 4:30 P. M., and the steamship had to go dead slow. When the fog lifted the Captain said he saw a submarine about three miles away to port, which fired a shot across his bows. The Captain replied by slowing down his ship and hoisting signals giving the vessel's name, destination, and business.

Disregarding the signal, the submarine came closer in and fired five shots, which raked the forward deck and superstructure, and he ordered his crew to take to the lifeboats. The first lifeboat, in which were the first and third officers, carpenter, cook, and two able seamen, had hardly settled in the water after it had been dropped from the davits when the boat was struck by a shell from the bow gun of the submarine, which killed the six men outright and the splinters wounded two men on the deck of the steamship.

Realizing that it was impossible to get the boats away from the side of the steamship under the shellfire, the Captain hoisted more signals and attracted the attention of the commander, to whom the ship's papers were taken in a small boat. After the German had glanced through them and carefully examined the signature of Baron Rosen he permitted the steamship to proceed. It was found, however, that the damage done by the shells was so great that the vessel had to return to a Dutch port for repairs.

REJECTS BRADY EXECUTORS.

Columbia Trust Co. to Administer "Diamond Jim's" Estate.

The application of Robert L. Gordon, for many years business associate of the late James Buchanan ("Diamond Jim") Brady, and Richard C. Crowley, Mr. Brady's secretary, to be made temporary administrators of the estate pending the contest of the will, of which they were named as executors with the Columbia Trust Company, was denied yesterday by Surrogate Fowler. He named them as agents of the estate, however, to aid the Columbia Trust Company, which he appointed sole temporary administrator. Mrs. Hattie Mathieu and Daniel M. Brady, sister and brother of Brady, who are contesting his will, opposed the appointment of Crowley and Gordon. Mrs. Mathieu alleged in her objections to the will that it was executed through "the fraud and undue influence" of Gordon and Crowley, each of whom receives $25,000 outright, valuable jewels, and life treatment in the New York Hospital. Mrs. Mathieu further contended that Gordon and Crowley were never intrusted with any specific business responsibility by her brother and never exercised any discretion in handling his property affairs, and for this reason their services would be of no special value to the estate.

Surrogate Fowler said it was his custom in a will contest to appoint the executors named in the will as temporary administrators in order to avoid the payment of double commissions, but he pointed out that Crowley and Gordon had failed to deny the charges of undue influence made against them by Mrs. Mathieu. Formal contest of the will was filed yesterday by Mrs. Mary McGee, who has been made a party to the probate proceedings by the Surrogate on her contention that her mother was a half-sister of Mr. Brady.

TO GIVE TEN AMBULANCES.

Medical Students at New York University Start Fund.

Students of the University and Bellevue Medical College, the Medical College of New York University, have organized a committee to start a fund for purchasing ten ambulances to be sent with American troops for foreign service. According to Red Cross figures, the amount required will be $15,000.

The students have undertaken this movement in order to "do their bit," and yet comply with the decree of the Committee on Medical Schools that all medical students, in the interest of national safety, shall continue their work at the schools until graduation. They ask for general subscriptions to the fund. The time limit, as suggested by the Faculty Adviser, Professor E. J. Pellini, will be two weeks. Alumni are especially asked to aid the cause. Contributions should be sent to Dr. J. Eidelsberg, Chairman of the Ambulance Fund Committee, Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue.

FILIPINOS RALLY TO FLAG.

Great Demonstration in Manila—Loyal Outbursts Everywhere.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Governor General Harrison cabled the War Department today that on Saturday about 15,000 people representing all classes of the Manila community marched in procession to his official residence and gave expression to spontaneous and genuine sentiment of loyalty and devotion to the United States. The Governor General adds:

"I believe this feeling to be almost universal throughout the Philippines, as evidenced by resolutions of provincial and municipal boards and great numbers of societies and citizens."

MANILA, May 7.—A monster parade of the Filipinos of Manila was held here Saturday as a demonstration and pledge of their allegiance to the United States.

In connection with the demonstration speeches were delivered, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Filipino Senate, acting as spokesman for the population and exchanging felicitations on Filipino-American solidarity with Governor General Francis Burton Harrison. The more pro-Filipino the administration was the more pro-American were the Filipinos, said Señor Quezon in his address.

Governor General Harrison in his response pointed out that the United States was fighting in the cause of the smaller nations, and that only thus would it be able to secure to the Filipinos the blessings of complete liberty and permanent independence.

Motor Truck Club Spurs Recruiting.

The Motor Truck Club of America will begin a campaign today for 1,000 new members to enable it to carry on its work of recruiting 1,260 drivers for army motor trucks. Less than one-tenth of the required number has been recruited, and the additional members are needed to assist in raising the men if the club is to accomplish the task set for it by the Government.

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LOST AND FOUND.

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LOST—Pocketbook, black, with blue stripes, between 28th and 29th Sts., on Madison Av May 4, containing $30 in bills, small change, a diamond ring, letter and bill addressed to owner; reward. Finder please return to Miss Josephine Fleming, Wyoming Apartment, 55th St. and 7th Av.

LOST.—The person who picked up two valuable rings (1 pearl, 1 diamond,) on Sunday evening, May 6, in the washroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, will, upon return of rings, receive liberal reward; no questions asked. Miss Grace La Rue, 74 Ascan Av., Forest Hills, L. I.

LOST—Gold lavellier forget-me-not, small diamond centre and small pink drop pearl; lost between 8th Av., 44th St., and Times Square, on Sunday. K 116 Times.

LOST—On Saturday, May 5, near 31st St. and Madison Av., amethyst hatpin, with several small diamonds. Reward if returned to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Pocket book, with sum of money, in laundry, 7th Av. and 58th St.; liberal reward. C. I. Gould, Riding Club, 7 East 54th St.

LOST—Bunch papers, notes, certificates of stock, letters, and other papers, tied together. Phone Morning. 900 and receive reward.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, Broadway, near 91st St., May 6. Liberal reward for return, or pawn ticket. Boulevard Co., 415 4th Av.

LOST—Gold coin holder, attached to trinkets, 80th St., Amsterdam Av., 46th St., 5th Av.; reward. 500 West End Av., Apartment 7C.

LOST—Saturday night, platinum and diamond wrist watch at Amsterdam Roof; liberal reward. Mrs. Marion Wood, 36 East 40th.

LOST.—April 26, in Maxine Elliott's Theatre, diamond and platinum ring; liberal reward. Morris & Co., jewelers, 1,405 Broadway.

LOST—Between 11th St. and 42d, skunk fur neckpiece, Saturday night, May 5; reward. V 393 Times Downtown.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, with pearl pin; initials "E. C. L."; reward. K 121 Times.

LOST—White enameled gold brooch, diamond in centre, Saturday; reward. Rector 4600.

$50 REWARD.
Oblong platinum watch for wrist, set with diamonds; on black ribbon; engraved on the back: "Belleveron Jones Taylor, Sandusky, Ohio." Return to Cashier, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, for reward.

$200 REWARD.
Circular pin, black pearl, surrounded with diamonds. Finder return Superintendent, 777 Madison Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST — Airedale terrier on Washington Heights, Saturday, May 5; gray, black saddle and body, brown legs; answers to name "Bob." Please phone 6307 Audubon, any morning. Reward.

LOST—A large English sheep dog, answering to the name of "Brush"; slate and white colored. Reward for return to Mr. J. Ewen, Empire Duyvil, 231st St.